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Men

MEN OF THE TIME.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS.

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ALSO,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CELEBRATED

WOMEN OF THE TIME.

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PREFACE.

THE utility and importance of a work containing biographic sketches of European personages, who are daily performing memorable services to mankind—labouring in the cause of philanthropy or religion—ministering to the progress of art or science—associating their names inseparably with law or literature—and leading great armies in the field or great parties in the senate,—will be questioned by few free from prejudice and competent to form an opinion. Such a work is, of course, calculated to impart instruction, as well as to afford amusement ; and the popularity of "Men of the Time" is sufficiently attested by the welcome which—in spite of omissions and imperfections unavoidable in first appearances of so ambitious a character—former editions have received from the reading public. In this respect, it is hoped, the present edition will not be less fortunate than its predecessors.

The plan and objects of this work are so clearly indicated in its title-page, that it becomes unnecessary to expatiate on these subjects. It had its origin in the aspiration of a distinguished journalist, over whom the grave has now closed, to fill a place previously unoccupied by any of the multifarious Books of Reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We had numerous records of the aristocracy of birth, and even of wealth ; we had Peerages, and Histories of the Landed and Commercial Gentry of the United Kingdom ; we had Red Books, Court and Imperial Calendars, Parliamentary Guides, and Post-Office Directories,

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which left no official dignity, no civil service, unchronicled. We had lists also of Military and Naval Officers, and of the Clergy, which set forth with laudable exactness the heroic deeds, rank, or emoluments of the members of these most important professions. Lawyers and Politicians had also their respective muster-rolls. But the Aristocracy of Genius had been left, hitherto, without any special record of its deserts. The aim of the following pages is to furnish, in as compact a form as possible, a series of biographical sketches of eminent living persons in all parts of the civilised world; one which, limited to no particular class, addresses itself to all: thus presenting the largest body of contemporary biography which has hitherto appeared in this or any other country. A preface to a book whose character may be ascertained by a glance at the title-page and table of contents, would appear to be almost unnecessary; but as perfection is rarely attained under any circumstances, and can hardly be looked for in a work which embraces so large a body of dates and facts as will be found in the following pages, a few words in explanation of the difficulties which have attended its compilation, and the means which have been adopted to overcome them, may not be considered superfluous.

Necrologies of eminent persons are doubtless among the most valuable and instructive products of literary industry; but the materials of which they are composed may often be obtained by mere "pains and pulling down of books." Even when derived almost entirely from unpublished documents, the biographer has seldom to go far a-field for his materials; for they are usually furnished to him in bulk; to be analysed, balanced, and appropriated at his leisure. With the biography of living characters, however, the case is widely different. The data are far less accessible, and even those which have found their way into print are often so highly coloured by party or professional prejudice, that it requires no ordinary care and discrimination to separate the grain from the chaff. Official records do not, indeed, fall within

this category; but such repertories supply little beyond the dry husks of biography. After all has been gleaned that can be collected from them, much is still indispensable that can only be derived from private records, and in many instances we have had to rely altogether on such resources. Indeed, had it not been for the assistance which has thus been afforded to us in the prosecution of our task by a numerous body of private correspondents, who have either supplied us with facts themselves or have enabled us to verify those which we have obtained elsewhere, these pages could never have approached the form they have now gradually assumed. Among the difficulties of such an undertaking, which it has not been possible to obviate altogether, has been that of establishing such a standard of selection as would have enabled us to allocate the amount of space allotted to the respective names in more strict accordance with their relative claims. In some instances, in which more minute details would have been desirable, the means of obtaining them were not within our reach. In others, the value of the materials may have tempted the respective writers to exceed their prescribed limits; while on more than one occasion the discrepancy has been caused by circumstances purely accidental.

In the memoirs which have been introduced of crowned heads and their ministers, some description has been given of the policy peculiar to each court and government; and in those of men of letters and of science, of artists, philosophers, etc., analyses have been included of their respective works and discoveries, which will enable the reader to form some notion of their real claims upon public notice: thus rendering the work a compendious Handbook of Contemporary History. It ought, however, to be mentioned, that no attempt has been made to reduce the political opinions conveyed by the respective writers of these sketches to any uniform standard. Men of all politics, whose general claims upon public attention have entitled them to honourable mention in its pages, have received their due meed of praise, without reference to their political bias. Even political acts of questionable prudence,

which appear to have been dictated by conscientious and patriotic motives, have been duly respected.

The present edition of "Men of the Time" cannot claim the merit of very closely approaching perfection. Nevertheless it will be recognised as, in many respects, comparing advantageously with its predecessors. Errors have been corrected, omissions supplied, the pruning-hook applied where obviously necessary, and sketches of more than sixty living celebrities included among those that formerly appeared. As many of these hold high rank in their various professions, and bear names known and respected throughout Europe, this addition will be deemed by no means unimportant.

As it is intended to publish, from time to time, editions of this work, with such changes and additions as the progress of events may render requisite, the Publisher will be grateful for any corrections or information that may seem likely to increase the value and interest of its pages. Such communications addressed to the Editor, care of Messrs. Kent and Co., 86 Fleet Street, will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to.

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*** *Deceased during the passing of the work through the press:—*

Pierre-Jean de Béranger — Prince Charles-Lucien Bonaparte — M. Augustus Comte — J. W. Croker — Thomas Crawford — Marquis de Custine.

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MEN OF THE TIME.

A.

ABD-EL-KADER. There are few names in the list of modern notabilities which are better entitled to a niche among the "Men of our Time" than that of the "Arab Napoleon;" the warrior who, in defence of his native soil, successfully defied, during several campaigns, the whole power of France, and kept her armies in a state of almost unremitting warfare for more than fifteen years; at times successful, and then apparently beaten; yet ever starting up anew when least expected; harassing the troops on the Algerian frontier, and compelling the commander of the Gallic colony to call out large forces, and to continue a long, galling, unsatisfactory, and often fruitless campaign, with an enemy that, like a will-o'-the-wisp, flitted about apparently only to lead his pursuers into ambushes and dangers on the hot sands and in the sickly deserts of Africa. So often was he thought to be crushed, and so often declared to be slain or captured, that the frequency and the constant falsehood of the rumours on the subject passed into a common jest in Paris. This extraordinary man was born in the environs of Mascara in 1807, and was consequently only thirteen years of age when Charles X., anxious to distract the attention of the French people from domestic politics, undertook the Algerian expedition, which ultimately cost France an enormous amount of blood and treasure. The pretext for this aggression was that which usually heralds such enterprises; the exciting cause, a desire to extend the "moral influence" of France. M. de Polignac declared that the "only design of the expedition was to destroy piracy, and that end having been accomplished, the evacuation of Africa would be determined by an European congress:" we all know in what manner this promise has been redeemed. The projected conquest of a territory extending two hundred and fifty leagues along the coast, and from seventy to eighty leagues broad; peopled by fierce hordes of Kabyles, the descendants of the Numidians, proved to be no easy task. The history of this war would demand more space for its

details than could be afforded in a volume like the present. Marshal Clausel was instructed in the first instance, *d'agir le moins possible*, and carried out his orders to the letter. Of the three Deys, only one, the Dey of Oran, submitted; the others waged an active warfare against the invaders, and finally endeavoured to shut up the French in the town they had occupied. The Marshal was, therefore, constrained to act with greater vigour. Deputing the government of Algiers to safe hands, he collected his army, and passed for the first time the celebrated defile of Teniah, overthrew the Arabs, and deposed the Bey. The result of this victory was to deliver up the country to complete anarchy. Some of the bolder tribes, determined to dispute their territory with the invader inch by inch, banded themselves under a revered Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji Maheddin, and proposed to elect him their chief. This honour he declined, but offered them as his substitute the third of his four sons, of whose qualifications he gave so favourable an account that the services of the youth were unanimously accepted. This was the far-famed Abd-el-Kader, distinguished, even at this early period of his career, for his valour, his knowledge of the Koran, and his proficiency in all manly and athletic exercises. He was born and educated in the Guetno of Maheddin, a place of instruction at which young men were taught literature, theology, and jurisprudence. But besides the reputation of a thaleb (doctor, or *savant*), he soon became skilled in those corporeal exercises, equitation more especially, which form so essential a part of the education of the Arab. In the dexterous use of the yatagan and lance he is said to have been greatly practised at a very early age. With a view to the title of Hadji, he made two pilgrimages to Mecca, and on his return from the second married the daughter of an Arab chieftain, by whom he had two sons. For some time afterwards he lived in comparative retirement, from which he only emerged on being proclaimed Emir of Mascara. He then began to preach a religious war, and being an orator of no common power, with so much success, that he soon found himself at the head of a considerable army. In 1832, having placed himself with his father at the head of ten thousand horse, he opened his first campaign by an assault on Oran. The attack was continued for three days with the most determined gallantry, but the Arabs were at length repulsed with heavy loss. In this his first battle, Abd-el-Kader is said to have performed prodigies of valour. Seeing his troops astonished and intimidated by the tremendous fire of the French artillery, he turned his horse's head directly against the grape and bomb-shells that were pouring in upon them. On his return from an expedition, having for its object to concentrate the Arab forces, and reduce certain tribes that had declared against him, he learned that his aged father had died during his absence. Finding that it would be more convenient to have the Emir as an ally than as an enemy, the French concluded a treaty with him, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of monopoly of the whole commerce of the

country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. These privileges rendered him obnoxious to his own people, and the consequence was, that many Kaids declared against him and banded themselves together for the purpose of deposing him. In the struggle arising out of these jealousies, Abd-el-Kader would have been slain but for the devotion of an Arab follower, who rescued him from a host of assailants. The French general, Desmichels, now came to his aid, and supplied him with arms and ammunition; and he succeeded in recovering his position. In his ambition to extend his dominion he conceived the project, far from palatable to his French allies, of overrunning the whole of the provinces of Algiers and of Tittery; and with this view crossed the Chelif, entered into Medeah as a conqueror, and having placed followers on whom he could depend over the reduced tribes, returned in triumph to his own territory. This excited the jealousy of the French, and General Trezel, who had superseded Desmichels, hastened with a considerable force to clip his wings. The two forces met at Macta on the 28th June, 1835, when the French were signally defeated. Surprised in a narrow pass at Macta, the squares which enclosed the wounded and the baggage were broken through. All the wounded were put to the sword, and in accordance with the barbarous practice of Arab warfare, decapitated, and their heads, stuck upon long lances, pushed over the bayonets of the infantry into the very faces of their comrades. After leaving five hundred heads in the hands of the enemy, the French general was fain to retreat as he best might. The scabbard was now thrown away by the French, and Marshal Clausel was sent to take signal vengeance on the Emir. Having marched without opposition on Mascara, the capital of Abd-el-Kader, he found it abandoned and in ruins. On his return to Oran, on the 8th January, 1836, he recommenced the campaign, burning and destroying the property of the very tribes who were friendly to them, and who had taken no part in the aggression of their chief. It was on this occasion that the savage system of razzias was first employed with dreadful success. After two of these *promenades*, as the French were wont to term them, one of which had well-nigh exterminated the Conlouglis, Abd-el-Kader hovering upon their flanks, but not daring to close with them, the French returned to Algiers in the fond belief (to judge from their bulletins) that they had entirely destroyed the power of the Emir; but such they soon discovered, by repeated defeats and surprises, was very far from being the case. The capture of a large convoy of provisions, followed by the failure of an expedition on Constantine, added greatly to the exasperation of the French, and General Bugeaud was ordered to secure the retirement of Abd-el-Kader, either by treaty or force of arms. A new expedition was accordingly sent against Constantine, which was carried by assault, but with immense loss to the besiegers, and all pacific overtures having been refused, General Bugeaud attacked the Emir on the 6th July, 1833, in the pass of Sikak, and obtained over him a complete victory, the loss of the Arabs being from 1200 to

1500 killed and wounded. Instead of following up this advantage, General Bugeaud gave his opponent ample time to recover his position unmolested, and then entered into a most conciliatory treaty with him, by which he conceded to him three-fourths of Algeria, the provinces of Oran, Tittery, and a part of that of Algiers; affording him also a facility of purchasing arms and ammunition in France. Abd-el-Kader continued to extend his territory, and to evade anything like a direct settlement with the French. In December, 1837, he encamped near Hamzu, and demanded and received the submission of all the tribes of the adjacent countries. Upon the arrival in the neighbourhood of Marshal Vallée, a complaint having been made to him by the remnant of a tribe whose friends and relatives had been massacred for not giving in their adhesion to the Emir, the Governor-general made such remonstrances that Abd-el-Kader consented at length to name an agent to discuss the basis of a new arrangement. Moulond Ben-Arach was despatched to Paris to negotiate, and returned with a fresh convention; but Abd-el-Kader, who had profited by the interval to strengthen his power and fortify the towns under his rule, declined to complete the new arrangement, and sent a cartel of defiance to Marshal Vallée instead of the promised concessions. At Mascara he had placed in command his brother-in-law, Ben-Tamir; at Tlemsen, his trusted lieutenant, Bou Hamedi; and other strongholds in hardly less competent hands. He also made a second line of defence in the rear of the towns in the interior, on the borders of the smaller desert. South of the Medeah he formed a strong post: and south of Mostaganena, at Boghar, he established a military dépôt. His influence was thus secured as far as the Desert of Sahara, and raising the cry of a holy war, he gave the signal for a deadly struggle. The French, who had underrated their enemy, were taken by surprise; and after intimidating the colonists of Mitidja, and burning or pillaging their property, the Emir and his army penetrated as far as Algiers, having recovered from the enemy all the territory which he had not had time to enclose by strong fortifications. The news of these reverses occasioned great consternation in France, and the Duke of Orleans and the Duke d'Aumale disembarked at Algiers on the 13th April, 1840, for the purpose of taking part in the war. Hostilities on a vast scale were at once commenced, but after some twenty engagements, in which the most heroic gallantry was displayed on both sides, no decisive result was obtained. The two princes behaved throughout with the greatest coolness and intrepidity, and inspired their chivalrous opponent with a high opinion of their courage; but they managed to make no impression on the ubiquitous Abd-el-Kader, and some blame having attached to Marshal Vallée, he was recalled in December, 1840, and Marshal Bugeaud sent to replace him, with express instructions to destroy the power of Abd-el-Kader, and reduce to submission the entire territory of Algeria. With so much vigour did he obey these injunctions, that within the first few months of his arrival in the country he had

destroyed Tekendempt, Boghar, and Thaja, new fortresses erected by the Emir; had occupied Mascara, driven away the flocks, and destroyed the crops of the hostile tribes; and had, through his agents, drawn many adherents from the ranks of the enemy. Abd-el-Kader was thus reduced to a defensive position, and the speech from the throne announced that Algeria was "henceforth and for ever a territory of France." From this date, the Emir was treated rather as a rebel subject of France than as an independent prince. But his energies seemed to increase with the emergency. Towards the month of July, 1842, he had, after a noble resistance, lost five-sixths of his territory, all his forts and military dépôts, nearly the whole of his regular army, and the prestige among his followers which his former successes had obtained for him. Still undaunted, and rising superior to misfortune, he endeavoured to keep alive in their hearts the spirit of resistance and hope. "Would you abandon," said he to his wavering adherents, "the faith of your fathers, and deliver yourselves like cowards to the Christians? Resist your enemies but for a short time longer, and you shall crush the infidels that now encumber our soil. But if you are not of the true believers, if you shamefully abandon your religion, and all those rewards which the Prophet has promised you, do not expect to obtain repose by this dastardly and unmanly weakness. So long as there is breath in my body I will make war upon the Christians. I will follow you like a shadow. I will reproach you for your cowardice, and I will break upon your slumbers by the peals of my cannon, pointed against your Christian protectors." Such was the rapidity of his movements, that he seemed almost to command the power of being in two places at the same time; appearing wherever he was least expected, and carrying off the cattle and decimating the tribes that had disregarded his injunctions. Such, indeed, was the terror inspired by his presence that they seemed paralysed, and appealed to General Lamoricière for his protection. He had, however, the more important work upon his hands of dispersing the remnant of the Emir's army. To this he addressed himself at Isna, in November 1842, when Abd-el-Kader was again defeated with great loss, and narrowly escaped being made prisoner; his horse falling into the hands of the French. Retiring among the Kabyles of Borgia, he was closely followed by General Bugeaud and the Duke d'Aumale, who kept up incessant razzias on the refractory tribes, frequently inflicting cruelties wholly unwarranted by the usages of civilised warfare, and which have left an indelible stain upon their arms. One of these razzias was signalised by smothering a large party of men, women, and children, by placing lighted fagots in the opening of one of the caves of Dahra, in which they had taken refuge. Such frightful excesses naturally struck terror into the hearts of the insurgent tribes; and after the combat of Oned Malah, on the 11th October, 1843, in which the flower of his infantry and his bravest lieutenant, the one-eyed Sidi Embarek, were killed, Abd-el-Kader was compelled to quit the country and take refuge on the frontier of

Morocco. There he managed to foment a war between that state and France; which was, however, soon brought to a close by the successes of Marshal Bugeaud at Isly, and of the Prince de Joinville by sea, at Tangier and Mogador. After the battle of Isly the French general demanded that Abd-el-Kader should be given into his hands — a requisition with which his host would willingly have complied had he dared so to do. Suspicious of the Emperor's intentions, Abd-el-Kader attempted to revolutionise his empire and place himself at the head of the Moors; but this *dernier ressort* having failed him, he had no alternative but flight, and wandered from place to place, like a lion tracked by hunters, with no seat but his saddle, no shelter but his tent, no kingdom but the desert. Helpless as he appeared to be, however, his name still inspired so much terror in the hearts of his enemies, that he compelled them to keep on foot an army of 24,000 men for the sole purpose of watching his movements. With a comparatively small band of followers he attempted a night attack upon the camp of the Emperor of Morocco, but, however gallantly conducted, it failed, and, overpowered by numbers, he was compelled to cross the river Malonina, on the banks of which the Emperor had encamped, and to seek safety with a remnant of the only tribe that remained faithful to his cause, that of Beni Snassen. After a vain attempt to gain the south he fell into the hands of General Lamoricière, who, informed of his movements, sent two detachments of picked Spahis, clothed in white bournous, who took up their position in the defile through which he was expected to pass. These precautions were successful. Abd-el-Kader, finding that escape was impossible, sent forward two of his most devoted adherents to inform the general that he would submit to him, which he did a short time afterwards. On the 23d December, the Emir personally yielded himself and family to the generosity of France. On the 24th he was received at the Marabout of Sidi Brahim by Colonel Montauban, who was soon afterwards joined by Generals Lamoricière and Cavaignac. He was then removed to Djemma-Gazouat, where he was presented to the Governor-general of Algeria, the Duke d'Aumale. The former ratified the promise of safe-conduct given him by Lamoricière; a promise which provided that he should be conducted to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre, "with the firm hope that the French Government would sanction that promise." On the 25th April, Abd-el-Kader embarked at Oran; from that city he was with his family conveyed in a French ship of war to Toulon, where he arrived on the 29th, but was kept for some time in quarantine. When landed, he was transferred to Fort Lamalgue, whence he was sent for some time with his suite to the castle of Pau; where, notwithstanding the pledge of the Duke d'Aumale, he was confined without hope of release. After the Revolution of February he reminded the new government of the terms on which he had surrendered, but without effect. In November, 1848, he was transferred from Pau to the Château d'Amboise, near Blois. His family and himself were treated with great consideration. But he

was evidently sinking under his confinement, when he was released by the present Emperor of the French, on his return from a tour through France, in October 1851. The Prince had promised the late Lord Londonderry, who interceded with some warmth in behalf of the illustrious captive, that he would liberate him at an early period: "*Tot ou tard je le mettrai en liberté.*" The "Moniteur" of August 17, 1852, mentioned, that in returning from Paris Prince Louis-Napoleon stopped at the Château d'Amboise, and having sent for the Emir communicated to him in kind and courteous terms that he was free; lamenting at the same time that the promise upon which he originally surrendered had not been redeemed before. "You have (he said) been the enemy of France, but I am not the less willing to do justice to your courage, your character, and to your resignation in misfortune. This is the reason why I consider it a point of honour to put an end to your captivity, having full confidence in your word." This generous address elicited from the Emir a corresponding reply. He swore on the Koran that he would never again attempt to disturb the French rule in Africa. After his release from Amboise, and pending the negociations which were to transfer him to the country of the Sultan, Abd-el-Kader visited Paris, where his appearance created a great sensation. The ladies were enraptured with him, and sent him flowers and billets-doux without end. He visited the Opera, had reviews got up in his honour,—in short, was for a time the lion of all Paris. In the summer of 1855 he again visited the French capital. He is now about fifty years of age. His countenance is pale, but its aspect is rather melancholy than otherwise. His features are handsome and regular. A small and thin moustache and a black beard are the ornaments of his face, which is surrounded by a silken veil depending from his turban, which is composed of a large kerchief, rolled and twisted three times round his head. His outward garment is a long kaik of brown serge, which allows his bare arms to be visible. His smala (his suite) numbers ninety-six persons,—thirty-four men, thirty-two women, and thirty children. Each day at three his suite and himself perform their devotions in common; and their prayers are followed by the reading aloud of portions of the Koran. The rest of his time is spent in reading and meditation.

ABERDEEN, GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, FOURTH EARL OF, K.G., K.T., P.C., F.R.S., F.H.S., etc.; a Liberal-Conservative Statesman, who has held from time to time several of the highest offices under the Crown, was born on the 28th January, 1784; succeeded his grandfather in the Scottish honours of the family on the 13th August, 1801; and obtained the Viscounty of the United Kingdom, by creation, on the 1st June, 1814. He is the descendant of an ancient Scottish house, the common progenitors of the Gordons, earls of Aberdeen, and the Gordons, dukes of Gordon. Lord Aberdeen was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1804. In

that year, having resided some time in Greece, he founded the Athenian Society, of which no one could be a member who had not visited Athens. In 1813 he was sent to Vienna, as ambassador from England, and concluded at Toplitz, October 3d, 1813, the preliminary negociations by which Austria was detached from the French alliance, and united with England against Napoleon. He subsequently brought about the alliance of Murat, king of Naples, with Austria; but in 1815 exerted himself in vain to prevent the rupture which took place between the courts of Naples and Vienna, and which resulted in the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of the former state. In 1828 his lordship became Minister of State for Foreign Affairs under the Duke of Wellington. In that capacity he departed widely from the system which had been pursued by Mr. Canning, inasmuch as he countenanced the policy of Austria, then conducted by Metternich, his intimate friend. Thus, he disapproved of the battle of Navarino, although he had signed with France and Russia the first protocol in favour of Greece. Upon the dissolution of the Wellington administration, consequent upon the Reform agitation, he went into opposition, Jan. 16, 1830, and became the supporter of the pretensions of Dom Miguel, whom, while in power, he had ridiculed,—and of Don Carlos; both of whom he aided as well in as out of Parliament. The most important act of his administration had been the recognition of Louis-Philippe, saluted King of the French after the memorable days of July. In the ministry formed by Peel and Wellington, which endured only for the vacation of 1834–1835, Lord Aberdeen held the appointment of Colonial Secretary. When Peel took office in 1841, his lordship received once more the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and began to abate some of his strongest prejudices, and appeared to have learned that his Tory tendencies were to be repressed rather than indulged. He supported Peel in repealing the Corn-laws, and retired with him on the ministerial changes which succeeded the enactment of that policy. He occasionally spoke against the Russell Government, particularly on the affairs of Greece. During the cabinet crisis of 1851 he was sent for by the Queen, with a view to his undertaking a government in conjunction with Sir James Graham, but declined that responsibility. He had previously refused to co-operate with Lord Derby, from whose Protectionist politics he had altogether receded in favour of the more liberal policy of Sir Robert Peel, to which he gave a general and a cordial support. As might have been expected, he shared with him for a time the obloquy to which all who were parties to the abolition of the Corn laws were exposed. Though the bone of contention had been removed, and the policy of Free Trade admitted on all hands, yet a wide gulph seemed still to separate the adherents of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby from each other. On the downfall of the Derby-Disraeli ministry in 1852, the Earl of Aberdeen was called upon to form an administration, which he did by inducing a coalition between the Whigs and the followers of Sir Robert Peel; admitting one Radical (Sir William

Molesworth) to the Cabinet, and conferring some minor offices upon one or two other members of the same section of the House. On the dissolution of Lord Aberdeen's government in February 1855, notwithstanding their repeatedly-recorded objections to political coalitions, nearly every member of Lord Derby's party, both his lordship and Mr. Disraeli included, expressed their willingness to co-operate with Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, and other of their party, if they might hope by the sacrifice to create a strong ministry. At the age of seventy-three years, it is little likely that Lord Aberdeen will ever again accept any official duty demanding great energy and activity. Whatever complaints may be urged against him for his short-comings as a war minister, it will not be denied that he was forced into the struggle by the unanimous voice of the nation before his preparations were sufficiently advanced to ensure success; and that he endeavoured vainly to protract the commencement of hostilities until he was in a better condition to undertake them with effect. His horror of war has never been concealed, and is said to have been deepened by his early recollection of the dreadful field of Leipsig, which he visited a few days after the battle. However this may have been, the tenor of his whole life forbids any suspicion of the loyalty of his intentions. The want of experience, arising out of a peace of forty years, during which the efficiency of our fleets and armies had been grievously impaired by the wholesale reductions of parliamentary economists, doubtless had something to do with our disasters in the Crimea. But to return to the private life of Lord Aberdeen. He married, in 1803, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of John James, first Marquis of Abercorn, who died in 1812, and by whom he had no family. In 1815 his lordship married Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John Douglas, the mother of the present Marquis of Abercorn, who died in 1833, and by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His lordship is President of the British Institution, Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen, and Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeen. Lord Aberdeen has always been remarkable for his consummate taste in all matters connected with the fine arts, and in all parliamentary discussions on such topics has taken a prominent part. Indeed on all questions of taste his authority has been paramount. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to his official conduct, no one has ever presumed to question for a moment the private virtues of the noble Earl, or the perfect integrity of his motives. His lordship's ministry could at no time have been said to be popular; but it enjoyed a high character for administrative ability, until the talents of its most vaunted members were brought to the test, and they were required to carry on a war. Their failure on this emergency aroused public feeling against them, which found expression in the House of Commons; and in February the cabinet retired before the largest adverse majority which any ministry has encountered since the passing of the Reform Bill. The most important act advised by Aberdeen was the declaration of war against Russia in 1854; but the care with which he guarded himself from

expressing any sympathy with the national feeling against Russia, some expressions of friendship for him which the Czar Nicholas let fall in the celebrated conversations with Sir H. Seymour, and, lastly, the hesitation and want of vigour which marked his measures, increased his unpopularity. He, however, preserved the favour of his sovereign, and upon his resignation, in February 1855, was made a Knight of the Garter.

ADAMS, CHARLES B., an American Naturalist, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1814. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and held the appointment of tutor at the same institution in the years 1836 and 1837. He early evinced a predilection for the study of nature, and in 1837 was made Professor of Natural History at Marion College, Mobile. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Geology and Natural History at Middlebury College, Vermont, where he remained until 1847, when he was called to Amherst College as Professor of Natural History. In 1845 he was selected by the legislature of Vermont to conduct the geological survey of that state, in which work he was engaged until his removal to Amherst. The results of this survey are published in four reports to the legislature of Vermont. His favourite department has been that of the study of the molluscas, and he has written and published the following conchological papers: "On the Shells of New England," in the Boston "Journal of Natural History;" "New Species of Jamaica Shells," in the "Proceedings of the Boston Natural History Society, 1845–6;" "Catalogue of Molluscas of Vermont," in the American "Journal of Science;" "Description of Molluscas of Vermont," in "Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont;" "On Jamaica Shells," in the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," and in "Contributions to Conchology," Nos. I *et sequentes*. His papers on the shells of Jamaica, in which island he spent a part of three winters, afford a more perfect knowledge of the formation of that island than we possess of any other tropical region, and constitute material for a complete monograph, which is in contemplation.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, F.R.S., Astronomer (whose name has been identified with the discovery of the planet Neptune), is M.A. and Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Mr. Adams is a genius in his particular walk of science, and his present eminent position is rendered more remarkable by the fact that he is the architect of his own fortune. A journal published in the quarter of England in which Mr. Adams was born thus freely sketches his career:—"The traveller who has come into Cornwall by the north road must remember a long moorland tract between Launceston and Bodmin. If his journey were performed on the roof of a coach against a sleety, biting south-wester, his memory will not need any refresher. The recollections of such an excursion are not to be effaced, even by the consolations of the Jamaica Inn. A more desolate spot can scarcely be found. Yet Nature sometimes produces

men where she grows nothing else; and on this bleak moor she has produced, at least, one such man as, with all her tropical magnificence, she never produced within ten degrees of the equator. A few years ago a small farmer, named Adams, resident on the moor, had a boy, who, if we are correctly informed, disappointed his father's hopes of making a good agriculturist. His fits of abstraction and dreamy reverie were held to be very unpropitious. He somehow got a taste for mathematics, and this passion so grew upon him that he was at length abandoned to its impulses, and allowed to take his own way, in despair of a better. It was clear that *he* would never pick up prizes at a ploughing-match or a cattle-show; that the lord of the manor or squire of the parish would never have to stand up and make a solemn oration over him, showing him to wondering spectators as the man who had improved the breed of rams, or fattened bullocks to a distressing obesity. Yet as the path to such fame was closed, there were still some small honours awaiting him. After a school training, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where at the end of his undergraduateship he became senior wrangler. He is now one of the mathematical tutors of that college." The group of known planets now encircle the sun in the following order:—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Flora, Iris, Vesta, Hebe, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Mr. Adams has still work left for him. "There is reason to believe," says a recent writer, "that other planets may be found beyond Neptune, and that more fragments may be discovered between Mars and Jupiter; since it may be presumed that the thirteen we know of are the *débris* of a large one, the more so as it is, probably, not the only instance. The myriads of meteors that the earth annually meets with on the 12th of August and the 14th of November, are, no doubt, minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun, which on entering the atmosphere take fire by its sudden and violent compression." Whether the discovery of the planet Neptune belonged to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier was a question which caused much discussion among astronomers at the period. Eventually, however, the latter gentleman obtained the credit. In 1841 Mr. Adams formed a design of investigating the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, which are yet unaccounted for, in order to find whether they may be attributed to the action of an undiscovered planet beyond it, and, if possible, thence to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal, and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams left at Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were produced by a planet within certain assumed limits. On the 5th of November the Astronomer Royal desired to know from him whether the perturbation would explain the error of the radius vector of Uranus; but, from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month, a paper by M. Le Verrier was published in the "Compte Rendus" of the

French Academy on the perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn; and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that given by Mr. Adams. Thus the honour passed from Mr. Adams through his own tardiness. The Council of the Royal Astronomical Society had it in contemplation to award their gold medal to M. Le Verrier for this discovery: considering, however, that it would be unjust to Mr. Adams to refuse one to him, and their laws having made no provision for two medals in one year, they ultimately decided upon presenting to each a printed Testimonial instead. Mr. Adams filled the office of President of the Royal Astronomical Society during the year 1851.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS, a distinguished Naturalist, was born in 1807, at Orbe, in Waatlande, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he entered the gymnasium of Biel, and in 1822 was removed to the academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of M.D. From his earliest youth he evinced a peculiar inclination and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. In 1826, being entrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil, he gave to the world that new classification of fishes to which he has subsequently remained steadfast. In 1839 he published his "Natural History of the Freshwater Fish of Europe," a subject which he treated with monographic completeness. While preparing this work he had published his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions of Echinodermes." The work, however, which contributed most liberally to his European reputation, was his "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory, tending in great part to remodel the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been affected. His views upon the changes in the earth's surface, ascribable to the agency of these glaciers, have not been universally admitted, but no geological work has been published since his "Etudes," in which his theory has not been treated with marked respect. M. Agassiz has for some years resided in the United States, occupying a distinguished chair in the scientific department of Harvard College; and has recently been appointed to a professorship of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Charleston. He has made numerous and valuable communications to the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and has laboured with great disinterestedness, assiduity, and success, in promoting the cause of natural science in the United States. He has also published "A Tour on Lake Superior," developing the physical character, vegetation, and animals of that region; and "The Principles of Zoology."

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, Novelist and Journalist, is the son of a highly respectable solicitor of Manchester, where he was born in 1805. He was originally intended for the law, but having acquired a taste for literature at a very early age, was found too frequently "penning a stanza when he should engross;" and after many vain attempts to chain him to the oar, he abandoned the study of the law for the more flowery fields of fiction. His first venture in literature was a small volume of verses, published under the *nom de plume* of "Cheviot Tichebourne," and dedicated to Charles Lamb. These poems were not of much account, but the songs, which he has since interspersed in his various novels, afford indication of his ability to write very good verses if it so please him. His first work of fiction, "Sir John Chiverton," was published in his twenty-first year; and although crude and imperfect as a whole, was justly regarded as a volume of considerable promise, and must have possessed no ordinary merit, since it was read and commended by Sir Walter Scott. Having thus become an author, and married the daughter of a bookseller (the late Mr. Ebers of Bond Street), Mr. Ainsworth thought it might be as well to become his own publisher. Eight years after the appearance of "Sir John Chiverton," he produced a second romance, entitled "Rookwood," which was at once successful, and gained for its author a fair share of reputation. He now attempted, not without some success, to found a school of which notorious malefactors were to be the heroes, and in which, as a climax, the gallows and Tyburn were to supply the place of the old-fashioned marriage that usually wound up old-fashioned novels. Turpin the highwayman was painted in glowing colours, and the apocryphal story of the highwayman's ride from London to York at one heat on one horse, became, in the pages of Mr. Ainsworth's novel, a glowing literary reality. The cleverness and vitality of the narrative attracted a large number of readers to this Romance of Felony, and the stage reproduced the hash of false sentiment and doubtful morality which the press had given forth, until the more thoughtful portion of book-readers began to lament deeply that the talents of a writer like Mr. Ainsworth should have been employed on such subjects. "Jack Sheppard" having robbed his way through three clever volumes, and having had his criminal offences illustrated by George Cruikshank, is hanged at Tyburn before a large and admiring crowd. This book must have been very profitable to its author's purse, whatever it may have been to his reputation; but since its publication, Mr. Ainsworth seems not to have been tempted to repeat his glorification of felons or his fancy-paintings of thief-life. With better judgment and more wholesome taste, he has carried his admitted talents to fields equally rich in dramatic effects, and comparatively free from objection; and his later works of fiction have shown how graphically he can weave around a thread of romance a series of historical scenes and characters of real interest. Among the remaining novels from Mr. Ainsworth's pen may be mentioned "Guy Fawkes," "Crichton," "James II.," "The Miser's Daughter," "Old St. Paul's,"

"St James's," "The Tower of London," "Windsor Castle," "The Lancashire Witches," "The Star Chamber," and "The Flitch of Bacon." Mr. Ainsworth has also adventured largely in periodical literature. Whilst yet a boy he published a Journal of Literature entitled "The Manchester Iris," and in 1829 edited the first volume of "The Keepsake." Besides establishing the magazine which bore his name, and purchasing of Mr. Colburn the copyright of the "New Monthly Magazine," of which he is also the editor, he has since added "Bentley's Miscellany" to the list.

AIRD, THOMAS, a Poet of considerable genius, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 28th August, 1802; educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh; was editor for one year of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal," after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the "Dumfries Herald," a new journal of Conservative politics. His works are:—"Religious Characteristics," 1827; "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches, 1845; "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his poems, new and old, 1848. His poem entitled "The Devil's Dream," one of the most popular of his productions, and remarkable for its power, has been characterised as standing alone in modern literature, "as a wonderful piece of weird supernatural imagination." He was formerly a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." In 1852 Mr. Aird edited an edition of the select poems of David Macbeth Moir (the "Delta" of "Blackwood's Magazine"), with a memoir prefixed, in two volumes, for Dr. Moir's family.

AIRY, GEORGE BIDDELL, D.C.L. M.A., who fills the distinguished office of Astronomer Royal with so much benefit to science and honour to his country, is a native of Alnwick, in Northumberland, and was born July 27, 1801. He was educated at private schools in Hereford and Colchester, and finally at the Grammar School in the latter town. In 1819 he commenced residence as Sizar Undergraduate of Trinity College, Cambridge; in 1822 he was elected Scholar; and in 1823 he took the University degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the honour of Senior Wrangler. Shortly afterwards he joined the Cambridge Philosophical Society, to whose Transactions he has contributed several valuable papers. In 1824 he was elected Fellow of Trinity College; in 1826 he took the degree of Master of Arts, and in the same year was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious when filled by Barrow and Newton, had for many years been a sinecure; but no sooner had Professor Airy been elected, in opposition to Mr. Babbage, than he notified his intention to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836; his system of lectures is known as the first in which (among other things) the Undulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. Professor Airy was also an active member

of the then existing Board of Longitude. In 1828 he was elected, without opposition, to the Plumian Professorship, vacant by the decease of Mr. Robert Woodhouse. To the newly-elected Plumian Professor was entrusted the management of the Observatory of Cambridge, which had just been erected, and supplied with one of its instruments. The duties of this office requiring the undivided attention of Professor Airy, his income was very justly increased by annual grant from the funds of the University of Cambridge. On taking charge of the new Observatory, he vigorously commenced a course of observations; but his able services will be best remembered for the form which he introduced in the calculation and publication of the Observations, by which their utility was very greatly increased: it has served as a pattern for the forms adopted at Cambridge, Greenwich, and other Observatories, to the present time. Professor Airy had also the satisfaction of superintending the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope (the last entirely from his own plans), at the Cambridge Observatory. In the autumn of 1835 the office of Astronomer Royal became vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Pond, when Mr. Airy was appointed to succeed him. The patronage of this office rests with the First Lord of the Treasury; but the selection was made on this occasion by Lord Auckland, then First Lord of the Admiralty. In the discharge of his duties, Mr. Airy has distinguished himself by giving great regularity to the general proceedings in the Greenwich Observatory; by maintaining with great steadiness the general outline of the plan which the requirements of a fundamental Observatory, and the historical associations, have imposed on the Royal Observatory; while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science may be increased. The important introduction of the Altazimuth and the Transit Circle (both from Mr. Airy's plans) has undoubtedly placed the Greenwich Observatory at the head of all existing Meridional Observatories. The Magnetic and Meteorological department of the Observatory is well known for its success in the practical introduction of the system of photographic self-registration. Among Professor Airy's contributions to science may be mentioned his masterly treatise on Gravitation, written by him for the "Penny Cyclopædia," in 1837, and extending to thirty folio pages. To practical men Professor Airy is known by his discovery of an efficient mode of correcting the Disturbance of the Compass in Iron-built Ships: a highly important letter upon this investigation appeared in the "Athenæum," during the year 1854. An important statement has also been lately communicated to the public journals by the Astronomer Royal: it is headed "Science and Commerce," and illustrates their growing union, as shown in the application of the galvanic telegraph to astronomical observations. In the autumn of 1854, the Astronomer Royal, assisted by a staff of six observers, made a series of pendulum experiments in the Harton coal-mine, near South Shields, for the determination, in the first

place, of the difference in gravity at the top and bottom of a mine, and, in the second place, of the mean density of the earth; completing, in fact, an experiment which, in conjunction with Dr. Whewell, he had commenced twenty-eight years before in the Dolcoath Mine of Cornwall. The reduction of the mere pendulum experiments was effected in a few months, but much yet remained to be done. The country was to be surveyed, so as to give means of computing the theoretical attraction of the ground, and the specific densities of the rocks were to be investigated. The Corporation of South Shields gave directions for the survey; the owners of the mines supplied specimens of the rocks; and Professor W. H. Miller, of Cambridge, undertook the troublesome work of ascertaining their specific gravities. The size and figure of the earth being pretty accurately known, it only remained to determine its mean density, *i. e.* the average weight of say a cubic foot, and the total weight of the globe is easily calculated. The mode in which this inquiry was conducted, and the difficulties with which so nice an investigation were surrounded, will be found fully detailed in "The Year-Book of Facts" for 1855. The results may be shortly stated in the Professor's own words:—"The immediate result of the computation is this:—Supposing that a clock was adjusted to go true time at the top of the mine, it would gain two and a quarter seconds per day at the bottom. Or it may be stated thus—that gravity is greater at the bottom of the mine than at the top by 1·19190 part. To go a little further into the interpretation. If there had been no coal measure or rocks of any kind between the top and the bottom, but merely an imaginary stand to support the pendulums, the gravity at the top would have been less than that at the bottom by 1·8409 part nearly. But it is less by only 1·19200 part. And what is the cause of this difference? It is the attraction of the shell of matter, the thickness of which is included between the top and the bottom of the mine. The attraction of that shell, therefore, is the difference between the two numbers which I have given, or is 1·14900 part of gravity nearly. But if that shell had been as dense as the earth generally, its attraction would have been 1·5600 part of gravity nearly. Therefore, the earth generally is more dense in the proportion of 149 to 56 nearly. You will remark that all these numbers are rough, and that to make their results available, some small corrections are required (to which I have not alluded), and some knowledge of the density of the different beds, &c., which I do not possess at present." The whole of the computations have now been effected, and the result is, that the mean density of the earth is 6·57. This result considerably exceeds those obtained by Mr. Baily and Mr. Reitch, from repetition of the Cavendish experiment, as the latter exceeded that obtained by Drs. Maskelyne and Hutton from the Schehallien experiment. In the opinion of the Astronomer Royal, the new result is entitled to compete on at least equal terms with the old ones. Mr. Airy is a Fellow of the Royal Society; an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and has been long

connected as Foreign Correspondent with the Institute of France, and with many other foreign Academies. In 1833 he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society "for his Discovery of the long Inequality of Venus and the Earth;" again, in 1846, "for his Reduction of the Observation of Planets made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from 1750 to 1830;" and in 1848 a Testimonial "for the Lunar Reductions recently made at Greenwich." After the decease of Mr. Sheepshanks, who succeeded Mr. Francis Baily, the Astronomer Royal undertook the examination of the papers relating to the comparisons of Line-measures or Standards *à traits*. It was found that, besides the five standards which, under the title of National Standard and Parliamentary Copies, had been deposited in various offices of the Government, there were more than forty well-compared and disposable copies nearly ready for distribution. Under the superintendence of the Astronomer Royal these have been numbered, engraved, and packed up, and thirty complete sets of British Standards (every set including a bronze copy of the yard measure, and a gilt-bronze copy of the avoirdupois pound weight, and some including, in addition, an iron or steel copy of the yard measure,) have been distributed to our colonies and to foreign states.

ALBERT, FRANZ-AUGUST-KARL-EMANUEL, PRINCE CONSORT, AND DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, is next brother and heir-presumptive to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose ancestors were Margraves of Meissen in the twelfth century and Electors of the Empire from 1425 to 1547, when the electoral dignity passed over to the collateral line of this house, whose present head is the King of Saxony. Prince Albert was born August 26, 1819, at the castle of Rosenau. After receiving a thorough education at the hands of private tutors, he entered the University of Bonn on the 3d of May, 1837, as a student of jurisprudence. A small house, of most simple aspect, standing behind some young trees, on one side of the cathedral at Bonn, is shown as the residence of his Royal Highness during his university course. Here, surrounded by the memorials of ancient Christendom, and in view of the historical Rhine, the Prince is said to have devoted himself to the studies of the place with an ardour which is spoken of with pride by the teachers of the university. It was his custom, they say, to rise not later than six every morning, and to pursue his studies until seven in the evening, allowing himself an interval of three hours for dinner and recreation. The labours of the day finished, he would pay visits to families of his acquaintance, or entertain students of worth at his own table. Among the chief professors of Bonn at this time were Dr. Walter, a jurist celebrated for his thorough mastery of the civil and Germanic law; and Dr. Loebell, remarkable for his skill in the treatment of the history of Europe. Besides these may be mentioned Professors Bocking and Perthes, colleagues of Dr. Walter. The Prince was

in the habit of attending their public lectures, and of afterwards receiving their more special assistance at his own residence. Having spent three academical seasons at Bonn, Prince Albert took his leave of the university at the close of the summer half-year of 1838. In July of the same year, the Prince, with his father and brother, visited England to attend the coronation of her Majesty, and at Michaelmas returned to Coburg, Prince Albert having for the first time made the acquaintance of her Majesty. After his departure, rumour was busy in England in pointing out Prince Albert as her Majesty's future consort; and although the report was contradicted by the ministerial newspapers, the belief was strengthened by a journey to England made about this time by Leopold, king of the Belgians, and the subsequent arrival in this country of the young prince himself during the autumn of 1839. Immediately after the departure of Prince Albert, the Queen caused all the members of the Privy Council to be summoned, to meet at Buckingham Palace on November 23, and then and there communicated to her council her royal intention to form a matrimonial alliance with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. On the announcement to the House of Lords of her Majesty's intention, the Duke of Cambridge spoke from his personal knowledge of Prince Albert, and confidently predicted his future high popularity. The Duke of Wellington expressed his surprise that the House had not been informed that the Prince was a Protestant, and received the most satisfactory assurances on that head from the ministry. The Prince is a great admirer of the arts, a ready draughtsman, has skill in music, and has written verses. His popularity in England has been greatly increased by his patronage of the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park; and to him is due the credit of having suggested that that noble display of human skill should not, as was at first intended, be a mere exposition of British productions, but should be an Exhibition of the Industry of *All Nations*. This notice would be incomplete without a list of the dignities enjoyed by the Prince. He was naturalised on his marriage to her Majesty, Feb. 10, 1840, by Act of Parliament, and received a grant of 30,0 0*l*. a-year; the title of Royal Highness by patent; the right to quarter the royal arms of England; precedence by royal warrant next to the Queen; and Prince Consort by order in Council, in June 1857. He is a member of the Privy Council; Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Lord Warden of the Stannaries; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle; Grand Ranger of Windsor, St. James's, and Hyde Parks; a Field Marshal and Colonel in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade; Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Captain-General and Colonel of the City of London Artillery Company; a Knight of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of St. Patrick; also G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Acting-Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. His scholastic dignities in England are, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, LL.D., D.C.L., and

Ph. D. He is also Master of the Trinity House, and he was President of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers, seamen, and marines who fell in the war with Russia.

ALFORD, REV. HENRY A., B.D., Poet and Biblical Critic, was born in London in 1810. He was educated at Ilminster Grammar-school, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge. We gather from a beautiful poem addressed to Mr. Alford, by Mr. Moultrie of Rugby (the friend and schoolfellow of Mackworth Praed, Sydney Walker, Hartley Coleridge, and Macaulay), that the author of the "School of the Heart, and other Poems," was born to a competency, and that he is therefore a stranger to those sordid cares which too often impair the enjoyments which the keen instinct of the poetical character is so well calculated to appreciate and enhance. Admired and esteemed by contemporary writers, whose own efforts have proved them to be no mean judges of poetic achievement, Mr. Alford's poetry is less widely known to the public at large than it deserves to be. Depending for its effect upon the just representations of common feelings and common situations, and not upon the strangeness of its incidents or the novelty or exotic splendour of its scenes and characters, it is less calculated to gratify the present taste for inflated obscurity than much modern verse, which has the credit of being sublime because it is in a great measure unintelligible. We speak of his poems in their collected form; for many of his lyrics have from time to time enjoyed a wide reputation here and in America, in volumes of selections and periodical publications,—no mean test of a poet's real merit. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments," published at Cambridge in 1831; to which succeeded, in 1835, "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," in two volumes. Of this work several editions have been published here and in America. In 1834 Mr. Alford was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and from 1835 to 1853 was Vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire. In 1841 he published chapters on the Poets of Greece; was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1841–2; and has been Examiner of Logic and Natural Philosophy in the University of London from 1841–2. Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament in 1844, and his second in 1852: a reprint of both volumes has been since issued. He is also the author of several volumes of sermons. Since 1853 Mr. Alford has been the officiating Minister of Quebec Street Chapel, where he enjoys a high reputation for the eloquence of his language and the soundness of his doctrine. A cheap edition (for the million) of Mr. Alford's poems, the third printed in this country, has been published by Messrs. Rivington.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., Lawyer and Historian, eldest son of the author of "Essays on Taste," was born in the

year 1792, at the parsonage-house of Kenley in Shropshire. The father of the historian was a cadet of Alison of New Hall, in Angus-shire, Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of Roddington, and Vicar of High Arcel; and his mother was Dorothea Gregory, granddaughter of the fourteenth Lord Forbes, a lady whose family has, for two centuries, been eminent in mathematics and the exact sciences. Sir Archibald Alison, while being educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he had the great advantage of studying under Dugald Stewart, Professors Playfair and Leslie, and the other men who then made that seat of learning so celebrated, evinced an early predilection for mathematics, and carried off the highest prizes both in that and the Greek class. At the end of 1814 he passed as an advocate at the Scottish bar, and during the next eight years travelled extensively on the Continent. In 1822 he was appointed Depute-advocate, and held that important office till the close of the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1830. During the next four years he realised the fruits of his legal experience in a work on "Criminal Law," which soon became the standard authority on that subject in Scotland, and which now bears a high reputation in Germany and America. About the end of 1834 he was appointed, by Sir Robert Peel, Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situations in Scotland. He was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1845, and of the University of Glasgow in 1851. When the Earl of Derby was at the head of the government in 1852, Sheriff Alison was created a baronet; and in the following year the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Sir Archibald is author of the "History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution till the Battle of Waterloo," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," and "The Principles of Population." He has recently been engaged in a continuation of his great work to the Conclusion of the War in the Crimea. The "History of Europe," while going through nine editions at home, has been translated into French, German, and Arabic, besides being very largely circulated in America. It is always interesting to note the rise and progress of a celebrated popular work; and Sir Archibald's account of the first conception of his History, and the sustained and laborious industry by which it was brought to a successful conclusion, cannot be read without feelings of gratification. "Among the countless multitude," he says, "whom the extraordinary events of the period had drawn together from every part of Europe to the French capital, and the brilliancy of the spectacle [the review of the troops by the Allies in 1814] had concentrated on one spot, was one young man, who had watched with intense interest the progress of the war from his earliest years, and who having hurried from his paternal roof in Edinburgh on the first cessation of hostilities, then conceived the first idea of narrating its events, and amidst its wonders inhaled that ardent spirit, that deep enthusiasm, which, sustaining him through fifteen subsequent years of travelling

and study, and fifteen more of composition, has at length realized itself in the present history."

ALVENSLEBEN, COUNT ALBERT, a Prussian Diplomatist and Minister of State, eldest son of John Augustus Ernest, count Alvensleben, was born at Halberstadt, March 23, 1794. He studied at Berlin, and left college in 1811 to enter the Prussian cavalry guard as a volunteer. He remained in the military service until the second peace of Paris, afterwards applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1817 was made an assessor in the Kammergericht at Berlin. In 1834 he was named Prussia's second delegate to the conference of German ministers held at Vienna, and at the close of the year was entrusted with the folio of the Finance ministry. In 1837 he became also Minister of Commerce and Public Works, and distinguished himself by his zeal in promoting the German Customs Union. In 1842 he resigned the Finance ministry, but was still an adviser of the Crown. More recently he came before the world for a brief period as Prussian plenipotentiary at the Dresden conferences, where his spirited and patriotic deportment promised to retrieve the honours of Prussian diplomacy; but not finding proper support at Berlin, he was unable to offer more than a passive resistance to the schemes of Austria.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish Novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to procure for him any other education than such as was to be obtained at a charity school in the place, and even from this he was taken at about nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years afterward he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his mother, his father being now dead. During the time that he remained there he employed all his leisure in reading plays, and so conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. Being in possession of about seven dollars, and receiving much encouragement from a "wise woman" who had been consulted on the subject, he set out in September 1819, without introduction or friends, to obtain employment on the Copenhagen stage. His rude appearance and want of education insured the rejection of his application at the theatre of the capital, and being reduced to extremity, he was glad to obtain employment with a joiner. But work of this kind also failed him; and he was one day pacing the streets with a heavy heart, when he remembered that nobody had yet heard his fine voice. By what seemed a happy accident, he found means to sing in presence of Professor Siboni, who was so pleased with his singing and modest demeanour, that he undertook to cultivate Andersen's voice, and procure his *début* at the Theatre Royal. He spent a year and a half in elementary instruction, but then lost his voice, and the best counsel Siboni could give him was

to learn some handicraft trade. He was now again reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but with no other fruit than some very feeble praise. At length his efforts fell under the eye of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving the genius that was struggling against the barriers of ignorance, went to the king, and obtained an order for Andersen's admission, without cost, to one of the government gymnasia. From this school he went to college, and soon became very favourably known by his poetical works. Ingemann, Oehlenschläger, and others, then obtained for him a royal stipend to enable him to travel, and he visited Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy. Under the inspiration of this last beautiful country he wrote his "Improvisatore;" his romance called "O. T." followed, and was a picture of the secluded life of the sober North. In "Only a Fiddler," he has given a picture of his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received a royal annuity, which permits him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. Besides the works already mentioned, he has written "Fairy Tales," "Picture-book without Pictures," "Travels in the Hartz Mountains," "A Poet's Bazar," "Ahasuerus," "New Fairy Tales," "The Two Barometers," "To Be or Not to Be," and several volumes of poems and dramas. His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition is in thirty-five volumes.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR, a man of business, and capitalist, was born 1792, and has been all his life distinguished for his active exertions in undertakings calculated to promote the public convenience as well as private emolument. Mr. Anderson is a native of Shetland, and his earliest public exertions were directed to improve the fisheries and postal communications of that and the neighbouring isles. Subsequently he became a managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which has at the present time the largest fleet that any corporation not exercising sovereign prerogatives has ever owned. Mr. Anderson for some time represented the constituency of Orkney and Shetland in Parliament, and voted with the Liberal party. During the Corn-law agitation he was an active member of the League, and aided its cause with his pen as well as by his personal influence.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., a popular Preacher of Glasgow. He was born in 1800, at Kilsyth, in Stirlingshire, where his father is minister of the United Presbyterian Church. After acquiring distinction at the University of Glasgow, he became minister of John Street Relief Church in that city in 1822, and he has remained there ever since. He has gained a high reputation as the advocate of liberal opinions, and particularly as a controversialist both on the platform and in the pulpit. His treatises on "The

Mass," on "Penance," and on "The Genius of Popery," are considered masterly productions. His work on "Regeneration" is remarkable for originality, scripturalness, and extensive information. He has also published some miscellaneous sermons, which exhibit extraordinary powers of mind.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, a distinguished French Physician and Author, was born at Paris in 1797; studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique Médicale" (3 vols. Paris, 1824). In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology, and in 1839 to that of General Pathology, and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, the value of which has been acknowledged by the translations made of them into other languages. The most important are—"Précis d'Anatomie pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie interne," "Essai d'Hernatologie pathologique." His lectures are distinguished for their ability.

ANSTER, JOHN, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and the Author of the first and best of the many translations of Goethe's "Faust" which are now before the public, was born at Charleville, in the county of Cork, in 1793, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1810, where he graduated, after the usual term of probation. In 1817 he published a prize poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 "Poems, with Translations, from the German." Several of the pieces of which this volume was composed appeared originally in "Blackwood's Magazine," (to which Mr. Anster had been a contributor from its commencement,) where they had attracted the attention of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who was led to express, upon more than one occasion, a high opinion of their merits: this sentiment ripened into a warmer feeling when the "old man eloquent" became acquainted with the personal qualities of the writer, and the enthusiastic reverence cherished for his works by his young disciple. The encouragement thus afforded to his earlier efforts, and the success which attended their publication, induced Mr. Anster to print his translation of "Faust" in a substantive form, (specimens only of the work having been previously published in "Blackwood's Magazine,") when its value as a faithful yet spirited version of a somewhat difficult original, which had already foiled the efforts of older and more experienced poets, was at once recognised. Coleridge, who had shown by his noble version of "Wallenstein" that his judgment in such matters might safely be relied upon, passed, in the presence of the writer of this notice, a high eulogium upon the

sample of the work that had met his eye; and the "Edinburgh Review," on its publication in an integral form, pronounced it "one of the few translations which in any language held substantive rank in their own country, and are admired, cited, and imitated, in lieu of their originals." Mr. Anster was called to the Irish bar in 1824, but from causes originating in all probability in his own retired habits, and his distaste for the turbulent element in which the Bar appears to "live, move, and have its being," his labours have been for the most part confined to chamber practice. He is said to hold an office of small emolument under the Court of Admiralty. In 1841 a pension from the Civil List of 150*l.* was conferred upon him by Her Majesty, for the services he had rendered to literature. The order of his works is as follows: "Poems and Translations," (1819); "Faustus," from the German of Goethe (1835); "Kunilæ," with other Poems and Translations (1837); and "Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law" (1849). Dr. Anster is also understood to have contributed largely to "Blackwood's Magazine" and "Dublin University Magazine," and other leading periodical publications of our time.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL.D., was born in the city of New York in 1797. He is the fourth of six sons, and having received the best education which the schools of that day afforded, in 1811 entered Columbia College, and graduated with distinguished honour in 1815. Immediately on leaving college he entered the law-office of his brother, Mr. John Anthon; and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state of New York. While a student of law, Mr. Anthon applied himself assiduously to the study of the classical authors, especially Greek; and the reputation thus acquired led to his appointment in the following year (1820) as adjunct Professor of Languages in Columbia College, which office he held until 1835, when, upon the resignation of Professor Moore, he was advanced to the station filled for many years by that gentleman. In 1830 Professor Anthon was appointed Rector of the College Grammar-school: and in 1831 received from his alma mater the degree of LL.D. His literary activity early displayed itself. Soon after his appointment to the adjunct professorship he undertook the preparation of a new edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary," the merits of which were soon recognised by its immediate republication in England. From this time, Professor Anthon devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of a series of works, designed to improve the character of classical scholarship in his native country. In 1830 appeared the larger edition of Horace, with various readings, and a copious commentary; from this larger work Dr. Anthon prepared, in 1833, a smaller edition, for the use of schools and colleges. In 1835, in connexion with the publishing-house of the Messrs. Harper, Professor Anthon projected a classical series, which should comprise as well the text-books used in academies and schools preparatory to college, as those usually read in colleges and universities. This series includes some of

the most important Greek and Latin authors. Besides these, Dr. Anthon has published larger works on ancient geography, Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, literature, &c. &c.

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL, a Secretary of State in the Government of the Pope, was educated at the great Romish seminary founded by Gregory XVI., and was appointed a judge of the supreme criminal court. He had the cardinal's hat conferred upon him a short time previous to the election of Pius IX., who appointed him Under-secretary of State. He belongs to the reactionary party, and has exercised great influence over the conduct of Pio Nono.

ARAGO, ÉTIENNE, a Journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer, was born at Perpignan, February 7, 1803; studied at the College of Sorreze, and held, during the period of the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, "La Lorgnette" and "Le Figaro;" the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed on the 27th of July, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal of the Revolution. He subsequently took part with numbers of his friends in the insurrectionary movements of June and April; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the number of the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pélagie. In 1840 he connected himself with the Paris press, and wrote political articles and theatrical *feuilletons* for the "Siècle" and "National." He was one of the founders of the "Réforme," in which he long wrote the articles under the head of *Spectacles*.

ARGELANDER, FREDERIC-WILLIAM-AUGUSTUS, one of the most eminent of modern astronomers, was born at Memel, in Prussia, in 1799. He was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterward employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when the seat of the university was removed to Helsingfors, where Argelander was employed to superintend the erection of the new observatory. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz. "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which gave him great reputation, and gained him a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. His work on the alternations of light in the changeable stars, upon which he has been employed for many years, is still to be published.

ARGYLL, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, DUKE OF. His grace was born 1823, the son of the seventh duke, and when but nineteen years of age, being then Marquis of Lorn, he published a "Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," in which he discussed the constitutional principles involved in the celebrated Auchterarder case, which led soon afterwards to the disruption of the Church of Scotland. But although he asserted the rights of the Church against the patron and the Government, he remained behind when so many hundreds sacrificed homes and incomes in the cause for which he wrote. In 1848 he published his largest work, "Presbytery Examined," in which he takes a survey of the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, and makes good the Presbyterian form of church government against the early and more recent assaults of prelacy. The Duke is a man of considerable attainments, and takes a great interest in literature and natural science; attending and occasionally speaking at the meetings of the British Association. In 1852 he took office under the Aberdeen-Lansdowne administration as Lord Privy Seal, and retained that place in the ministry after Lord Palmerston had become its head. In November 1855, however, he became Postmaster-General. He is a ready debater, and takes a considerable share in the proceedings of the House of Lords, which he entered in 1847, upon the death of his father. He has, however, yet to establish a reputation for statesmanship. In 1844 he married the Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Gower, eldest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and niece of the present Earl of Carlisle. The Duke of Argyll has delivered several admirable lectures on literary and other topics at Mechanics' Institutes in the north of England. He is a Knight of the Thistle; has been Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's.

ARISTA, MAJOR-GENERAL DON MARIANO, President of Mexico, was born in Monterey, in 1803. His parents were natives of Spain, and his father served with considerable distinction in the Spanish army. Arista at an early age manifested a strong predilection for a military life. Entering the army when a mere boy, he rose gradually to the rank of President, having served with distinction in the war with the United States. In 1848 he was appointed Minister of War; and in 1850 was elected to the presidency by a very large majority, to which office he was inaugurated in January 1851. Since his accession to the ministry and the office of President, Arista has done much for the improvement and pacification of the country. It is to his judgment and discrimination that our present friendly relations with Mexico may be attributed. He is a friend to progress, and thoroughly appreciates the institutions of this country. He has likewise devoted much attention to the improvement and extension of agriculture and manufactures in Mexico, and many of the labour-saving machines and implements of this country are in use upon his estates. Arista is, moreover, distinguished from most of the

leading men of Mexico by his constant and faithful support of the existing government, having been always opposed to revolutions of all kinds, and desiring peace, as the only means of developing the resources and ameliorating the condition of his country.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, Poet, son of the much-beloved Dr. Arnold of Rugby, was born on the 24th December, 1822, at Saleham (near Staines), where Dr. Arnold then resided. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Oxford; at the last-mentioned place he won the Newdigate prize for English verse—the subject, Cromwell. He was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he remained in that situation until his marriage in 1851. He then received an appointment as one of the Lay-inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of the Council on Education, which he still retains. In 1848 appeared the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A." In 1853, "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems." In 1854 he published a volume in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series. The two first vols. were withdrawn from sale; the two last furnished the evidence on which Mr. Arnold's poetic claims were to be adjudged. As a poet, his style is statuesque and Grecian; he has no affinities with the young pictorial and subjective school. He thinks them word-painters, and demands that the poet should be an action-painter. A recent critic observes, —"He is too cold and colourless. He does not thrust his hand into ours pulsing warm with human feeling. He is not sensuous enough to be widely popular. He appeals to the intellect, to the neglect of passion and feeling, from which poetry still draws so much of its richest life. His muse is very pure and noble. She commands our respect and admiration, but we do not fall passionately in love with her. Reading his poems is somewhat like walking among the portraits in sculpture at the Crystal Palace, in that Hades of the departed where the spirits of the past are ranged, with their white faces and serene brows, sitting in eternal calm."

ARWIDSON, ADOLF-IWAR, Librarian of the Royal Library at Stockholm, was born in 1791, at Padasjoki, in Tavastland (Finland), where his father held the office of provost. He studied at Abo, at which place he commenced his career as a teacher of history in 1817. In 1821 he commenced a literary and political paper, called the "Abo Morgonblad," which, on account of the liberality of some of its views, immediately fell under the displeasure of the Russian government, and was suppressed in September of that year. An essay written by Arwidson, and published the following year in the "Mnemosyne," caused his removal from the university in May 1822, and his perpetual banishment from Finland; upon which he repaired to Sweden, where he has since remained. Here he published a criticism upon a work by Ruhs, "Finland and its Inhabitants;" and afterward an edition of the "Opera Omnia" of

Calonius, and an excellent collection of old Swedish national songs. In 1848 he also published a catalogue of Icelandic manuscripts in the Royal Library at Stockholm. As secretary of the printers' society, he has for several years issued a bibliographic repertory, containing full and impartial notices of the literary productions of Sweden.

ASCHBACH, JOSEPH, a distinguished German Historian, was born at Höchst, in April 1801. The works by which he is best known are his "History of Spain and Portugal during the Dominion of the Almoravides and Almohades," "The History of the Omniades in Spain," "History of the Visigoths," and "History of the Hemli and Gepidæ." He holds the situation of Professor of History in the University of Bonn, to which he was appointed in 1842.

ATTERBOM, PETER-DANIEL-AMADEUS, a Swedish Poet, the son of a country clergyman, was born at Kirchsprengel Asbo, in East Gothland, January 19, 1790. He was sent to the gymnasium of Linköping, and in 1805 to the university at Upsala. Early in life he laboured to become acquainted with the German language, the knowledge of which has had an important influence upon his literary career. In 1807, in company with several of his friends, he formed a society, called the "Bund der Aurora," the object of which was to redeem the literature of his country, and especially its poetry, from the bonds of both academic formality and French affectation, and to direct attention to the original sources of national inspiration. One result of the manifold labours of the "Bund" was the establishment at Upsala, in 1810, of a journal, under the title of "Phosphorus," which was continued until 1813. Askelof and Hammarsköld had also at the same time issued a periodical, the "Polyphem," to which many of the "Phosphorists," as they were called, also contributed; but it was discontinued in 1812. The cutting and often bitter tone of the "Phosphorus," by no means contemplated in the plan of the "Bund," was occasioned by the arrogant attacks of the opposite party. The "Xenien" of Atterbom, and some of his prose essays, and especially a so-called Tungusian drama, the "Reimerbund," as well as his treatise, "Bedenken der neuen Schule über die Schwedische Akademie und den guten Geschmack," contributed greatly to the reputation of his paper, although they were also the principal cause of the bitterness of its adversaries. His "Poetisk Kalender" was published in 1812–22. Among his most important poems are "Die Blumen," a collection of musical romances; and fragments of a drama, on the legend of "Vogel Blan." In 1817 he undertook a journey through Germany to Italy. While in Germany he paid special attention to the poetry and philosophy of the country. The journey also served to rescue him from the polemical strife which threatened to ruin both his health and his talents. After his return, in the autumn of 1819, he was appointed teacher of the German language and literature to the Crown Prince, Oscar. The same year he accompanied the prince from Upsala to Stockholm, where he resided

until 1821, when he was appointed Professor of History. In 1822 he became adjunct Professor of Philosophy in Upsala; and in 1828 Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, which appointment he exchanged, in 1835, for the professorship of Æsthetics. Among the writings of his later years are "Essays on History and Philosophy;" "Lyrical Poems." His poetry has been exceedingly popular throughout Sweden. As a philosopher he is inclined to theosophic views, and is desirous of reconciling Christianity with philosophical speculation.

AUBER, DANIEL-FRANCOIS-ESPRIT, Musical Composer, is the son of a Paris printseller, and was born at Caen, in Normandy, on the 29th January, 1784. At a very early age he acquired a great facility in drawing and music, and played with considerable execution on the piano and violin. At the age of twenty he was sent to London by his father, in order to learn something of his business; but the termination of the Peace of Amiens put an end to his residence in that capital, and he returned to Paris with a mind altogether alienated from the pursuits of business. His friends finding it useless to oppose the evident bent of his inclinations and his genius, consented to his becoming a composer for the stage; and in 1813 he produced his first opera, "Le Séjour Militaire," but with so little success that he resolved not to hazard another attempt. The death of his father, however, which left him wholly dependent on his own resources, compelled him to abandon this resolution, and in 1819 his second work, "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," made its appearance, with hardly better success. His third effort, "La Bergère Châtelaine," and "Emma," in 1821, turned the tables in his favour. "Leicester," in 1822, "La Niège," in 1823, "Le Concert à la Cour," and "Léocadie," in 1824, "Le Maçon," and "Fiorella," in 1826, fully established his reputation. It was, however, with "La Muette de Portici," that his genius reached its culminating point of renown. In this opera he first ventured to depart from the school of Rossini, in which he may be said to have been educated, and to judge altogether for himself. "La Fiancée," in 1829, and "Fra Diavolo," in 1830, sustained him in his high position. He has since been very industrious, and his productions, of which we may mention "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino noir," "Les Diamants de la Couronne," "L'Elixir d'Amour," "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," "Gustave, ou le Bal Masqué," "Les faux Monnayeurs," "Le Lac des Fées," "La Part du Diable," "La Sirène," and "Haydée," are among the most popular operas upon the lyric stage. His last works are, "L'Enfant prodigue," which was first represented at Paris in 1851, "La Corbeille d'Oranges," and "Marco Spada." The most popular of Auber's operas in England are "Masanniello," (the "Muette de Portici,") "Fra Diavolo," the "Bronze Horse," the "Crown Diamonds," "Gustavus III.," the "Syren," and "Haydée." Auber has lived nearly all his life in Paris, whence he has sent his music forth to all parts of the world. He is very prolific, and, like a true artist, has no sooner finished

a work than he dismisses it entirely from his mind, and turns his attention to future plans. It is said that this composer makes a point of never hearing his operas a second time. His motive for this is stated to be a desire to avoid as much as possible all probability of repeating his ideas; but we have no doubt that the reason which we have above alleged has more to do with this determination. Auber is decidedly one of the few great musical geniuses of the age. At the time when Rossini was beginning to cease from his labours, and Meyerbeer had not yet made himself known, Auber was supplying the whole world with music, and sat unrivalled on the operatic throne.

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, a German Writer and Poet, born of Jewish parents, at Nordstetten, in the Black Forest of Wurtemburg, February 28, 1812. It was the intention of his parents (says one of his biographers) that he should study the Jewish theology; and he commenced his education at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgard, in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg. He soon abandoned the Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its recent Literature," was published at Stuttgard in 1836; and it was the intention of the author to follow it up with a series of romances from Jewish history, under the title of "The Ghetto." In 1837 and 1839 he published "Poet and Merchant," and "Spinoza," and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. But the reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Educated Citizens, a Book for the thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Black Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter being translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was contained in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the "Urania," in 1848, and was afterward inserted in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatised (against the will of the author) by Frau Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845–6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "Our Godfather," which was intended to enlighten the people on the subject of public affairs. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsig, Breslau, and Dresden, where he has zealously advocated the cause of popular education. During the political commotions of 1848 Auerbach sided with the moderate Democrats; and the events of that year, and a journey to Vienna, gave birth to the "Journal of Events in Vienna from Latour to Windischgrätz," which was translated into English; and perhaps we owe to the same events the tragedy of "Andreas Hofer" (1850). "German Evenings," a collection of tales, previously written, appeared about the same time.

AUGUSTENBURG, CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born July 19, 1798, is the chief of the younger branch of the royal line of the house of Holstein. It is to the head of this younger branch that, according to ancient treaties, the sovereignty of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein should fall, in case of the death of the King of Denmark without male issue. The name of this prince has thus been often before the public in connexion with the still unsettled contest between the duchy of Holstein and the Danes. Brought up under the enlightened direction of the late Duke Frederic-Christian, his father, one of the most learned and accomplished princes of his age, and afterward under that of his mother, Louis-Auguste, the Duke of Augustenburg completed his brilliant education by instructive travels, undertaken in 1818, 1819, and 1820, in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. In 1830 he married Louis-Sophie, countess of Danniskjold-Samsoe. In the proceedings of the provincial diets to which Frederick VI. committed the direction of the German states, after the French revolution of July, the Duke of Augustenburg took a prominent part, distinguishing himself as much by his zeal in the cause of liberty and progress as by his great oratorical ability. The Duke is a large landed proprietor, and has spent immense sums in the improvement of the agriculture of his country. His stud at Augustenburg was one of the finest in Europe. He enjoys an unbounded popularity in both duchies, of which their inhabitants have lately given proofs, unhappily too familiar to the world to need recital. After the downfall of the statholdershaft of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke's estates were confiscated, and he was declared a traitor. He appealed to the German Diet for protection against the consequences of this decree, but without success.

AUSTRIA, FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES, EMPEROR OF, ascended the throne of Austria December 2, 1849, on the abdication of his uncle Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis-Charles, who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession, and of the Princess Sophia: he was born August 18, 1830. On ascending the throne he promised in the most solemn manner to give freedom and a constitutional government to his country. His first proclamation contained the following passage:—"We are convinced of the necessity and value of free institutions, and enter with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of the monarchy. On the basis of true liberty, on the basis of the equality of the rights of all our people, and the equality of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation, the country will rise to its ancient grandeur, and will become a hall to shelter the many nations united under the sceptre of our fathers." The first act of the young monarch was to close the national representative assembly met at Kremsier; the second, to cancel the ancient constitution of Hungary, and promulgate a charter which

no attempt was made to realise, and which, in August 1851, was withdrawn. By the aid of the Emperor of Russia he succeeded in overwhelming the resistance of the Hungarian nation, while Radetzky secured the submission of the Lombard and Venetian kingdom. Having thus gained internal peace and freedom of governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edicts of Schoenbrunn, September 26, 1851, in which he declared his ministers "responsible to no other political authority besides the throne." He added, "The cabinet must swear unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfil all my ordinances and resolutions. It will be its duty to carry out my will concerning all laws and administrative acts, whether considered necessary by the ministers or originating with me." In the exercise of the autocratic power thus boldly asserted on the morning of a revolution by a prince who had barely attained his majority, edict after edict was issued, and the constitution of the monarchy was entirely changed. In the name of that principle of equality before the law, which is all that remains of the Imperial promise of 1849, he smote the remaining power of the aristocracy, and at the same time propitiated as well as benefited the mass of the population. By a series of organic regulations he has centralised the government of the heterogeneous state in Vienna, and with the aid of new men, such as Dr. Bach and Herr von Bruck, carried out a series of fiscal and commercial reforms, which appeal to the interests of the middle classes. The minister under whose advice the young Emperor entered upon the bold policy of making his own party and of establishing his power by consulting the equalising passions of democracy, was the late Prince Schwarzenberg. This statesman died suddenly in April 1852, in mid-career: Count Buol has since succeeded to his station, but only to a portion of his power. In boldly meeting the earlier trials of his reign, Francis-Joseph has acquired the consciousness of strength, and now claims a larger and more direct participation in the government. His foreign policy has secured him a degree of consideration among the states of Europe, such as a few years ago would have been deemed chimerical in the prediction. He broke up the plans of Prussia by a military demonstration, while yet the cloud of the recent Russian intervention hung over the independence of Austria, and astonished the feeble cabinet of Berlin by the apparition of an Austrian army on the Elbe. At Olmütz, in 1853, his political friendship was courted by the Czar, Nicholas I., who, four years before, had saved his empire; but in the following year, by joining the Western alliance against Russia, he displayed towards the same potentate that "immense ingratitude," without which Prince Schwarzenberg had declared the independence of the empire could never be vindicated. Soon after Francis-Joseph had been seated on the throne of his grandsire, his watchful relatives recognised the expediency of looking around for a fair being worthy of figuring as Empress of Austria. Their choice fell on a Princess of the House of Wittelsbach, between which and that of Hapsburg many alliances had been

formed. Elizabeth-Amélie-Eugénie, the destined bride, was cousin, on the mother's side, of the King of Bavaria; she was also related to that monarch through her father, the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, renowned as a traveller and as the author of several German songs. She had been carefully educated, had profited much by the instruction she received, was particularly accomplished in painting and music, and enjoyed the reputation of inheriting much of the poetic organisation of her family. Let us add that she was in her seventeenth year, and still more beautiful than young, and the reader will be able to form some idea of the Bavarian princess, who, on the 24th of April, 1854, became Empress of Austria. In the spring of 1857 the Emperor and his spouse paid visits to his Italian and Hungarian dominions, and signalised each occasion by an amnesty to the inhabitants of these countries. A recent writer says of the Emperor, "he has the appearance of some character in his face, which, though quite that of the Austrian family, is perhaps rather less marked as regards the mouth than is usual with the princes of that house. Francis-Joseph is said to have a fair share of ability, and the son of the Archduchess Sophia may be expected to possess as much; but we have heard some fears expressed lest a favourite, whose character is violent, whose habits are coarse, and who is a man much older than himself, should do the young monarch injury. Let us hope that this will not be so; for the importance attaching to the personal dispositions of the ruler in those countries is of a magnitude greatly surpassing what we, in our more favoured land, can conceive." In February, 1853, an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor, and for some weeks his life was in great peril.

AYTOUN, WILLIAM EDMONDSTOUNE, Poet and Professor, was born in the year 1813, and educated at the seminaries of the Scottish capital. After being distinguished among his contemporaries at the Academy for the excellence he displayed in the composition of Latin and English, and being honoured at the University with the eulogy of Professor Wilson, on the occasion of reciting his prize-poem, named "Judith," in the Moral Philosophy class in 1831, he gave to the public a volume of verse, entitled "Poland, and other Poems," which was not successful in attracting any very general attention. Betaking himself to legal pursuits, Mr. Aytoun, after a trial of the less ambitious branch of his profession, obtained admission, in 1840, to the Scottish bar, and became one of the standing wits of the Parliament House — or Edinburgh law-courts — though without acquiring forensic celebrity as an advocate, excepting as counsel in criminal cases. He had the fortune, however, to be presented in 1845 to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University, where energy and literary taste characterise his lectures to the students. The Professor's politics, originally of a somewhat liberal tendency, have gradually undergone a complete change, and his talent as an essayist has long rendered him conspicuous among the

contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine." In that periodical first appeared those stirring, picturesque, and enthusiastic national ballads, now known and admired as "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers;" among which "The Heart of Bruce," "Edinburgh after Flodden," and "The Burial March of Dundee," may be cited, as exhibiting at once their author's poetic faculty, his peculiar prejudices, and the error into which many writers fall of supposing them mere Jacobite effusions. In truth, the sentiments expressed in the "Lays" are the offspring of that Caledonian patriotism, the intensity of which, at one time, caused Professor Aytoun to stand forth as a champion and display his oratorical powers on behalf of the Society organised for the redress of what its members were pleased to term Scottish grievances. Besides these Lays, he is author of many pieces in the "Book of Ballads" edited by "Bon Gualtier,"—a name, under cover of which he and Mr. Theodore Martin contributed to various periodicals. In the summer of 1853 Professor Aytoun appeared at Willis's Rooms in the metropolis, and delivered six lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic Literature" to large and fashionable audiences; and to his pen is ascribed the mock-heroical tragedy of "Firmilian," designed to ridicule the rising poets of the day as "The Spasmodic School," and to discredit a certain order of critics, whose eccentric praise is certainly somewhat perilous to those on whom it is bestowed. In 1856 he published "Bothwell," a poem, composed at the suggestion of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, and inscribed to that famous novelist, in memory of a visit to Holyrood. Of late years no writer on the Conservative side of politics has rendered more efficient service to his party than Professor Aytoun; and in 1852 Lord Derby and his friends recognised their obligations to their northern ally by appointing him to the offices of Sheriff and Vice-Admiral of Orkney.

B.

BABBAGE, CHARLES, a Mathematician and Philosophical Mechanist, was born in 1790, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Having distinguished himself at the mathematical examination he took the M.A. degree, and, possessed of a competency, prepared to apply himself to the development of his favourite science. In the course of his studies he found the logarithmic tables then in use—the Ready Reckoner, so to speak, by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—extremely defective, and even unfaithful. The national value of tables of this description had long been recognised by every government, and large sums had been expended in pre-

paring such as could have, after all, but a proximate accuracy: because from the calculations of the astronomer are derived the data by which every seaman navigates the ocean, and every headland and island is marked in his chart. Mr. Babbage set himself to consider whether it were not possible to substitute for the perturbable processes of the intellect the unerring movements of mechanism in the preparation of logarithmic tables. The idea was not a new one: Pascal, and other eminent mathematicians, having projected similar contrivances. Hitherto, however, nothing had been accomplished; and thus the work to be achieved was one of invention, and not of improvement. As a mathematician he was intimately conversant with the fixed laws which govern the generation of a particular set of numbers from any other given combination; he, therefore, had next to qualify himself by a study of the resources of engineering, in order that he might judge how far the construction of such a machine was possible. For this purpose he visited the various centres of machine labour, as well on the Continent as in England; inspected and compared wheels, levers, valves, etc.; studied their various functions; and on his return, in 1821, undertook to direct the construction of a Calculating Machine for the Government. It may be mentioned, in passing, that this tour of inspection gave occasion for his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," a subject then new to literary treatment, in which he opened up a field of illustration which has since been explored by a multitude of writers. By 1833 a portion of the machine was put together, and it was found to perform its work with all the precision that had been predicted of it. It both calculated the sums given into it, and delivered the result perfectly printed at one of its issues. It would compute with 4000 figures, and calculate the numerical value of any algebraic function; and would also, at any period previously fixed upon, contingent upon certain events, cease to tabulate that function, and commence the calculation of a different one. By its aid he prepared his "Tables of Logarithms of the Natural Numbers," from 1 to 108,000, a work whose facile arrangement and unparalleled accuracy was received with gratitude throughout Europe, into most of the languages of which it was speedily translated. Mr. Babbage was now, in 1828, called by his own university to fill the chair of its Mathematical Professorship, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office for eleven years. During this period he devoted all his leisure to the perfection of his machine, and made so many improvements in it that the cost of the mechanism was swelled to 17,000*l.*, although the inventor received no direct remuneration for his own skill and services. In 1833, for some reason at present unexplained, the construction of the calculating machine was suspended, and still remains so. Mr. Babbage is a member of the chief learned societies of London and Edinburgh, and his contributions to their Transactions have been considerable. He has also published a fragment, which he calls "A Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," a volunteer production, designed

at once to refute the assertion made by the first writer in that series,—that ardent devotion to mathematical studies is unfavourable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. The volume is not likely to become popular; but it is very curious to note how the calculating machine is made to refute Hume's argument against miracles, which, it is known, is founded on a calculation of probabilities. He seems disposed to take a desponding view of the state of science in England,—a state of mind which, openly expressed in his volume called "The Decline of Science," is still further disclosed in his work, "The Great Exhibition," published in 1851. In November, 1832, Mr. Babbage became a candidate for the representation of Finsbury, declaring himself to be in favour of parliamentary, financial, and fiscal reform: the abolition of sinecures, triennial parliaments, and vote by ballot.

BACK, SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., a distinguished Arctic Navigator, was born at Stockport, in Cheshire, on the 6th November, 1796, and entered the Royal Navy as midshipman, on board the Arethusa, Capt. Robert Mends, in 1808. In the following year he was present at the capture, off Cherbourg, of Le Général Ernouf, French privateer, of sixteen guns and fifty-eight men; and a few months afterwards assisted at the destruction of the batteries at Leyquetio, the seizure of several vessels in the river Andero; and the demolition of the guns and signal-posts of Baguio; on which occasion he was made prisoner and sent to France, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the Akbar, sixty guns, the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Byam Martin, at Flushing, and afterwards employed on the Halifax station. After passing his examination in 1817, he removed to the Bulwark, seventy-six, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Rowley, in the river Medway, and in the course of the ensuing year was appointed to the Trent, hired brig, Lieutenant-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery, made to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, he was, early in 1819, selected to attend the first-mentioned officer in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River. In this bold and hazardous undertaking, in the prosecution of which the adventurers performed their journey on foot, in the depth of winter, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and back, a distance of 1104 miles, Mr. Back displayed that heroic perseverance and indifference to fatigue and danger, which have been the characteristics of his gallant career as an Arctic traveller. In 1821 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed to the Superb, seventy-eight, Captain Sir Thomas Staines, destined for Gibraltar and Barbadoes. We next hear of him in 1825, after attending a public dinner given to him by his fellow-townsmen at Stockport, as the companion of Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-

operating with Captains Beechey and Parry in their attempts to discover from opposite quarters a North-West Passage. The particulars of this remarkable mission will be found fully detailed in Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825–7." In its fulfilment Lieutenant Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 24′ N., longitude 149° 37′ W. He was promoted in 1825 to the rank of commander, and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes, and astronomical and meteorological observations; with instructions to proceed on the breaking up of the ice to York Factory, and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. From that date he remained unemployed until 1833, when he was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search after Sir John Ross, who had left England in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. The history of this expedition has been related by Captain Back himself, in his interesting "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833–5." On his return to England in 1835 he obtained his post rank, and in the ensuing year was appointed to the Terror bomb, in which he sailed soon afterwards for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney islands, in command of a new Arctic expedition, fitted out with every appliance that seemed likely to insure success. Of this voyage we have a stirring account in his "Narrative of the Expedition in H. M. ship Terror, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836–7." From that period Captain Back has been permitted to remain upon half-pay. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him its gold medal, and two years afterwards he received the honour of knighthood, and now holds a lucrative Treasury appointment. None of these rewards have in the slightest degree exceeded his deserts, which have been surpassed by those of no other Arctic navigator. Sir George Back married, in 1846, Theodosia Elizabeth, relict of the late Anthony Hammond, Esq., of Savile Row.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, the Author of "Festus," was born April 22, 1816, at Week-day Cross, Nottingham. His education was conducted at various schools in his native town; and in November, 1831, he matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied two sessions under Professors Buchanan (Logic), Sir D. K. Sandford (Greek), Thomson (Mathematics), Milne (Ethics). At this early age he competed unsuccessfully for a prize poem on the subject of "Creative Imagination." He was a member of several debating societies connected with the university. In the autumn of 1833, having various inducements to adopt the legal profession, he entered the offices of a solicitor in the Temple, with whom he remained two years. In 1835 he was admitted a

member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar by the benchers of this honourable society in 1840, having in the interval passed a year in the chambers of an eminent conveyancer in the same inn of court. It was about this period, and some time previously, that his mind, in which a distaste for legal pursuits had rapidly manifested itself, sought relief and compensation in an extensive and multifarious course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn. Accustomed to original composition in verse and prose from his twelfth or thirteenth year, his genius now pursued its irresistible bent, and, having once adopted a poetical subject, he applied himself assiduously and exclusively to the development and embellishment of his theme. In 1839 "Festus" was published by the late William Pickering, and met with a generally enthusiastic reception in this country and in America. It has lately reached its fifth edition. The history of the growth of this work is the history of his literary life; and nothing else of any particular interest may be said to pertain to his biography. After visiting various provincial towns in England he returned to Nottingham, at which place he resided; his father (a gentleman of considerable literary and oratorical ability) having become proprietor of one of the local journals, the son assisted, though not prominently, in the management of the paper, until a recent period. In 1850 he published "The Angel World," a poem which was subsequently incorporated with "Festus"—apparently destined to be the great work of our author; and in 1855 he published another poem, entitled "The Mystic."

BAILY, EDWARD HODGES, R.A., the well-known Sculptor of "Eve at the Fountain," and "Eve listening to the Voice," an artist of European reputation, was born at Bristol, on the 10th March, 1788. His father, a ship-carver, was one of the first artificers in his line who imparted anything like an artistic feeling and correctness of outline into this sort of work. So much taste, however, did he display in his figure-heads, that Flaxman is said to have remarked of one of his works, that few sculptors of his time could have surpassed it. At the age of fourteen, young Baily was taken from school, and placed in a merchant's counting-house, in the expectation that he would devote himself to commercial pursuits, to which alone his education so far had been directed. He remained with his employers two years; during which he contrived to find, or make, numerous opportunities of cultivating his natural taste for the fine arts. Having formed an acquaintance with an artist of the name of Weekes, who occupied himself in modelling portraits in wax, he conceived a desire to imitate his friend, and acquired, after very little practice, a skill and facility in modelling which has seldom been attained in so short a time. Preferring this sort of occupation to single and double entry, he left his situation at the age of sixteen years, and began the world as a wax-modeller on his own account. Having the good fortune to be successful in his likenesses, he met with full as much encouragement

as he expected. His transition from wax to clay is said to have been awakened by a visit to Bristol Cathedral, where he met with Bacon's monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper (the "Eliza" of Sterne). About the same time a surgeon, of the name of Leigh, lent the young artist Flaxman's designs for Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," and, what was still better, gave him a commission for two groups to be modelled from these designs. The result was so satisfactory to the worthy surgeon, that he wrote to Flaxman to urge him to take the youth into his studio as an assistant. Meanwhile, at the age of eighteen, and without any definite means of subsistence, Baily was imprudent enough to marry. Shortly afterwards, he was compelled to leave his young wife in Bristol, and repair to London, where some members of his family were settled, to seek employment. Within a few days of his arrival in town he called upon Flaxman, who, forming a high estimate of his capabilities from the specimens he had brought with him, took him at once into his studio, and his artistic education may now be said to have begun. Having sent for his wife, he applied himself to study with an assiduity that earned for him the affectionate regard of his master; who soon began to treat him more as his son than as his assistant. His progress was now exceedingly rapid. He gained the silver medal at the Society of Arts and Sciences, and the silver and gold medals, with a purse of fifty guineas, at the Royal Academy; the subjects on the latter occasion being "Hercules restoring Alcestis to Admetus." An excellent judge pronounced this group the best he had ever seen exhibited, under similar circumstances, before the Royal Academy. At the age of twenty-five Mr. Baily produced his "Eve at the Fountain;" a statue of world-wide reputation for unrivalled grace and beauty. Quitting the studio of Flaxman at the termination of his seventh year of service, Mr. Baily accepted the post of chief-modeller to the great firm of Rundell and Bridges. Gold-and-silver-smiths were accustomed, in those days, to seek for designs and models from the first sculptors and painters of their time, and did not waste, as they too often do now, the precious metals upon groups and bas-reliefs from the 'prentice hands of unskilled and tasteless artificers. Flaxman, Baily, Stothard, and other congenial associates, were successively employed in designing for these merchant-princes, and the consequence was a proportionate increase per ounce in the value of the article. In these days the tables and sideboards of the rich are little better than eyesores to the educated taste of the genuine connoisseur in art. In his next work Mr. Baily tried a fall with Canova, and beat him on his own vantage ground. We refer to "Hercules casting Lycas into the Sea." "Apollo discharging his Arrows," executed for the late Lord Egremont, and "Maternal Love," for the late Mr. J. Neeld, M.P. for Chippenham, were next in succession from his hand. Mr. Baily was afterwards employed, with other sculptors, in executing the figures on the marble arch, and the "Triumph of Britannia," together with the statues on the summit of the edifice. He likewise sculptured the *bassi-relievi*

that surround the throne-room. His other works of that period were statues to the memory of Lord Egremont, Mr. Telford the engineer, Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, Dean Dawson, Doctor Butler, Earl Grey (fourteen feet high), at Newcastle, the Duke of Sussex (colossal), for Freemasons' Hall, and a design for the Nelson monument, which, for want of funds, has never been carried out. The colossal statue of Nelson which surmounts the Corinthian column in Trafalgar Square is from his hand, but might as well be in the moon. Mr. Baily was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1818, and a Royal Academician in 1812. On leaving Flaxman, he took a house and studio in Percy Street, where he remained twenty years; after which he removed to the house formerly occupied by Bacon, whose monument to Mrs. Draper had given the first impulse to his genius. Some of his best works were executed in this studio; among others, "Eve listening to the Voice"—a companion group to his "Eve at the Fountain"—"Preparing for the Bath," "The Graces," the "Fatigued Huntsman," and the "Sleeping Nymph," a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel for Manchester, and an "Infant Bacchus."

BALBO, COUNT CESARE, an Italian Romanist, Politician, Author, and Journalist, born in Piedmont in 1788. In his youth Balbo was employed in Paris by Napoleon, and held various commissions from the Emperor in Italy. After Waterloo he came to London, as Secretary of Legation for Sardinia. A few years afterwards he left office, and devoted himself to authorship. During the last thirty years he has published various works, besides writing for the "Risorgimento," a well-known Turin newspaper. His chief works are a "History of Italy," "The Hopes of Italy," and "Della Storia d'Italia dall' Origine fino al 1814." He may be regarded as one of the chiefs of the moderate Romanist party. In religion, he thinks Catholics alone can rely on salvation.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, one of the most popular and pleasing Composers of the age, was born in Dublin in 1808, where he passed the first four years of his life, and then accompanied his father to Wexford. Before he was five years old, the child began to exhibit the enthusiastic love of music which was inherent in his nature. One day, having been taken to hear the band of an infantry regiment which was quartered in the town, he became so enamoured of its performances, that he sought and made every possible opportunity of listening to its strains. Whether missed from school or from home, he was sure to be found in the barrack-yard. The band-master, a Mr. Meadows, remarked the regular attendance of the boy, and having made his acquaintance invited him to his house, where he soon became an especial favourite. Meadows led with the clarionet, but could also play a little on the violin. On this instrument young Balfe, who had taught himself the scale, became in an almost incredible space of time a tolerable proficient. This striking precocity so interested Meadows that he

called upon Balfe's father, and mentioning his son's predilection offered to teach him gratuitously,—a proposal which was gratefully accepted; and in less than three months the boy acquired so marvellous a facility of execution that his master began to feel that he could teach him but little more, and therefore waited upon his father, to induce him, if possible, to place his son under more experienced tuition. "See, sir," said he, "he has just composed a polacca for our band, every note of which he scored himself. We practised it to-day, and I had a great deal of difficulty in persuading the men that it was the work of the 'little fiddler,' as they call him." This and similar anecdotes of the *penchant* of his son led Mr. Balfe, senior, to remove to Dublin, and place the young musician under Mr. Rourke, an excellent composer, and one of the first violin-players of the day. With him he remained until he had completed his eighth year, when he made his first appearance in public at a concert in the Royal Exchange, in May 1816, playing on that occasion a concerto composed by his master. Mr. James Barton afterwards became his instructor, and from him he increased rapidly in proficiency of style and execution; whilst under the experienced guidance of Alexander Lee he was acquiring a sound knowledge of thorough bass and composition. At nine years of age he wrote the ballad entitled "The Lover's Mistake," sung with so much effect by Madame Vestris in "Paul Pry." The next six years of the young musician's life were devoted to close study, and he was acquiring considerable reputation as a violinist when a circumstance occurred that exercised a great influence on his future career. After the death of his father in 1823, young Balfe was strolling by the theatre when a play-bill attracted his attention, which contained an announcement that Mr. Charles Horn would appear on that evening for the last time previous to his departure for London. As Horn had repeatedly praised his performances the thought crossed his brain that he would seek an interview with him that night, and ask of him to take him with him to London,—a request with which, on the condition that his mother's consent should be obtained, Mr. Horn complied without hesitation. All obstacles having been removed the youth was articled to him for seven years, and before two hours had elapsed they were both on their way to London. Once settled down in the metropolis, the young musician was not long in making the acquaintance of the leading members of the profession; and in a very short time he was lucky enough to obtain an engagement as principal violin-player at the oratorios at Drury Lane; Mori and he playing solos on alternate nights during the season. This series of oratorios concluded, Mr. Horn got him into the orchestra of Drury Lane, which was then presided over by Mr. Thomas Cooke, who soon found out Balfe's value, and reposed such confidence in his ability, that on several occasions he made him his *locum tenens* in leading the orchestra,—a feat which he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the more experienced of his associates. From this moment Balfe's star rose rapidly into ascendancy, and in 1825 he

gave up his post in the orchestra to go upon the stage. He had not failed to cultivate his voice, which had now become a rich baritone; and the manager of the Norwich Theatre having heard him sing was so pleased with the effort, that he at once offered him an engagement to play the part of Caspar in "Der Freischütz" on his boards. His timidity, however, proved an obstacle to his success; and the attempt to give him courage by plying him with champagne ended in making him feel so queer about his head, that in walking down the stage he overturned the iron pot which contained the combustibles for red and blue fire, and set the whole place in a blaze. The flames were, however, speedily extinguished, but he got through his part in such sort that the newspapers of the next day contained most unfavourable notices of his *début;* and he returned to London dispirited and discouraged at his want of success. Dining on one occasion with a friend, he met a wealthy Roman Count (M. Mazzara), who, on hearing from Balfe how he was circumstanced, invited him to accompany him to Rome; adding, that he could promise him a hearty welcome from his Countess, inasmuch as he bore a remarkable resemblance to a favourite son whom she had lost a short time before. Whilst they were in the French capital, *en route* for the Eternal City, Mazzara introduced him to Chernbini, from whom he received great encouragement. It was late in the evening when the travellers reached the Count's palace. Leading his young friend into the boudoir of the Countess, M. Mazzara said, "I bring you a son." Balfe's likeness to him was so strong that she burst into tears, and received him with as much emotion as if he had really stood in that relationship to her. In this hospitable home he remained a year, studying under the best masters that money could obtain. In 1826, the Count having occasion to visit England, Balfe attended him as far as Milan, where his kind patron made arrangements for having him instructed by well-known professors, and introduced him to M. Glossop, then *impressario* of the San Carlos at Naples and La Scala in Milan; and before leaving him placed a considerable sum of money in his banker's hands for his use. During his stay at Milan, Mr. Balfe composed several choruses and overtures, which were subsequently performed at La Scala. After three months' study, Federici, the director-in-chief of the Conservatoire, informed Mr. Glossop that his pupil might safely be entrusted with a libretto; but the jealousies of some of his associate-performers prevented this liberal arrangement from being carried out. Mr. Glossop's scruples were, however, at last, overcome; and he confided to him the libretto of a ballet, entitled "La Péronse," which was produced at Milan with great success: the overture, and a storm descriptive of shipwreck, being highly praised by the *habitués*. About this time Filipo Galli, the celebrated basso, for whom Rossini composed the part of Assar in "Semiramide," the Father in "La Gazza Ladra," and several others of equal importance, gave Balfe lessons with a view to his appearance at La Scala, where Mr. Glossop had promised to bring him out. His intention

was, however, frustrated, by the failure of the manager before an opportunity was offered of carrying it out. He accordingly left Rome for Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Rossini, who procured for him the offer of an engagement at the Italian Opera, if he would consent to take lessons for eight or ten months of Bordogni, and assisted him to arrange the pecuniary part of the transaction. But his good fortune did not end here; a Paris banker, of the name of Gallois, offered to advance him 10,000 francs, in monthly instalments of one thousand each. Thus aided, he pursued his studies with real earnestness until his *début* in 1828, when he appeared as Figaro in the "Barbier de Seville." Sontag was the Rosina, and the opera, which was powerfully cast, ran nine nights in succession. This triumph procured him an engagement from M. Laurent, the *impressario* of the Italian Opera, for three seasons, at 15,000, 20,000, and 25,000 francs respectively, during which he performed prominent parts in all the leading operas with Dandini, Malibran, and other stars of the musical world. It would be impossible within any reasonable limit to follow Mr. Balfe throughout this brilliant portion of his career. Having been introduced to the Grand Opera, he was employed to write music to a libretto, founded on Chateaubriand's "Atala;" Malibran, Adolphe-Nourritt, Alexis, Dupont, Levasseur, and other distinguished artistes having been associated with him in its production. As he was leaving Paris a letter was put into his hands, which contained a bank-note for 1000 francs, with a few lines of acknowledgment from the sender for the pleasure he had afforded him. Arrived at Milan with the best introductions, he was engaged as principal bariton for the theatre at Palermo. Before entering upon his duties he visited Bologna, where he had the pleasure to sing with Giulia Grisi, then a graceful girl of seventeen. In the blaze of beauty and fashion in which he now moved he totally forgot his engagement with the Sicilian impressario, and hurried to Palermo to meet, and, if possible, to avert the impending evil. Through the interest of friends he was enabled to accommodate the matter, and a few days after his arrival he made his *début* in the part of Valdeburghe, in Bellini's opera of "La Straniera." We cannot undertake to follow him through his various triumphs. After fulfilling his engagement at Palermo he went to Piacenza, and next to Bergami, where he was introduced to Mademoiselle Lina Rezer, prima donna of the troupe, whom he married shortly afterwards. The following anecdote is related in the "Dublin University Magazine:"—"At the first rehearsal of Rossini's 'Mosè in Egitto' an incident occurred which led to an unfortunate result. Signor Rolla, brother to the celebrated Allessandro Rolla, the leader of the orchestra of La Scala at Milan, was leader of the orchestra at Pavia, and having perceived that Balfe was taking upon himself to give directions not only to the chorus, but to the musicians, became annoyed and disconcerted at his interference. At a passage for the violin, which occurs in the first act, Rolla said 'it was not written for the instrument,' and being so difficult, was almost im-

possible to play; to which Balfe exclaimed, 'Rossini was a violin-player, and knew what he wrote. The passage is easy enough. Shift your hand higher up and you will do it.' On hearing this, poor Rolla could contain himself no longer, but bursting into a torrent of passion, looked up at Balfe and exclaimed, '*Signor, Dottore venite quà suonate per me, ed io andero cantare per voi.*' The challenge was at once accepted, down Balfe jumped into the orchestra, took up a violin, and played the disputed passage in such a masterly manner that he was applauded by every one present. This triumph had such an effect on Signor Rolla, that he left the theatre at once, returned home, took to his bed, and died in a few months afterwards from the effect of wounded pride. No one felt this more than Balfe, who, while he resided in Pavia, never failed to visit Rolla, and had the satisfaction of making his peace with him before he died. In 1835 Balfe returned to London, and made engagements to sing at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and shortly afterwards came out at Drury Lane in the "Siege of Rochelle," the "Jewess," and "Chiara de Rosenberg," successively. The "Siege of Rochelle" is one of his best and most popular compositions. It overflows with melody of the sweetest and most touching character. Balfe's next opera was the "Maid of Artois," in which poor Malibran acquired so much celebrity. In the course of its sixteen nights' performance it realised for the treasury of the house 5690*l.* 11*s.*, giving a nightly average of 355*l.* To this opera succeeded "Catherine Grey," "Falstaff," "Joan of Arc," "Kiolanthe," "Puits d'Amour," "Quatres Fils d'Aymon," all with various degrees of success. In 1839 Mr. Balfe became the lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation proved a failure. The "Bohemian Girl" and the "Daughter of St. Mark" were both brought out at Drury Lane. The latter ran through more than one hundred consecutive nights. A piece of plate was presented to him by his friends in commemoration of its hundredth performance. The "Enchantress," the "Bondman," "L'Etoile de Seville," the "Maid of Honour," and "Elfrida," complete the list of his leading compositions. His subsequent career is well known.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, a distinguished American Author and Historian, and a prominent member of the Democratic party of the United States, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1800. His father, who was himself an author and a doctor of divinity, gave to his son's mind the bent and disposition which in after-years conducted him to celebrity, position, and power. Not yet seventeen, Mr. Bancroft graduated at Harvard College, with honours, and soon entered upon a course of literary pursuits, having as their ultimate end the profession of an historian. In 1818 he visited Europe, and there studied at Göttingen and Berlin, enjoying the high advantages of the most thorough system of instruction and the society of distinguished and cultivated men. After an absence of four years, during which he travelled in

England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he returned to the United States. His first sphere of labour was naturally in accordance with his previous life, and he was appointed tutor of Greek in Harvard College. A love of intellectual independence and the desire to engraft upon the academic system in New England the German method of instruction, led him, in association with a literary friend, to separate labours in the field of instruction, which were pursued for some time in the interior of New England, but afterward abandoned for duties of a more public and permanent character. During the interval of severer exertion Mr. Bancroft furnished many contributions to American literature, especially from the stores of German thought and intellect, then comparatively sealed, even to educated men, in the United States. He early adopted decided political opinions, attaching himself to the Democratic party, in whose behalf his first vote was cast. In 1823 he published a small collection of poems, and soon afterwards a translation of one of Heeren's Historical Treatises. But poetry and German theories afford but slender compensation to an author, and he soon devoted himself to more profitable employments. In 1826, in a public oration, which he afterwards printed, he announced as his creed "universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy;" and in the ranks of the liberal party he rose to political preferment and distinction rarely attained by one whose career at the outset was so purely that of a scholar. In 1834 Mr. Bancroft published the first volume of his "History of the United States," a work to which he had long devoted his thoughts and researches, and in which he laid the foundation of a reputation at once permanent and universal. The first and two succeeding volumes of the work, comprising the colonial history of the country, were hailed with the highest satisfaction, as exhibiting for the first time, in a profound and philosophical manner, not only the facts but the ideas and principles of American history. In January, 1838, Mr. Bancroft received from President Van Buren the appointment of collector of the port of Boston, a post of more responsibility than profit, which he occupied until the year 1841, discharging its duties with a fidelity which proved that a man of letters may also be a man of business, in the strictest sense of the term. In 1844 he was the candidate of the democracy of Massachusetts for the office of governor of that state; and though in the minority, his unusually large number of votes, greater than that which any other democratic candidate has since received, attested his popularity. In the spring of 1845 Mr. Bancroft was called by President Polk to a seat in the cabinet, and the administration of the navy department, over which he presided with an energy and efficiency, which, notwithstanding the short period of his connexion with it, perpetuated themselves in numerous reforms and improvements, of lasting utility to the naval service. In 1846 he was appointed Minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and there represented the United States, until succeeded by Mr. Abbott Lawrence, in 1849. In England, the prestige of Mr. Bancroft's literary reputation and his high social

qualities contributed to enhance the popularity and respect which attached to him during his entire diplomatic career, which was one of complete satisfaction to the government which he represented, and to that to which he was accredited. On his return he fixed his residence in the city of New York, and resumed more actively the prosecution of his historical labours. The fourth volume of his History appeared early in the year 1852. It includes the opening scenes of the great drama of American independence, and amply sustains the interest and dignity of the work by which Mr. Bancroft has inseparably linked his name with the annals and the fame of his country. Mr. Bancroft's chief historical writings have been translated into several Continental languages. He is one of the leading writers in the "North American Review."

BARANTE, GUILLAUME-PROSPER-BRUGIÈRE, BARON, a French Author and Statesman, was born at Riom, in Auvergne, in 1782. He is descended from one of the old noble families, which enjoys a high reputation in law and literature. After attending the Polytechnic School at Paris, in 1799 he was engaged in the Ministry of the Interior; and in 1806 was appointed Judge of the Privy Council, in which character he obtained diplomatic missions to Spain, Poland, and Germany. In 1807 he was made sub prefect of Bressuire in La Vendée, then an important office. In 1809 he obtained great reputation by his "Tableau de la Littérature Française pendant le XVIII^e^ Siècle." Of this concise work, a view of literature from a political rather than an æsthetic point, Goethe has said that it contains neither a word too little nor a word too much. In 1809 Barante was named prefect of La Vendée, and on Nov. 6, 1811, his marriage-contract with the Countess d'Houdetot was signed by Napoleon himself. He afterwards became prefect of the department of the Loire Inferieure, which office he retained until the first Restoration. During the Hundred Days he took his dismissal, for which he was rewarded by Louis XVIII., after the second Restoration, with the place of Secretary-general to the Ministry of the Interior. Shortly after he was made privy-councillor and director-general of indirect taxes. About the same time he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the department of Puy-de-Dôme. Here he connected himself with Guizot, Royer-Collard, De Broglie, and most of the moderate liberals. On the victory of the ultra-royalists, Barante saw himself obliged to withdraw entirely from public business. In 1819, however, he was promoted to the Chamber of Peers, where he sustained the opposition, in company with Talleyrand and De Broglie. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Academy. After the Revolution of 1830 he was sent by Louis-Philippe as ambassador to Turin, and afterward to St. Petersburgh, whence he returned in 1840. During his prefecture in La Vendée he became acquainted with the Marchioness de la Roche-Jaquelin, whose "Memoires" he afterwards published. He has also translated into French the dramas of Schiller, as well as "Nathan der Weise," of Lessing,

and other German pieces. His "Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires" are composed of smaller pieces which had previously appeared in the "Revue Française," and the "Biographie Universelle." The best-received of his works was his "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364–1477" (Paris, 1824), written in the spirit of the descriptive school, which permits nothing but simple narrative, excluding philosophical examinations of history. He has succeeded in hitting the old style of the chroniclers, but he occasionally falls into wearisome prolixity. "Des Communes et l'Aristocratie" deserves mention among his smaller political treatises. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he published "Questions Constitutionelles," a work pertaining to the late condition of France, which attracted but little attention. His last work is "Histoire de la Convention Nationale," four volumes (Paris, 1851).

BARING, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FRANCIS THORNHILL, BART., is the son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, the second baronet of that name, who was brother to the founder of the present house of Ashburton, by the daughter of Charles Sealey, Esq., of Calcutta. He was born in 1790, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1817, and took the degree of M.A. in 1821. In 1823 he was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, and since the year 1826 has represented Portsmouth. He has had considerable official experience. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1830 to June 1834, one of the joint-secretaries of the Treasury from June to November 1834, and from April 1835 to 1839. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1839 to 1841, and First Lord of the Admiralty from January 1849 to March 1852. He is a Liberal in politics, but voted against the ballot. He is regarded as a Whig politician of reliable business habits, rather than as a brilliant orator or politician.

BARING, THOMAS, younger brother to Sir Francis, was born in 1800, and early engaged in those mercantile pursuits in which all his family have won a name. He entered into political life in the year 1835, when he was elected to represent the constituency of Yarmouth in Parliament, and sat till 1837. In the general election of that year he regained his seat, but a petition was presented against his return, which resulted in a new contest unfavourable to him. In 1843, upon the decease of Sir Matthew Wood, he became a candidate for the honour of representing the City of London, when he had for his opponent Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll Mr. Baring was in a minority of 156. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the bench, in April 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents. In politics he is a Conservative; and has thus been opposed to his brother, Sir Francis, the late Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, during his parliamentary career. It is, however, as a capitalist and member of a house connected with some

of the greatest monetary operations of the age, that he is most widely known.

BARROT, ODILLON, an ex-Minister of State in France, was born at Villefort, July 19th, 1790; was a barrister, practising at the Court of Cassation from 1811 to 1831. A popular journal says of him, that "half of his life has been spent in the arena of politics. He was a very young man when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of Louis XVIII., having already acquired a high reputation as one of the most eloquent pleaders at the French bar. He had everything in his favour,—countenance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy. He soon exercised a considerable amount of influence in the Chamber, and was at length regarded as the Demosthenes of the Liberal Opposition." He was deeply engaged in the projects of the party which brought about the Revolution of July 1830, and when at one time matters were so gloomy an aspect that the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection were reduced to eight in number, Barrot was one of those eight. When the Revolution was triumphant he was one of the three commissioners appointed by the Provisional Government to intimate that the crown-jewels would be restored to the royal family on condition of an immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to the ship. Under Louis-Philippe, Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy. In 1839 he visited this country, and pushed his tour into Scotland; and during his sojourn in Great Britain he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. He was foremost in getting up the agitation in favour of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the Revolution of 1848 and the downfall of Louis-Philippe: but he did not foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was inevitably to lead, for he stopped short in the middle, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with Thiers, and supported the rights of the Count of Paris to the throne, and those of the Duchess of Orleans to the Regency. Under Louis-Napoleon he was some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success until the French President's policy required other agents.

BARRY, SIR CHARLES, R.A., the Architect of the new Houses of Parliament, was born in May, 1795, in Westminster. At an early age he was sent to school in Leicestershire, and on his return to London made up his mind to be an architect, and accordingly was bound apprentice to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, architects of Lambeth. It was, however, his earnest wish to study abroad. His father having died, leaving him a slender patrimony, he resolved to devote a portion of his time and money to continental travel, and left England in 1817, at the age of twenty-two. He was not long in

any anxiety as to his studies. In Italy the beauty and expressive power of his drawings attracted the attention of an Englishman of fortune about to visit Egypt, who offered the young student to bear him free of all expense, as his companion, if he would afford him the benefit of his pencil. The offer was accepted; and, after a considerable stay in Egypt, he returned to Rome. He then travelled in Greece, and returned to England after an absence of about three years and a half. Soon after his arrival, the design for a church at Brighton was thrown open to competition, and Mr. Barry was the successful competitor. For the Manchester Athenæum, a building in the Grecian style, he was also the successful candidate; but the most beautiful of all his works was the Grammar-school of King Edward VI. at Birmingham. His first work in London was the Travellers' Club, followed by the College of Surgeons and the Reform Club. In 1834 the old Houses of Parliament were burned, and when the design for a new building was thrown open to competition, that of Mr. Barry's was adjudged the best. The work was commenced in 1840, but is not yet wholly completed. Her Majesty opened the Victoria tower and royal gallery in state, on the 3d of February, 1852, when she conferred the honour of knighthood on the architect. He was chosen a Royal Academician in 1842, and has at various periods been elected a member of many foreign societies. His architectural works are numerous.

BARTH, DR. HEINRICH, the African Traveller, was born at Hamburgh on the 19th May, 1821. He received his first education in his native town, and subsequently visited the University of Berlin. His favourite pursuits were Roman and Greek classics and antiquity, not considered in an abstract and dry sense, but in their bearing, influence, and connexion on the development and modern state of nations. He also made the geographical sciences the object of his earnest investigation. By these studies he was led on to the determination of visiting the cradle of classic antiquity, and exploring the entire shores and littoral countries of the Mediterranean. Having previously visited Italy and Sicily, he carried out his more extensive plan of a Mediterranean journey in the years 1845, 46, and 47, when he started at Marseilles, following the French and Spanish shores to Gibraltar; passing over to Tangier in Africa; and proceeding along the Algerian coasts, with excursions into the interior, to Tunis, Tripoli, and Benghazi. While proceeding thence to Cairo, he was attacked by a band of Arab robbers, whom he most courageously resisted, and thus saved his life, although at the expense of a severe wound and the loss of all his effects and papers. Nevertheless he continued his researches, and from Cairo explored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece, until he had made the circuit of the Mediterranean. Part of the results of these travels, made entirely at his own expense, were published in 1849, under the title "Wanderungen durch die Küstenländer des Mittelsmeeres;" and he was busily employed in the preparation of a second volume when an

application reached Berlin from Mr. Augustus Petermann for a scientific companion to Mr. James Richardson, then charged by the Foreign Office with a political and commercial mission to Central Africa. The family of Dr. Barth were against his embarking on a new undertaking, still more dangerous than the one in which he had so recently escaped from death, and thus Dr. Overweg was selected. Meanwhile the desire to accompany the mission grew so strong in Dr. Barth, that he hastened to Hamburgh to persuade his relations to grant him permission so to do. This he obtained, and thus accompanied Mr. Richardson in addition to Dr. Overweg, who had been already engaged. The scientific world and the whole public has been kept well informed by Mr. A. Petermann of the progress and results of that mission, in which Dr. Barth occupies so prominent a part. Suffice it to say, that he left Marseilles on the 8th of Dec., 1849, for Africa, and safely returned to the same port on the 8th Sept. 1855, after nearly six years' absence, having been already believed dead. Barth's travels rank among the most remarkable feats of modern enterprise, as is shown by a mere comparison of the extent of his routes with that of other celebrated African travellers. Thus the routes of

	Geog. Miles.
Bruce's travels, 1769–1772, amount to about ..	2200
Mungo Park's travels, 1795, 96, 97	1500
Galton's travels in the Ovaheiro country ..	1280
Livingston's travels from Koloberg to Loanda, 1849–1854	2000
Barth's travels, 1849–1855, *at least*	12,000

Few travels or expeditions can, indeed, be at all compared with those of Dr. Barth. What Cook has done for marine discovery, and Humboldt for our knowledge of the New World, Barth has accomplished for the discovery of Africa. And not only has he explored a large portion of this continent, but by his endeavours and success has created a new interest on its behalf, and has stimulated fresh and more vigorous exertions for its entire exploration and regeneration. Dr. Barth's "Travels in North and Central Africa," published in 1857, is a work which will be invaluable to the student of African geography.

BASTIAT, FRÉDERIC, a French Economist and Author, is well known on both sides of the Channel as a champion of the doctrines of free trade. He has for several years conducted the "Annuaire d'Economie Politique;" and his "Popular Fallacies concerning General Interests" is one of the best exposures of the Protectionist system ever written.

BASTIDE, JULES, the French Legislator, was born about 1805. A Parisian in all things, his studies in the French metropolis had distinguished him before he left college. But instead of embracing a career which might have led him rapidly to fortune, Bastide

sacrificed his future to his opinions, and entered the Carbonari (*le Carbonarisme*), of which he was one of the most active members. This Society was dissolved, but out of its wrecks was formed the Society "Aide tois, le Ciel t'aidera," to which Bastide lost no time in uniting himself. After the Revolution of July, Bastide, who had fought among the bravest, opposed himself to the utmost against the royalty of the Duke of Orleans, proposed by M. Thiers and others who had not fought at all. In 1832 Bastide was chief of a squadron of artillery. He still fought, as he had done in July, against royalty. The results of the insurrection of the 5th of June are known to all. The artillery of the National Guard was disbanded. Bastide, found guilty of contumacy, was condemned to death, and fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. During this time the reactionary fury had had time to cool itself, and Bastide was acquitted. Some time afterwards he started the "National." He joined Armand Carrel and Trelat, and shared, in common with them, the management of that democratic journal. Bastide, in the "National," dealt more especially with questions of foreign policy, and all which concerned the armed force. After having directed the "National" almost single-handed for some time, he called in the aid of Armand Marrast. He soon became a less active editor of the paper. The struggle, doubtless, had fatigued him, and he felt the need of domestic repose. It is said, too, that Bastide, thoroughly religious, was at times hurt at the wild sallies of his colleagues with regard to Catholicism. In 1847 he formed, in conjunction with Buchez, the "Revue Nationale," to support the republican doctrines and the social system of the latter.

BAUDIN, CHARLES, a French Admiral, was born near the close of the last century, and in 1808 was a cabin-boy on board the frigate La Piémontaise, and lost an arm during an engagement with the English in the Indian Ocean. In 1812 he was made lieutenant in command of the brig Rénard. In June of the same year he received orders at Genoa to accompany an expedition of fourteen sail, provided with munitions, to Toulon. Though continually pursued on his passage by English cruisers, he conducted his convoy safely into the harbour of St. Tropez; but his flag-ship was immediately afterwards attacked by an English brig, which he disabled after a desperate conflict. For this affair he was promoted to the rank of Captain. The Restoration having thrown him out of employment, Baudin entered the merchant-service, and conceived the bold plan of freeing Napoleon from St. Helena; which, however, he was compelled to abandon. The Revolution of 1830 again called him into service. After having been named Rear-admiral in 1838, he received the chief command of the expedition against Mexico. At the head of twenty-three ships, Baudin spent a month in fruitless negotiations with the Mexican government. On November 27, 1838, he finally opened fire, with a part of his squadron, against the fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa, which commands the port and har-

bour of Vera Cruz, and was held to be impregnable. The fort surrendered on the following day. In the further details of hostilities, which ended December 5, by the disarming of Vera Cruz, and the defeat of the Mexicans under Santa Anna, he displayed much ability and great personal courage. In consequence of this exploit he was promoted to the rank of Vice-admiral; and in the following year was named by Louis-Philippe Commander of the Legion of Honour. At the same time he was intrusted with a military and diplomatic mission to Buenos Ayres, and with the command of the fleet in the South American seas. Afterward, for a short time, he officiated as Minister of Marine.

BAUER, BRUNO, the boldest Biblical Critic of modern times, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Sachsen-Altenburg, September 6, 1809. After acquiring his education in the schools and University of Berlin, in 1834 he received a professorship of theology. If we distinguish the period of his development from that of his public activity, we must assign to the former his review of the "Life of Jesus," of Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). At that time an Hegelian of the old school, he vindicated the law of self-consciousness in historical revelation, but at the same time believed himself able to defend revelation against the claims of a free self-consciousness, and to obtain a solution of this contradiction by considering revelation as the development of the universal self-consciousness. The transition to the second period was formed by the two works, "Doctor Hengstenberg" (1839); and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). In the former he explained his opposition to apologetic theology, and endeavoured to prove its insufficiency for the comprehension and recognition of the characteristic differences in the historical development; in the latter he endeavoured to prove that the union is the dissolution of the church in the realm of the free, universal self-consciousness. After he had thus grasped the last historical dissolution of the positive, he ventured to propound the question in relation to the manner and mode in which the creation and formation of evangelical history are to be considered. In his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he answers, that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, permission to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839, was withdrawn. From this time, Bauer took up his residence at Berlin, employing himself in following out the conclusions resulting from his position. In 1843 he published "The Tranquillity of Freedom and my peculiar Circumstances," explaining his relations to the learned societies and the universities. To this followed "Christianity Unveiled" (1843), which was destroyed at Zürich before its publication. This work was a continu-

ation of the opposition of religion to the self-consciousness, which was carried still further, in ironical style, in his "Proclamation of the Day of Judgment concerning Hegel the Atheist," and in "Hegel's Doctrine of Art and Religion" (1842). The transition to the third period of his activity commences with "The Jewish Question," in which he came out for the first time against the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A general Critical Review" (1843–44), in which he demonstrates that the German radicalism of 1842, and its resulting socialistic theories, are made up of the same uncritical adoption and presupposition of vague generalities. Hereupon he made the transition to a fourth period, in which, through his historical labours on the eighteenth century, he represents the present flattening and levelling of all previous historical formations as the product of the enlightenment of the eighteenth century, and the failure of all the efforts of the masses in modern times as the consequence of the interior weakness of that enlightenment. During this period he also published, in connexion with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). The political disturbances of 1848 afforded him an opportunity of putting forward his views in a last historical effort. He did this in his work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). With the publication of "A Review of the Gospels and History of their Origin" (1850), to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement, he entered upon a new career of development. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul" he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century.

BAVARIA, MAXIMILIAN-JOSEPH II., sixty-fourth KING OF, born Nov. 28, 1811, took the reins of government March 21, 1848, on the abdication of his father (the patron of Lola Montes). Maximilian succeeded to an insurrection, which was only suppressed by the exercise of severity, and the inauguration of an actual campaign. The King of Bavaria married a princess of the royal family of Prussia, and has two sons, the eldest of whom, Louis, is heir to the throne. The king is said to be a man of intellect and learning, and happy in the possession of a liberal mind,—so much so indeed, that though sovereign of a strictly Catholic country, his prime minister is a Protestant. His majesty is Duke of Bavaria, of Franconia, and of Swabia; proprietor of a regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers, and of a regiment of Prussian Hussars. His brother, Otho, is king of Greece.

BAZLEY, THOMAS, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was born at Gilon, near Bolton, in 1797; was educated at the Bolton Grammar-school; and was apprenticed to learn

cotton-spinning in the factory of Ainsworth and Co., previously the establishment of Sir Robert Peel and Co. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Bazley started in business at Bolton, and in 1822 removed to Manchester. He is now the head of the firm of Gardiner and Bazley, who employ many hundred hands, and have established, in connexion with their factories, schools and lecture and reading-rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-Trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Bazley made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. In this capacity he received from the late Sir Robert Peel a remarkable letter, stating his satisfaction at the cessation of agitation in the manufacturing districts, and expressing a hope that Free Trade having been accomplished, all classes of industry would become united in harmonious efforts for the prosperity of all. Mr. Bazley was one of the most active of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition; and in 1850, Sir Robert Peel speaking with him of the results of Free Trade, Mr. Bazley stated that he had never known the working people of Lancashire and Yorkshire so well employed and contented; to which Sir Robert Peel replied, he was exceedingly pleased to hear it, and he hoped the people would keep what they had got.

BEHR, WILHELM-JOSEPH, one of the most distinguished German Lawyers, was born at Sultzheim in 1775, and studied law in Wurzburg and Göttingen. He was admitted to practice in the imperial tribunals of Vienna and Wetzlar, and from 1799 to 1821 he held the Professorship of Public Law in the University of Wurzburg. By oral discourses and by valuable publications he laboured for the promulgation of genuine constitutional views in Germany. In 1819 he was chosen as Deputy of the University at the Bavarian Diet, where he united with the opposition. He was afterward elected Mayor of the city of Wurzburg; and, by his activity, and especially by the publication of a periodical, he proved himself the friend and counsellor of the citizens. Being again chosen a deputy for the Diet of 1831, the royal approbation was refused him. The opposition publicly expressed their displeasure at this proceeding, and Behr himself, having taken the opportunity of the festival of the Bavarian constitution at Gaibach, in May 1832, to address some unpleasant discourse to the Government, an investigation was instituted against him, which resulted in his dismissal from the mayoralty. In January, 1833, he was arrested at Wurzburg, and after several years' imprisonment for trial, on an accusation of high treason and participation in revolutionary intrigues, in 1836 he was condemned to beg pardon before the portrait of the king, and to an indefinite imprisonment in a fortress at Passau. In 1839 he was permitted to reside at a private house at Passau. In 1842 he received permission to reside at Regens-

burg, but under the especial guardianship of the police, till at length the amnesty of March, 1848, restored the grey-haired veteran to perfect liberty. He received at the same time the sum of 10,000 florins as a recompense. In 1848 Behr was elected to the German National Assembly by the electoral district of Kronach. Since his release he has resided at Hamburg.

BELCHER, CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., Hydrographer, one of the most scientific naval officers of our time, was born in 1799, and is the son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of William Belcher, Esq., Chief Justice, and afterwards Governor of Halifax, whose father had been Governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. Edward Belcher entered the navy in 1812 as first-class volunteer on board the Abercrombie, 74, and was soon afterwards appointed midshipman; and after the usual routine, in the course of which he was present at the defence of Gaeta and the battle of Algiers, he was in 1819 appointed to the Myrmidon sloop, destined for the African station. After invaliding for a short time, he resumed his duties on board the Salisbury, and in 1825 was appointed to act as assistant-surveyor to Captain Beechey in the Blossom, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring Straits, the outlines of which expedition have been already given. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst under the command of Rear-Admiral Owen; after which we find him in command of the Ætna, surveying-vessel, on the coast of Africa; also on the river Douro, for the protection of British property during the hostilities then in activity between Dom Pedro and Dom Miguel. From November 1836, to August 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in the Sulphur, surveying-vessel, of whose voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known "Narrative." In 1841 he performed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnoissance which contributed importantly to the successes of Sir Hugh (now Lord) Gough and Sir Humphry Fleming Senhouse. On the same day he caused the enemy to destroy twenty-eight of their vessels. In recognition of these services he was appointed a Post-captain, and in 1843 the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him. He was afterwards employed in the Samarang, on surveying-service in the East Indies, and was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Borneo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and was tried by court-martial for abandoning his ships. He proved, however, to demonstration that no alternative was left to him, and was therefore acquitted.

BELGIANS, LEOPOLD, KING OF THE, Prince of Saxe-Coburg; born Dec. 16, 1790; married May 2, 1816, to the Princess Charlotte, only child of George IV. of England; elected King of the Belgians on the 4th of June, and ascended the throne of that

kingdom July 21, 1831. He married, secondly, 9th August, 1832, Louise, daughter of Louis-Philippe, then King of the French, by whom he has had three children, the eldest of whom, Leopold, born April 9, 1832, and married to an Austrian Princess, is his heir.

BELL, JOHN, Sculptor, born in 1800, in Norfolk. One of the few modern sculptors who have emancipated themselves from the trammels of the antique, and in place of servile repetition of a few hackneyed themes, and of one fixed type of form and beauty, have achieved excellence, independently (to a considerable extent) of precedent. Mr. Bell exhibited at the Academy, so long ago as 1832, a religious group. Subjects, classical and religious, followed, of little novelty,—now a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan;" now a "John the Baptist." In 1837 was exhibited the model for his finely-conceived "Eagle Slayer;" a composition which was exhibited at Westminster Hall in 1844, and re-exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art-Union. In 1841 was exhibited the beautiful figure of "Dorothea," incomparably the most successful realisation of a theme which has found much favour with modern artists. Several years later one of the earliest and best executed of the porcelain statuettes made it more generally known. The first statue commissioned of Mr. Bell for the New Houses of Parliament was "Lord Falkland;" the working model of which was exhibited at Westminster Hall in 1847, where it excited considerable attention. Among other of Mr. Bell's works may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood" and "Andromeda" (a bronze), which formed leading attractions in sculpture of the Great Exhibition. "The Wounded Clorinda" (1841), "The Child's own Altitude" (1845). The last-mentioned figure was purchased by the Queen. His latest work is the model, exhibited in 1854, of "Sir Robert Walpole," commissioned for St. Stephen's Hall. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draftsman with a cartoon, entitled "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. Mr. Bell is also the author of a "Free-Hand Drawing-Book for the Use of Artisans, &c." He is not only a refined and fertile artist, but a man conversant with literature and history. We ought to add, that in his comparatively leisure moments he has devoted some of his attention to decorative art, having modelled many objects for the drawing-room table, which combine the practical with the ornamental; including some utilities for the Colebrookdale Company, which are in great request with the public at large. Mr. Bell married the only daughter of Robert Sullivan, Esq., a gentleman of fortune, albeit one of the best dramatists and novelists of the day, and a very good poet and artist to boot.

BENEDICT, JULES, is one of the most eminent foreign Musicians who have enriched by their productions the English

opera stage. He was born at Stuttgart in 1805, and at an early age showed so much musical talent that his parents allowed him to devote himself to the art. After having begun his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him more as a son than a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the theatre of San Carlo and theatre of the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic work, an opera in two acts, called "Giacenta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo, but, being essentially German in style and colour, did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to his native city, where his opera, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience among his own countrymen. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London, for the first time, in 1835, and from that period to the present he has resided almost entirely in this country. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum—a delightful entertainment, carried on for two seasons by Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples, was performed with great success. Benedict now turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success, and became popular throughout the kingdom. In a German version, this opera has been received with great favour at several of the principal theatres in Germany. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had also a large share of success: each of them having had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the Musical Director. These are Benedict's principal dramatic works. He has also composed much music for the piano-forte, of which instrument he is a great master, and many orchestral and vocal pieces of distinguished excellence. For many years he has had the direction of the triennial musical festival at Norwich, and of other great music meetings and concerts, both in the metropolis and the provinces. As a composer, Benedict's permanent reputation will rest on his English operas, which, besides their dramatic power and beauty, have the merit of being more truly English in style and character than the music of many of our native composers.

BENNETT, WILLIAM STERNDALE, Composer and Pianist, was born in 1816 at Sheffield, where his father, Robert Bennett, an excellent musician, was organist of the principal church. Having lost both his parents in his infancy, he was brought up by

his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay-clerks of the Cambridge University Choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years old, as a chorister in King's College. In this situation he remained two years, and was then placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He began his regular studies by taking the violin as his instrument; but he abandoned it for the piano-forte, and received instructions from Mr. Holmes and Mrs. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he began to turn his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his piano-forte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, and F minor, which, by invitation of the Philharmonic Society, were performed at their concerts. Having formed that intimate friendship with Mendelssohn which had so great an influence on the career of the young composer, he went, in 1836, by Mendelssohn's invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his works (particularly his overture to the "Naiades" and his concerto in C minor) were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts, under Mendelssohn's direction. During a sojourn of some length in Germany, where several of his principal works were published and received with great favour by the critics and the public, he fixed his residence in London, and here holds a most eminent position as a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. His published works are numerous; including his overtures, the "Naiades," the "Waldnymphe," "Parisina," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the piano-forte; and songs, duets, and other vocal pieces. Bennett is one of the few English composers who have gained a European reputation, and one of the performers who have most successfully maintained the honour of the English school.

BÉRANGER, PIERRE-JEAN DE, the celebrated French Lyric Poet, was born on the 17th August, 1780, at the residence of his grandfather, a poor tailor, living at No. 50 Rue Montorgeuil, Paris. His father appears to have been a person of vagabond propensities; an adventurer and fortune-hunter, who cared little for his family, and was at no pains to provide for their subsistence. His favourite crotchet was, that he was the descendant of illustrious ancestors, and the greater part of his time was occupied in tracing his pedigree to noble and aristocratical sources. Of his son, from his earliest infancy, he took little heed; leaving him to grow up as might please his good or evil stars, and to wander about the streets of Paris with any associates that chance might throw in his way. The boy remained with his grandfather until he was nine years of age, when it seems to have occurred to his friends that the life of a *gamin* of Paris was not that which was likely to qualify him for becoming a respectable member of society, and he was sent to live with his maternal aunt, who kept a small inn in the suburbs of Péronne. She was a stern disciplinarian, and appears to have exercised over him the sort of control which his early habits would seem to have demanded. After being permitted

to visit the single lion of Péronne (an old Gothic tower, formerly inhabited by Charles the Simple), he was subjected to a course of application but little suited to his taste. His duties of tavern-boy left him but little leisure for the indulgence of his vagrant propensities; although in such brief intervals as he could snatch from his homely employment, he managed to form an acquaintance with the most popular writings of Fénélon, Voltaire, and even Racine. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer of Péronne, of the name of Laisné, having acquired what little he knew at the "Institut Patriotique," a branch of the school founded by M. Ballue de Bellangese, upon the system of Jean Jaques Rousseau, for the dissemination of revolutionary principles. His new occupation was, doubtless, more favourable to his literary tastes than that of pot-boy; affording him, as it did, opportunities of reading, of which he was not slow to avail himself. It was whilst he was engaged in setting up the types for an edition of the poetry of André Chenier, that young Béranger first attempted the composition of verse; and from that day his chief ambition was to become a poet. At the age of seventeen he returned to the house of his grandfather, and tried his hand in several styles of verse: but does not appear to have satisfied himself, or those about him, that he was born to the destiny he had shaped out for himself. Sick of the poverty by which he was surrounded, and the want of sympathy for his tastes which it was his fate to encounter on all sides—for he had published a small volume of songs, entitled "The Garland of Roses," before he left Péronne—he determined to go to Egypt, then in the occupation of the French army; but the unpromising account given him by an acquaintance, who had just returned from the expedition, induced him to abandon his project. About this time he wrote a comedy, entitled "The Hermaphrodites;" but, being unable to get it accepted at any of the theatres, threw it into the fire. For more than a year he followed no settled occupation, although during this interval he is said to have produced some of his best songs. Embittered by disappointment, and almost hopeless of success, he resolved to collect all the poems he had written, and send them to Lucien Bonaparte, the brother of the First Consul, who was known to be a liberal patron of literature. "In 1803," says he, "without resources, tired of fallacious hopes, versifying without aim and without encouragement, I conceived the idea—and how many similar ideas have remained without results! —I conceived the idea of enclosing all my crude poems to M. Lucien Bonaparte, already celebrated for his great oratorical talents, and for his love of literature and the arts. My letter accompanying them was worthy of a young ultra-republican brain. How well I remember it! It bore impress of pride wounded by the necessity of having recourse to a protector. Poor, unknown, so often disappointed, I could scarcely count upon the success of a step which no one seconded." Nor was he, on this occasion, doomed to further disappointment. The Prince, favourably impressed towards the young poet, not only by the specimens he had forwarded of his

talents, but by the manly tone of the letter by which they were accompanied, relieved him almost immediately from his suspense. He answered his application in the kindest and most encouraging terms; and, having sent for him to his house, advised him as to his future course, and promised to afford him more substantial assistance. Before he had an opportunity of carrying out his benevolent intentions, the Prince became himself an exile. On his arrival at Rome, however, he transmitted to Béranger an order to receive and apply the salary coming to him as member of the Institute. It was not until thirty years afterwards that the poet was enabled to acknowledge to the world his obligations to his benefactor, by publicly inscribing to him any of his works. The aid thus afforded him was most seasonable, and helped to verify in his case the proverb, that "money makes money." He was now able to find employment for his pen. For two years (1805–6) he assisted in editing Landon's "Annals of the Musée Royale;" and in 1809 he managed to obtain the post of copying-clerk in the office of the Secretary of the University, with a salary of 1200 francs. He was now in comparatively independent circumstances. His genius had, moreover, begun to attract notice in high places. Napoleon's laughter on reading, for the first time, Béranger's "Roi Yvetot" (a good-humoured satire on his own pretensions), is said to have been exuberant, and there was undoubted fame for the poet in that hearty cachinnation; for who would not laugh with an emperor? In 1813 Béranger was elected a member of the Society of the Caveau, then the resort of the most distinguished literary men of the time; and encouraged by the cordial reception his songs met with from its frequenters, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to that class of composition: and towards the latter part of the year 1815, when the first collective edition of his songs made its appearance, he had begun to be widely known to the French public. "Le Requête des Chiens de Qualité," and "Le Censeur," were by this time on the lips of all Paris. The last-named song had well-nigh brought him into trouble; but Bonaparte had made his escape from Elba, and, among other changes, our poet was actually offered a post in the bureau of the Imperial Censeur. The absurdity was too transparent. The proposal was received by Béranger and his jovial friends of the Caveau with shouts of laughter, and he continued to retain his humble clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the University. His second series of songs, published in 1821, cost him his place (no great loss), and three months' imprisonment in the St. Pélagie. His third series (1828) subjected him to nine months' imprisonment in La Force, and a fine of 10,000 francs; for the feeble puppets of the Government of the Drapeau Blanc hated to be told the truth as bitterly as Napoleon himself. The fine was, however, soon paid by the poet's admirers, and the prison in which he was confined became the rendezvous of the most distinguished men of the time. From behind his prison-bars Béranger kept up so deadly a fire upon the Government, that he contributed more effectually to destroy it than

all the hard blows of the heroes of the "Three Days." After having assisted so importantly in winning the battle, however, he refused pertinaciously his share of the spoil. His friends, who were now occupying the high places, would have loaded him with titles and honours, but he declined all payment for his services; and to avoid being mixed up with the ever-variable politics of the capital, he retired first to Passy, next to Fontainebleau, and finally to Tours, where he completed what he calls his "Mémoires chantantes," by the publication of his fourth collection of songs. In this retirement his chief amusements were the cultivation of dahlias and playing at bowls. After several changes of residence the poet returned to Passy, which he did not quit until summoned by the Revolution of 1848 to Paris. Elected to the Assemblée Constituante, he took his seat at once, in order to mark his sense of the honour which had been conferred upon him; but he could not be persuaded to continue his attendance at its sittings. "Why should I sing there?" he said; "there is more talk than enough already." He pleaded age, and the claims of the Muse, as his grounds of exemption. In France he is the "poet of all circles and the idol of his own." He now resides altogether in Paris, enjoying a ripe old age, free from the cares of politics and the vexations of party strife; a true poet, and, like many true poets, a keen satirist. But his weapon of offence has seldom "carried a heart-stain away on its blade;" and it may with justice be averred, that no literary man of our time, or of any country, has ever been so universally beloved. "Some of my songs" (he remarks, in the preface to the last published series), "poor things! have been treated as impious by MM. the Attorneys-general, Solicitors-general, and their deputies — very religious functionaries in court. I can only say here, what has been said elsewhere a hundred times, that when, as in these days, Religion is made a political tool, she is in danger of losing her sacred character. The most tolerant become intolerant of her; believers who believe anything but what she teaches, will sometimes attack her, by way of reprisal, in her very sanctuary. And I who, having been one of these believers, have never gone thus far, have but laughed at her strange Catholic livery. Is this impiety? Many of my songs are but the inspirations of my secret feelings, or the caprices of a vagabond humour. These are my favourite children, and that is all the good I have to say of them to the public." Béranger has been compared, not inaptly, to our own Burns. The songs of both are the histories of their hearts. Some have likened Béranger to Moore; but, if less polished, he is far more vigorous and sincere. In some points their characters, and those of their respective writings, are the antipodes of each other. There is a heartiness alike in the satire and praise of the French poet that does not exist in the writings of his contemporary. Moore's lyrics captivate the fancy, but those of Béranger lay firm hold upon the heart. Béranger is said to have been engaged for several years on a "Dictionnaire Historique;" where, under the name of each political or literary notability, young or old, he intended to class his

souvenirs, and such judgment as he formed or borrowed from competent authority. "Who knows (says he) that it may not be through this work of my old age that my name may survive me? It would be amusing if posterity should say, 'The *judicious*, the *grave* Béranger!' And why not?" A superb edition of his works, beautifully illustrated, was published in two volumes, 8vo. Paris, 1847.

BERGHAUS, HENRY, a distinguished German Geographer, was born at Cleves in 1797. He served as a volunteer in the French army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war obtained an office of topographical engineer at Berlin, and was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of the kingdom. In 1824 he received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics at the School of Civil Engineering at Berlin, which he has since held. Berghaus is the author of many valuable maps and geographical publications.

BERIOT, CHARLES-AUGUSTE DE, an eminent Violinist, was born at Louvain, in Belgium, in 1802, where he studied music until 1821, when he went to Paris, in order to enjoy the instruction of Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters. He soon ventured to present himself before the public as a candidate for their favour, making his first appearance before a Parisian audience at the same time with Paganini. He met with considerable success, and on his return to his native country the King of the Netherlands bestowed on him a pension of 2000 francs, of which he was deprived after the Revolution of 1830. In March, 1836, he was married to the celebrated Madame Malibran, who died suddenly in September following at Manchester, England, whither she had repaired to attend a musical festival. In his subsequent tour through Germany, he was received in all the capitals with the most unqualified applause; and in 1842 he succeeded Baillot at the Conservatoire of Paris. As a composer, Beriot does not rank very high.

BERLIOZ, HECTOR, Musical Composer, was born in 1803, at La Côte St. André, in France. He commenced the study of medicine at the desire of his father, but he had been seized with a passion for music, and abandoned his studies at the end of a year. Being discarded by his father, he was obliged to obtain a livelihood by singing in the chorus at the Théâtre de Nouveautés; and in the meantime he pursued his musical studies under Reicha and Lesueur at the Conservatoire. In 1830 he made a journey to Italy, where he spent two years. After his return to Paris he devoted much of his time to composition, and has produced many symphonies and operas, about the merits of which there has been much difference of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant and incoherent medleys, while Listz was of opinion that they possessed high merit, and Paganini testified his sense of the composer's genius by presenting him with an order on his banker for 20,000 francs; and

it is now generally allowed, that in some branches of his art, especially in the production of grand orchestral combinations and effects, he has no superior among living musicians. Berlioz was engaged during the season of 1855 as one of the conductors of the New Philharmonic Society's Concerts.

BERRYER, M., a French Legitimist, Politician, and Advocate, began his career at the bar, where he achieved the most signal success. He has ever been a distinguished member of the Legitimist party. At the Restoration he exerted himself most energetically to moderate the rule of the Bourbons, and was one of the defenders of Marshal Ney. Neither the Monarchy of July nor the Republic saw the least wavering in his opinions. He is one of the councillors and agents of the Comte de Chambord, the Legitimist pretender to the throne of France. In February, 1855, he was elected a member of the French Academy. The speech which on this occasion he delivered, according to the custom of Academicians at their reception, contained some allusions to the degradation of the Lower Empire, and was on that account obnoxious to the Government of Napoleon III., which ordered its suppression. In less than twenty-four hours, however, the interdict was removed. Berryer prayed the secretary of the Emperor to use his influence, and obtain that he might be excused from presenting himself at the Tuileries, according to custom, pleading his political position. The request was granted by the Emperor with equal ease and dignity.

BETHELL, SIR RICHARD, Lawyer, was born at Bradford, Wiltshire, in the year 1800, his father being Dr. Bethell, a physician of some eminence, residing at Bristol, who was descended from the ancient Welsh family of Ap Ithell. He was educated at Bristol Grammar-school, and afterwards proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford, where he was first class in classics and second class in mathematics. He entered the University at fourteen years of age, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the unusually early age of eighteen. Afterwards he became a private tutor at Oxford, in which capacity he met with very great success. The benchers of the Middle Temple called him to the bar in November 1823, and in 1840 he was made a Queen's Counsel. In April 1851, Mr. Bethell was returned to the House of Commons as member for Aylesbury; and on the formation of the Aberdeen ministry at the close of the following year he was nominated Solicitor-General, and honoured with knighthood. That office he held till November 1856, when, on the elevation of Sir A. Cockburn to the bench, he became Attorney-General. Sir Richard Bethell is Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and standing counsel to the University of Oxford. Of the consummate ability and lucid intellect of Sir Richard Bethell it is unnecessary to speak. He has long been recognised as among the cleverest advocates and profoundest lawyers at the bar, and he has acquired his present

high position at a period of life which gives promise that his eminent qualities will long be consecrated to the services of his country. His exertions in the cause of law-reform—to improve the system of education for the bar, to abolish the nuisance of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to facilitate the transfer of land,—are well known and fully appreciated.

BIARD, FRANCOIS-AUGUSTE, a popular and prolific French *genre* Painter, was born at Lyons, June 27, 1800, and studied in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place. He then visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt; taking a great number of sketches, which he completed after his return, and which rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. He obtained great reputation in the exhibition of paintings at Paris, in 1833, by his picture of the "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," a magnificent and truly poetical conception. This was soon followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." Biard was more successful, however, in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings; which, with a singular power of observation, he always caught from life, preserving all their character. Pictures of this description soon made him the favourite of the laughter-loving Parisians. Among these pieces are, "The Sequel of a Masquerade;" "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police;" "The Family Concert," a fine satire upon wonderful children and family geniuses. The element of contrast, which Biard has so fully at his command in his comic scenes, is the great characteristic of his genius. His power, however, extends to the delineation of the ghastly and horrible; instance his "Slave-Market on the Gold Coast of Africa." Having roamed through the tropical regions, he was also impelled to visit Greenland and Spitzbergen. This journey he made in 1839, accompanied by his wife; and in six months he collected an incredible treasure of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In his historical pieces Biard has been less successful, his ruling inclination leading him constantly to the grotesque.

BILLAULT, M., Minister of the Interior in the Government of Napoleon III. (appointed 23d of June, 1854). This gentleman, formerly an Advocate at Nantes, entered the French Chamber under the Monarchy of July, and at first followed M. Thiers; afterwards, aided by M. Dufaure, he undertook a progressive opposition, which led him to be regarded at the palace as a person who must be conciliated in some way. The means chosen consisted of an offer of the law business of the Duke d'Aumale, the most wealthy prince of the family. This connexion was accepted, to the great scandal of the political friends of the hon. member. He then consulted, pleaded, and pursued pleasure (freely enough, it was said), but none the less kept up a rash and severe warfare against the system under which Guizot and his master fell. He aspired to a place in the Government when the Revolution of February, 1848,

occurred, then unhesitatingly rallied to the new Government, declaring from the first days of March that "in his opinion we must definitively endow our country with a democratic government, at once strong and tranquil; and to this all his efforts would tend." He was at one time a champion of Socialism; but when Louis-Napoleon seized the dictatorship of France, M. Billault became his President of the Corps Législatif, enjoying a large salary and a handsome hôtel as his reward. The celebrated "Timon" (M. de Cormenin) has thus passed judgment on M. Billault:— "Billault is the most remarkable of all the incipient orators, and if he was more precise in his addresses he would be, as another Phocion, the axe to the speeches of M. Guizot, the second Demosthenes. M. Billault has quite as much of political principles as a lawyer can well have; and much more, in any case, than is requisite for a minister in our day. As the lieutenant of M. Thiers, he loves to revel, like his general, in peregrinations by land and sea. I do not mean that M. Billault may not be some day a very useful minister, in no matter what branch of the public revenue. He is not bound by any precedent, either to the right or to the left. He has his *petites entrées* at the Louvre, without being either butler or pantler. As a speaker, he is ready for anything; rushes on, beats a retreat, and returns to the onset with the same rapidity of evolution."

BINNEY, THOMAS, a popular Nonconformist Preacher, is one of the most prominent leaders of the Independent connexion. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was educated for the ministry at Wymondley, Hertfordshire, at the college endowed by Mr. Coward, and when he had completed his studies became minister of St. James's Street Chapel, Newport, Isle of Wight. In 1829 he removed to London, on the invitation of the congregation then meeting in a spacious hall over the Weigh House, in Little Eastcheap. In 1833 his hearers had increased to an extent which made it necessary to obtain a new place of meeting, and the foundation-stone of the new Weigh-house Chapel in Fish-street Hill was laid. The address which Mr. Binney then delivered, remarkable for the boldness and decision of its assertions, took effect in the excited state of men's minds, and its author was constituted a public man by the pointed attacks of the clergy, from the Bishop of London and Henry Melvill downwards. In 1836 he assisted in founding the Colonial Missionary Society, and has subsequently been prominently engaged in all the affairs of his denomination. He has travelled in America, and written a few biographical works, besides innumerable pulpit exercises and religious *brochures*. He has, however, achieved most reputation in the pulpit, where he proves attractive, less by the charm of oratory than by the employment of clear and original thought in scriptural exposition, a breadth in the treatment of his subjects, and the largeness of his sympathy with human nature.

BIRD, DR. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, an American Novelist, born in 1803, and educated in Philadelphia, began his career as a writer of tragedies, of which three were successful on the American stage. The titles were "The Gladiator," "Oraloosa," and "The Broker of Bogota." Their popularity, however, did not prevent him from turning to another literary walk, and in 1834 we find him publishing a romance, "Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest," a Mexican story. In the following year appeared "The Infidel, or the Fall of Mexico;" also a romance, forming a kind of sequel to his first production. Before many months had passed Dr. Bird came again into the literary arena with "The Hawks of Hawks Hollow," which in its turn was followed, in 1836, by "Nick of the Woods," and subsequently by "Peter Pilgrim," and in 1839 by "The Adventures of Robin Day." After the publication of this work the author seems to have given up literature for the life of an extensive farmer.

BLACK, ADAM, Publisher, M.P. for Edinburgh, was born in the year 1784, and educated at the High School and University of his native city. The son of a builder, who had raised himself to circumstances of affluence, Mr. Black, after serving a due apprenticeship, went into business as a bookseller; dealing in books, old and new, classical, English, and foreign, but chiefly in those required by the students at the University, in whose neighbourhood he first located himself. When the buildings for the New Post-Office were erected, Mr. Black, who had prospered in his business, bought the vacated premises, and removed to the North Bridge, where he issued amongst other important works the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." From an early period of his career, Mr. Black took an active part in the politics of Edinburgh; and in the early part of this century, when the names of Reformer, Radical, Revolutionist, and Rebel, were almost synonymous, boldly sided with the little band of Liberals who stood up for Burgh Reform, as the initiative to the larger measure of Parliamentary Reform, which eventually crowned their persevering labours. On the failure of the well-known publishing firm of Constable and Co., the publication of the "Edinburgh Review" passed into the hands of Mr. Black, and thus drew the bands of the Whig "clique"—if we may use the word without offence—more closely around him. He has held many municipal offices, and been twice elected as Lord Provost of the city; an office which he filled with so much satisfaction to his constituents, that they subscribed and had his portrait painted by Sir J. W. Gordon, to ornament the walls of the council-room. It ought also to be mentioned, that the honour of knighthood was offered to be conferred on Mr. Black, and declined. Mr. Black is now the proprietor, by recent purchase, of the copyright of "The Waverley Novels," and other works of Sir Walter Scott. When well-nigh seventy years of age, Mr. Black was, on the retirement of Mr. Macaulay, returned to the House of Commons

as member for Edinburgh. His strong wiry constitution, although he entered parliamentary life somewhat advanced in years, gave his friends hope that he would for a considerable period be able to endure the wear and tear of the House of Commons. Although a Dissenter, of the Independent body, we believe Mr. Black is an advocate for the maintenance of the grant to Maynooth. The return of such a man as representative of a large and enlightened constituency was naturally regarded by most true Liberals as a signal triumph of those principles for the sake of which he had so long taken part in the political struggles of the Scottish capital; and Mr. Black's parliamentary career has done anything rather than belie the opinion which his friends entertained of his judgment and prudence. As a senator, he has exhibited the calm sagacity and thorough discretion which characterised him in his commercial and municipal capacities. Few indeed of the lucky mercantile men who push their way into the House of Commons "to round and complete a fortunate career," make so creditable a figure as the ex-Lord Provost of the northern metropolis. Mr. Black is author of several articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

BLANC, LOUIS, a Political Theorist, whose writings contributed powerfully to hasten the French Revolution of February, was born at Madrid in 1813, and is of Corsican extraction, his mother being sister to the celebrated Pozzo di Borgo. Few writers have become members of the press and made their way to the front rank at so early an age as M. Louis Blanc. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, where he wrote in several daily journals. Shortly afterwards he was summoned to Arras. There he contributed to one of the most important republican papers of the department—the "Progrès du Pas-de-Calais." At this time the young and intrepid writer addressed two MSS. to the Academy of Arras, both of which gained prizes. One was a poem of considerable magnitude, entitled "Mirabeau;" the other was an encomium of "Manuel." In 1834 he returned to Paris. With two articles in his hand he went to the office of the journal "Bon Sens," to seek admission for them into that paper. So juvenile was his appearance, so infantile his stature, the editors, MM. Rodde and Cauchois Lemare, could scarcely credit him with the authorship of such vivid, picturesque, bold, and brilliant writing. He became a writer for their journal, and at twenty-three years of age was made its chief editor. The young soldier had become a general in the army of the press, and had reached a place beside Armand Carrel, with whom he maintained amicable and kindly relations, though the one was a disciple of Voltaire, the other of Jean-Jaques Rousseau. In 1838, M. Louis Blanc, wishing to retire from the fiery contest of his daily labours, and seeking a calmer sphere in which to evolve his ideas of social polity, founded the "Revue du Progrès," in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." A memorable circumstance happened to him at this time. He was returning home to the street Louis-le-Grand one

evening in October, 1839, when he was suddenly assailed by some unknown dastard, who stabbed him repeatedly, and left him for dead upon the pavement. The author of this cowardly attempt at assassination was never discovered. Many persons attributed this infamous act of vengeance to an article published by M. Louis Blanc in "The Review of Progress" on "Les Idées Napoléoniennes." Happily, the intended assassination was not so nearly accomplished as was at first supposed, and he speedily recovered from his wounds. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' celebrated "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy of two brothers. M. Louis Blanc had a twin-brother, who was at that time in Spain, and who felt strange pains as if from blows in the same part of his body, and at the same moment, as his brother in Paris. Before information reached him, he had already written to know if any misfortune had occurred. M. Louis Blanc's writings powerfully contributed, there can be no question, to bring about the Revolution of 1848. The part that he performed in the stormy days of that year has become matter of history. He has been made responsible for the scheme and failure of the National Workshops, which were organised avowedly by certain members of the Provisional Government, with a view to get rid of him, and to frustrate his plans. (See the evidence of Emile Thomas, the person who was instructed and appointed to ensure failure.) He was a member of the Provisional Government from February to May. In September the Assembly ordered him to be prosecuted for conspiracy, and M. Louis Blanc quitted France on his way to England. Here he has lived in retirement, actively employed in writing his great work, "The History of the French Revolution," of which he has already published several volumes. It is to be completed in ten volumes. He was remarkable at college for his great natural talents and perseverance in study, and proposed to himself the diplomatic profession, in which his uncle had acquired fame. His figure is very diminutive, and has caused him more than once to occupy a very ludicrous situation. Having been appointed secretary to his cousin, he first appeared on the stage of public life by attending one of the parties of the famous Duchess de Bino. The report of his talents and pretensions had preceded him thither, and his appearance was looked for with curiosity. He was presented by the veteran Pozzo himself, and on the announcement of the well-known name, all eyes were directed to the uncle, whose portly form concealed the meagre dimensions of the new-comer. Arrived at the head of the room, the old ambassador said to the duchess, "Permit me to introduce to your notice my nephew." The lady raised herself with a languid air from the sofa, and exclaimed in a tone of sweet bewilderment, "*Where* is he? I should be delighted to see him." That very evening Louis Blanc told his uncle that he resigned all pretensions to the post which had been obtained for him with so much difficulty, and resolved to devote his talents to the service of those to whom they might be of value. The result of this unfortunate *soirée* may be traced in every line

of his book, "The History of Ten Years," which Louis-Philippe was often heard to declare acted as a battering-ram to the bulwarks of loyalty in France. The humble employment of clerk in a notary's office was the first resource that offered itself to the man of genius. He subsequently found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. With the Revolution of February an opportunity offered to put in practice the doctrines he had advocated in his recent work, "The Organisation of Labour." He proposed, by means of a Government loan, to create social workshops for all the most important branches of national industry; the workmen in which should receive equal wages, the Government relying on the point of honour instead of competition to secure hard work. The gains were to form a general fund, one-fourth of which was to be reserved; a second portion to be given to the workmen; a third to form a fund for the old, the wounded, and the sick; and the last fourth to be applied to the liquidation of the capital. The new workshops were to remain during one year under the control of the Government, after which they were to be regulated by directors elected by the workmen themselves. The experiment was made; a number of the least efficient workmen sauntered about the *ateliers* in the day, and listened to the glowing declamation of Louis Blanc in the evening; but the certain ruin was not delayed; immense sums were sunk in the experiment, which ended in recrimination and general disgust.

BOETTCHER, ADOLF, a German Poet and Translator, was born at Leipsig, May 21, 1815. He received his first education there, and in 1836 entered its University, where he devoted himself to philological pursuits, particularly in the modern languages, and to the study of the German and English poets. He has since lived as a private gentleman in his native city. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. His first labour in this department was a translation of the complete works of Lord Byron, in which no one before him had been successful; while his German versions of Shakspere's dramas, such as "What You Will," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Much Ado about Nothing," are characterised by many excellences, but cannot dispute the palm with those of Tieck and Schlegel. He has also translated the "Poems" of Goldsmith (1843); the "Poetical Works" of Pope (1842); and of Milton (1846); as well as the poems of "Ossian" (1847). Boettcher's own poetical productions are characterised for the most part by the beauties of form, with easy, euphonious, and flowing verse. Though his drama of "Agnes Bernauer" has been successfully represented at several theatres, without gaining a lasting reputation, yet his lyrical poems have been received with great approbation. To beauty of form they add truth of sentiment. Among the numerous poems of Boettcher the most prominent are the "Songs of Midsummer" (1847); "On the Watch-Tower" (1847); "A Tale of

Spring" (1849); "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850); and "The Pilgrimage of the Flower-Spirits" (1851). He has also published a collection of smaller lyrics. His latest lyric and epic poems, under the title of "Shadows," were announced for publication in 1851.

BOETTIGER, KARL-WILHELM, Aulic Councillor and Professor of Literature and History in the University of Erlangen, was born at Budissin, August 15, 1790. He received his early education at Weimar. In 1804 he attended the gymnasium at Gotha, to prepare himself for the University, which he entered in 1808. He studied theology at Leipsig; and in 1812 went as tutor to Vienna, where he first applied himself to the study of history. In order to attend Heeren's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, he resided a year (1815-16) in Göttingen; and in 1817 qualified himself for a professorship in the University of Leipsig, to which he was called in 1819. His inaugural address upon Henry the Lion was afterwards enlarged into a complete biography of this celebrated Guelph, published in 1819. At the same time he began to contribute largely to periodicals and encyclopædias. In 1821 he accepted a call to Erlangen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second place in the library of the University. His most important historical works, all of which are distinguished for their animated narrative, are the "Universal History" (1849); the "German History" (1838); the "History of Bavaria under its Old and New Constitution" (1837); the "History of Germany and the Germans" (1845); and the "Abridged History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" (1836). He has also written the "History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" for the "European History" of Heeren and Ukert; and subsequently the "Universal History in Biography." A "Biographical Sketch" of his father, Karl-Augustus Boettiger, was followed by a work left by the latter in manuscript, entitled "My Literary Prospects and Contemporaries" (1838).

BONAPARTE, LOUIS-NAPOLEON. *See* FRENCH, EMPEROR OF THE.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE NAPOLEON-JOSEPH-CHARLES, Grand-cousin to the Emperor Napoleon III., and who, in default of heirs, stands next but one in succession to the Imperial throne of France, is the son of Jerôme Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg. He was born on the 9th of September, 1822, it is believed at Trieste. An elder brother, Jerôme-Napoleon, who was born in 1814, is dead. The youth of Prince Napoleon was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occasionally in Switzerland, and in America. At a later period, the Prince resided for a short time in Brussels; but he did not, until the last revolutionary period, take any active part in political affairs. On the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, Prince Napoleon was elected to the Constituent Assem-

bly, in which he became leader of the extreme Republican party known as the Mountain. He has, however, abandoned this violent course; and he now ably seconds, in every way open to him, the designs of his cousin the Emperor, while loyally and cordially supporting his authority. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the allied English and French expedition to Sebastopol; and fought at the battle of the Alma. Prince Napoleon is reputed to have furnished the information upon which was written a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the Council of War at which the Crimean expedition was determined on, which was immediately suppressed by order of the French Government. It was published at Brussels, and was immediately translated into English.

BONAPARTE, CHARLES-LUCIEN, Prince of Canino and Musignano, is the eldest son of Lucien, younger brother of Napoleon. He was born in Paris, May 24, 1803. Besides the distinction of being a member of that family whose destiny seems to be interwoven with the fortunes of France and of Europe, the Prince of Canino can lay claim to personal merit of no mean order. He is universally recognised as one of the first of living naturalists. The department of Ornithology seems, by common consent, to be conceded to him, as the great master of that branch of natural history. He has also written extensively upon quadrupeds, fishes, and reptiles, especially those of Italy. During his residence in the United States he undertook the continuation of Wilson's "Ornithology," of which he published four volumes. His "Observations on the Nomenclature of Wilson's Ornithology," in the "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," evince extraordinary learning and acuteness. He also contributed a "Synopsis of the Birds of the United States" for the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," and a "Catalogue of Birds of the United States," in the "Contributions of the Maclurian Lyceum of Philadelphia," besides numerous articles on Ornithology in the same journals. His principal work is "Iconografia della Fauna Italica," in three vols. folio, illustrated with excellent coloured plates, and published at Rome, between 1835 and 1845. Besides this, he has contributed numerous papers and critical essays to various scientific journals, both English and Continental. He married Zenaïde, second daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and his first cousin, by whom he has a numerous family.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE JEROME, the youngest child of Charles and Lætitia Bonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I., was born in 1784, at Montpellier. His father died in the following year, and the training of the child Jerôme was undertaken by his mother in Corsica. When his brother rose to power, he placed Jerôme and his sister Caroline at the establishment of Madame Campan, in Paris, where he remained until the return of Napoleon from his first campaign in

Italy. He was then transferred to the College of Juilly; and on his brother having been elevated to the First Consulship, Jerôme entered the naval profession. In 1801, when in his seventeenth year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette l'Epervier, in the expedition to St. Domingo under General Le Clerc, whence young Jerôme brought home the despatches. Some *escapades* of his on shore at Brest led to his receiving from his brother Napoleon a characteristic rebuke, in which occur these words: "I am waiting with impatience to hear that you are on board your ship, studying a profession intended to be the scene of your glory. If you ever mean to disgrace your name, die young; for if you live to sixty without having served your country, you had better not have been born." Jerôme sailed soon afterwards for Martinique; and when the war broke out between France and England he sought in vain to fulfil the injunctions of his brother, and after a cruise of several months he put into New York. He visited Philadelphia, and, Dec. 24, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland. This marriage displeased Napoleon, and after a year passed in the United States, Jerôme was compelled by his brother to return to Europe: he landed with his wife at Lisbon, in May 1805. Jerôme left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam: on arriving in the Texel, an order had been received forbidding her to land; she accordingly came to England, where she resided at Camberwell. On July 7th was born her son, Jerôme-Napoleon Bonaparte. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognize the marriage; nor was Madame Jerôme Bonaparte permitted to enter France. In the March previously, the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void. The Emperor next applied to the Pope for a bull annulling the marriage, which, however, his Holiness had not the power to issue; and he wrote a long letter to Napoleon, explaining the reasons. Meanwhile, Jerôme, who was greatly attached to his wife, temporised, rather than further provoke his brother. He next went on a mission to Algiers, whence he returned with 250 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa, where he was received with great honour as "the young Napoleon of the Sea." He next took the command of the Vétéran line-of-battle ship, in an eight-months' cruise in the West Indies. On his return thence, he took six English merchantmen; but he was pursued by the English fleet, and his vessel was stranded off the coast of Brittany. On reaching Paris, Jerôme received the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and created a Prince of the Empire. Nevertheless, his predilection for the army continued, and he soon after obtained the command of a body of Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, at the head of which he directed the blockade of Glogau, and reduced the fortresses of Silesia; services for which he was made a General of Division in the Imperial army. Jerôme, by the ambitious instigation of the Emperor, next entered into an alliance

with the Princess Frederica-Caroline, daughter of the King of Wirtemberg; and immediately after the marriage Jerôme was proclaimed King of Westphalia, and the constitution of the new kingdom was published. The young king, then only twenty-two years old, was much beloved, and startled the world by his administrative skill: he replenished his exchequer by a loan from the Jews, whom he repaid by the concession of perfect religious freedom, observing that "No man ought to interfere with the exercise of the religious worship of any man. Every subject ought to be as free to observe the rules of his faith as the king himself. It is the duty of the citizens only that the laws of Government ought to regulate. I hope I shall never have cause to regret that I favour and protect the Israelites of my kingdom." With the end of the empire of Napoleon closed the reign of Jerôme, king of Westphalia. He now assisted his brother in his reverses; and after sharing in the vicissitudes of defeat at the hands of the Allies, Jerôme sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and Paris. At Waterloo he played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6000 men. Jerôme now lived many years in retirement at the castle of Elvangen, in Wirtemberg, at Vienna, and at Trieste. He at length returned to France, and by the Emperor Napoleon III. was nominated to the Presidentship of the French Senate. He is a man of estimable character and literary tastes. His only son by the amiable Elizabeth Patterson married a lady of fortune in America. Of Jerôme's marriage with the Princess of Wirtemberg, three children were the issue: Jerôme-Napoleon, born in 1814; Mathilde, born 1819; and Napoleon, in 1823.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN, second son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., was born at Mornington, in Worcestershire, in 1813, during his father's sojourn in England. Louis-Lucien passed his childhood in Rome and his youth in Florence, where he devoted much time to scientific pursuits. He has been one of the most energetic members of the Italian Congress, and has written several chemical works in the French and Italian languages. He was elected a representative for Corsica at the Assemblée Constituante in 1848, but he did not take his seat; he was afterwards returned by the department of the Seine to the Legislative Assembly, where he has uniformly displayed very moderate principles. He is now a Senator, the only one among the members of the civil family of the Emperor of the French, from whom he has received many proofs of consideration and sympathy. In the spring of 1854 Prince Louis-Lucien visited Italy, where he was received with distinction; he travelled *incognito*, but was soon recognised by his resemblance to Bonaparte when First Consul. He has for some time resided in England, and in 1857 published, in one volume, "The Bonaparte Polyglott: being the Parable of the Sower, from St. Matthew, translated into 72 European Languages and Dialects, and printed in Roman letters."

BORDEAUX, HENRY-CHARLES, DUKE OF, Legitimist claimant of the French throne, was born 29th September, 1820, and is the son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berri. After the abdication of King Charles X. of France, his son Louis-Antoine, the Dauphin, renounced his right to the crown (2d August, 1831) in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux. The latter left France with the royal family in 1830, and assumed the title of Comte de Chambord, in hope of one day exchanging it for that of Henry V. In 1846 he was married to the Princess Theresa, eldest daughter of Francis V. duke of Modena. This Prince has made no attempt to improve the various crises through which France has passed for his own restoration; contenting himself with professing his desire to serve France whenever called to do so by the voice of the country. In 1853 a compact was made between the Comte de Chambord and several princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger Bourbons were fused; but the Duchess of Orleans, mother and guardian of Louis-Philippe's direct heirs, has hitherto declined to ratify this arrangement. A French gentleman, M. Didier, who visited him at his residence, the castle of Frohsdorf, in Austria, in 1849, thus sums up his character:—"Either I am very much deceived, or the Duc de Bordeaux is deficient in initiative power, and probably deficient in resolution. His mind is cultivated rather than inventive, he conceives rather than creates, and takes in more than he gives out. From his education and from his nature, indolence in him prevails over the power of execution. In a word—and perhaps it is fortunate for his repose—he appears to me more suited to expectation than to action." He inherits the indolence, as well as the corpulence, of his race; wisely seeming to care very little for the throne he has such slight chance of attaining. As has been cleverly remarked, it is not a Henry the Fifth, but a second Henry the Fourth, that France requires.

BORROW, GEORGE, Author of "The Bible in Spain," and other works, is a native of Norfolk, as we learn from his curious book—half biography, half fiction—entitled "Lavengro." He may be called the painter of the gipsies, and his pictures of the curious vagrant life of that strange tribe are, in their way, unequalled. His earliest production was "The Zincali; or an Account of the Gipsies in Spain," which was very successful, and was followed by "The Bible in Spain;" "Lavengro—the Scholar, the Gipsy, the Priest;" and "The Romany Rye, a Sequel to Lavengro."

BOSQUET, MARSHAL, formerly Commander of the First Division of the French Army of the Crimea, was born in 1810 at Pau, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. In 1829 he entered the Polytechnic School, which he left four years after to join the Artillery as a sub-lieutenant. He passed a year in garrison at Valence, and in 1835 proceeded with his regiment to Algeria. In this new profession his career differed little from that of all the African Generals, of whom he may be regarded

as the type. The native population, fanatical, warlike, and numberless, was only to be tamed by a series of defeats and disasters, inflicted by their new masters in a series of battles which already stretches through a quarter of a century. In this war he rose rapidly; his unfailing resources and military tact combining with great energy and valour to commend him to his superiors as often as the enemy was encountered. He became Lieutenant in 1836, Captain in 1839, Chef-de-bataillon in 1842, Lieutenant-colonel in 1845, and Colonel in 1848. He has served in or commanded corps of pontoniers, sharpshooters, Zouaves, and several regiments of the line. In 1848 he was named General of Brigade by the Republican Government, and sent to Algeria. His elevation to the rank of General of Division was the work of the Emperor, who, in 1854, placed him on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud's army, then proceeding to the Crimea. The Marshal placed great confidence in Bosquet, and at the Alma appointed him to effect a flank movement on the left wing of the Russians, and turn their batteries before the action became general. In his despatch to the Emperor the Marshal says, "General Bosquet manœuvred with equal intelligence and bravery: this movement decided the success of the day." From this time forward we find Bosquet's name mentioned wherever fighting was going forward. At Inkermann, on the memorable 5th of November, 1854, he rendered most effectual and timely aid, arriving by a hasty march and attacking the Russian army, which was overpowering our regiments by the force of numbers. Lord Raglan wrote to the War Minister on this occasion, "I am proud of the opportunity of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of General Bosquet." In order to mark its sense of his high merits, the British Parliament voted its thanks to General Bosquet in a special resolution. When at length the decisive blow was struck on the 8th of September, 1855, General Bosquet took a leading part in the capture of the Malakhoff, where he was unfortunately wounded by the bursting of a shell. The Emperor Napoleon elevated him to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and on returning from the Crimea he was treated in France with high distinction, and raised to the rank of Marshal. In 1856 he was made an honorary Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

BOTTA, PAUL-ÉMILE, a celebrated French Archæologist and Traveller, is the son of M. Botta, the historian of America. Whilst yet a youth he undertook a voyage round the world, and remained for some time on the western coast of America, where he employed himself with great diligence in making collections in natural history. In 1830 he visited Egypt, where he entered the service of Mehemet Ali as a physician, and in this capacity accompanied the Egyptian expedition to Sennaar. Here he completed a very important zoological collection, with which he returned to Cairo in 1833. The French Government then appointed him Consul at Alexandria, from which place he made a journey to

Arabia, the results of which were published in his "Relation d'un Voyage dans l'Yémen, entrepris 1837 pour le Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris" (1844). The Government then appointed him Consular Agent at Mosul, and at this place, through the suggestions of Julius Mohl, a German orientalist, then resident at Paris, he commenced a series of the most astonishing discoveries. The heaps of rubbish along the banks of the Tigris, and the local and historical traditions, led to the conjecture that monuments of Assyrian antiquity would be found here. In the spring of 1843, Botta began his excavations, at first with trifling results; yet the "Asiatic Journal" for July of the same year contains a communication of important discoveries; and this periodical continued to furnish information of Botta's activity, until finally it contained accurate groupings of extremely difficult researches in the Assyrian cuneated alphabet, in a supplement, entitled "Mémoire de l'Écriture Cunéiforme Assyrienne" (1848). The French Government took a deep interest in the enterprise. Flaudin, a practised designer, was sent to the place, to sketch the crumbling sculptures in alabaster, and several competent scholars and members of the Academy, among them Raoul Rochette, Letronne, Lenormant, Mohl, Burnouf, Lajard, Guigniaut, Ingres, and Lebas, were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervision of Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de Ninivé, decouvert et décrit par B., mesuré et dessiné par Flaudin," (1849–50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad" (1848), are a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and carefully shipped to Paris, where measures have been taken to place them in the Louvre. After all the difficulties which Botta has overcome, among which the fanaticism of the Mohammedans was by no means the least, it was easy for Rouet, his successor in the consulate of Mosul, to make further discoveries. In abundance of result he was far surpassed by our own countryman, Layard, to whom he suggested the enterprise. Yet the reputation of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured, will assuredly be assigned to Botta.

BOURQUENEY, M. DE, Ambassador of France at the court of Austria, and Plenipotentiary at the Vienna Congress of March 1855. M. de Bourqueney commenced his diplomatic career as third Secretary of Embassy at Rome when Chateaubriand was ambassador there. After the Revolution of 1830 he returned to Paris, and was appointed a sous-chef in the section of "La Direction Politique," in the ministry for Foreign Affairs. There he acquired a thorough knowledge of the details of diplomatic business. In 1834 he went to London with General Sebastiani, as second secre-

tary, and subsequently succeeded M. de Bacourt as first secretary, when that gentleman was appointed Minister at Washington. He remained first secretary in London under the embassies of M. Guizot and M. de St. Aulaire. When M. Guizot became Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Bourqueney was sent as Ambassador to Constantinople, where he remained up to the Revolution of February. He never served either under the Republic or the presidency of Louis-Napoleon. He was known for his Orleanist predilections up to the moment when, in March 1853, he was appointed Ambassador at Vienna by Napoleon III. He conducted the difficult negotiations which led through weary stages to the treaty of December 1854, by which the Emperor of Austria confirmed his alliance with the Emperor Napoleon against the Emperor of Russia, his former patron; and when, in the spring of 1855, it became necessary to empower the French ambassador at Vienna to meet MM. Gortschakoff and Titoff, the Russian envoys, Bourqueney was at first entrusted with the sole conduct of the negotiations on the part of France, every other power being represented in the congress by two plenipotentiaries at one time. When the French Government saw reason to revise its decision, no less a person than M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Foreign Minister of the Empire, proceeded to his assistance. After 1830, and while General Sebastiani was minister, M. de Bourqueney was in the habit of writing leading articles on foreign politics in the "Journal des Débats."

BOWRING, SIR JOHN, K.B., Governor of Hong Kong, but well known as an author by his political and literary writings. He was born at Exeter in 1792, and became in early life the political pupil of Jeremy Bentham, maintaining his master's principles for some years in the "Westminster Review," of which he became the editor. He also distinguished himself by an extraordinary knowledge of European literature, and gave the public a number of pleasant versions of poems, songs, and other productions, from the Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Danish, Swedish, Frisian, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Icelandic. The University of Groningen, in Holland, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Bowring early made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study, and at various times has been commercial commissioner from this country to France, the States of the German Customs' Union, and the Levant; under Earl Grey's Government he was a Commissioner for investigating the Public Accounts. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Hong Kong and Superintendent of Trade in China, and subsequently acted as plenipotentiary in that country. He returned to England in 1853, and in the following year received the honour of Knighthood and the Governorship of Hong Kong, which he now holds, with the chief military and naval power. He sat in Parliament from 1835 to 1837, and again from 1841 to 1849. In the spring of 1855, Sir John Bowring proceeded to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with the ruler of that Eastern kingdom. He

subsequently published his travels and experiences there, under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam."

BRAMWELL, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM WILSHIRE, was born in London during the year 1808, and originally intended to follow the profession of his father, who was a banker in the metropolis. For some time, we believe, Mr. Bramwell figured in the character of a banker's clerk; but having resolved to try the legal profession, he was, in 1838, called to the bar, and went the Home Circuit. Having gradually risen to eminence as a lawyer, Mr. Bramwell in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel; and in 1856 he was elevated to the bench as a Baron of the Exchequer. On this occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

BRANDE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Experimental Chemist and Lecturer, and writer on chemical subjects, born 1780, was long the assistant of Sir Humphry Davy, whom he succeeded in the professorial chair at the Royal Institution. His chief works are "A Manual of Chemistry," and his "Dictionary of Literature, Science and Art;" both noticeable rather for careful statement of what has been done by others than for any display of original research or brilliant genius.

BRAVO-MURILLO, JUAN, ex-President of the Spanish Ministry, was born at Frejoual de la Sierra, in the province of Badajoz, in June 1803. "His parents (says one of his biographers) being only in moderate circumstances, he was destined for the church, and studied theology at Sevilla and Salamanca. Aversion to his profession, however, induced him afterwards to apply himself to the study of law. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Sevilla. A logical mind, dialectic practice, and great oratorical powers, soon gave him celebrity among the collegians. His reputation was increased by his able defence of Colonel Bernardo Marquez, who, in 1831, was involved in a conspiracy of the Liberals, and accused of high treason. This circumstance, after the death of Ferdinand VII., induced Garelly, the minister of justice, to tender him the place of Attorney-general at Cáceres, in the tribunal of Estremadura. Although his already important practice was a quicker road to fortune, he accepted the proposal, as it opened the way to a wider circle of political activity. Bravo administered his office with a view to a practical and moderate progress. When, however, the violent Progressionist party came to the helm, in 1835, the new minister of justice, Gomez Becerra, was dissatisfied with him, and desired to remove him from his place at Cáceres to a similar one at Oviedo. Bravo hereupon took his dismissal, and entered again upon the duties of an advocate. He now chose Madrid for the theatre of his activity, being led thereto by the plan of publishing, for the first time in Spain, a legal magazine. With his friend, the jurist Pacheco (prime-minister in 1847), he undertook, in 1836, the publication of the 'Boletin de Jurisprudencia.' These practical

and literary labours were interrupted for a short time while Bravo was called to fill the office of Secretary in the department of State under the Isturitz ministry. In three months, however, this ministry was dissolved by the revolution of La Granja, and Bravo immediately resigned his place, with the resolution never again to be entangled with politics. Again he earnestly devoted himself at Madrid to the business of an advocate. In the meantime, his professional engagements led him back again to the political field; and with Donoso Cortés, Gonzales Llanos, and Dionysius Galiano, he became one of the most active co-labourers in founding and conducting the journal 'El Porvenir,' which combated the extravagances of the party at the head of the Government with great boldness and ability. In 1837 the province of Sevilla elected him to the Cortes, and he was even tendered the place of Minister of Justice in the Ofalia ministry, but declined. After the dissolution of the Cortes, which soon followed, Bravo was not again chosen as a moderate. With Donoso Cortés and Alcalá Galiano, he now published the 'Piloto' newspaper, in which they again combated the ruling party. In the meantime the Cortes was newly dissolved, and in 1840 was reopened by the election of moderates, among whom Bravo was elected from the province of Avila. In this Cortes, besides interesting himself in judicial matters, he also took an active part in political questions. The courage with which Bravo had advocated moderate reform procured him the confidence of the Conservative party. When the Revolution of September, 1841, broke out, Bravo was arrested, as the leader of the Moderados. He fled to the Basque provinces, and then over the Pyrenees to Bayonne, where he received the news of his banishment and his recall by the Provisional Government almost at the same time. After a short residence in Paris he returned to Madrid, in order to devote himself exclusively to his profession. In 1847 he received the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet of the Duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the head of the government. In November of the same year, at the formation of the new cabinet, he entered it as Minister of Trade and of Public Instruction. In 1849–50 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1851, after the return of the Duke of Valencia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a new cabinet, being himself at its head." In the spring of 1853 his cabinet fell, and was succeeded by that of General Lersundi.

BRAZIL, DOM PEDRO II., EMPEROR OF, is the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, the Archduchess of Austria. He is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe,—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg, and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father, at the age of five years and some months. The government was administered by a Council of Regency, and next by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the Prince at heart, that during the

critical period from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young Emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters —Donna Januaria, married to the Count of Aquila, brother of the King of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the Prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour his bright and varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II. was, although he had not yet attained his majority, declared by the Chambers to be of age, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his Imperial Majesty was married to the Princess Theresa-Christina-Maria, sister of the King of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is tall and stout, is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio, he is constantly in public: he receives twice a-week his subjects and foreigners; he is very courteous in his manners; and he writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and often presides at the sittings of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio. He liberally patronises industrial enterprises, by encouraging public works, and perfecting the navigation of rivers. But his great object of humanity and policy has been his bold attack on the national prejudice of the necessity of employing black slaves, which he has entirely overcome. The traffic has been definitively suppressed in Brazil; and the people have accepted the Imperial policy, which has for its motto, "No more traffic in slaves—European colonization!" This policy of the Emperor and the Brazilian Chambers was not only to decree the suppression of the traffic, but to open up to the agriculturists new ways and means by which they should dispense with black labourers. This was done by attracting European colonists to Brazil, by encouraging the settlement of small colonies; and the planters and landed proprietors throughout the empire now prefer free to slave labour. To conclude, the young Emperor is characterised by his good sense, prudence, sagacity, and firmness: no one, even of his most eminent counsellors, is more thoroughly informed on all the secrets of policy in international questions, as well as in questions of party created by the constitutional mechanism. No one has studied more or knows better the working of the administration in its minutest details.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, LL.D. and K.H., an Experimental Philosopher and Public Writer, was born at Jedburgh, December 11, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While studying there, Mr. Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robison, who then filled the chair of Natural Philosophy; Playfair, professor of Mathematics; and Dugald Stewart that of Moral Philosophy. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," which was only finished in 1830. In 1807 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and

in 1808 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Between 1801 and 1812, Dr. Brewster devoted his attention chiefly to the study of Optics; and the results were published in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," in 1813. In 1811, while writing the article "Burning Instruments" in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," "he was led (from the proposal of Buffon for constructing a lens of great diameter out of a single piece of glass, by cutting out the central parts in successive ridges, like steps of a stair—a proposal, he justly observes, practicably impossible), to suggest the construction of a lens out of zones of glass, each of which might be built up of several circular segments, and thus form an apparatus for the illumination of light-houses, of unequalled power. This beautiful invention was afterwards more fully developed by him in the "Edinburgh Transactions." In 1815 Dr. Brewster received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society for one of his discoveries in optical science; and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. In 1816 the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the physical prize of 3000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; and in 1819 Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polarization of light. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, the patent right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit. In 1819 he, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, established the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," and subsequently commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes appeared. In 1825 the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member; and he has received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1831 he proposed the meeting at York, which led to the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science: to this event the noble President, the Marquis of Northampton, gracefully referred at the meeting of the British Association, held at Swansea, in 1848. In 1831 Dr. Brewster received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; and in 1832 the honour of Knighthood from William IV. Sir David Brewster has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the "Edinburgh Review," the "Transactions of the British Association," and other scientific societies, and the "North British Review." Among his more popular works are a "Treatise on the Kaleidoscope;" a treatise on Optics; "Letters on Natural Magic," and a "Life of Sir Isaac Newton." He has also recently published, "More Worlds than One," in reply to Professor Whewell's "Plurality of Worlds." Sir David Brewster is likewise one of the Editors of the "London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine." The following gratifying intelligence of an additional honorary distinction conferred upon the distinguished philosopher appeared in "La Presse:"

—"At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 2d of January, 1849, Sir David was elected one of the eight Foreign Associate Members of the National Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist, M. Berzelius. This honour, coveted by the most illustrious philosophers of Europe and of the whole world, is conferred by the Academy only after a rigorous examination of the scientific claims of the candidates, who are proposed to the Institute by a commission of five members, of which M. Arago was on this, as on former occasions, the reporter. The friends of the other candidates withdrew their pretensions, in order to allow justice to be done to the merits of the illustrious Scotch philosopher. The eight associate members of the Institute are generally regarded as the eight greatest celebrities in the learned world." Dr. Brewster enjoys a pension of 300*l.* a-year. He was married to a daughter of the celebrated Macpherson, translator or author of "Ossian;" and by her, who is now dead, had several children.

BRIGHT, JOHN, who sat in Parliament for Manchester from 1847 to 1857, is the son of John Bright, Esq. of Greenbank, near Rochdale, and was born in 1811. He is largely engaged in trade, and is of the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. Mr. Bright may be said to have first distinguished himself in political life by his hostility to the Corn-Laws, the worst evils of which, it was asserted, were felt in the manufacturing districts. Hence he became one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which sprung from an Association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious statutes. It was not, however, until the League visited London, and began its system of "Tours" into the agricultural districts, that Mr. Bright became extensively identified with the proceedings of this body. His speeches at the Drury Lane Theatre meetings were circulated all over the kingdom, and insured him great attention at the provincial gatherings of farmers; and his earnest and impassioned manner of dealing with facts and figures told well with such audiences. He also greatly distinguished himself by his activity in organising the bazaars held in aid of the League; in Manchester in 1842, and in Covent Garden Theatre in 1845. Nearly two years previously, in April 1843, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham, for which he again stood in July following, and was returned; and he continued to sit for Conservative Durham until 1847, when he was first returned for Manchester. His contests for Durham were costly, but his expenses were defrayed by subscription among the friends of the Anti-Corn-Law League. In his speech on his return he professed to throw aside party considerations altogether, and to support measures of improvement from whatever party they might come. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on the motion of Mr. Ewart for extending the principles of Free Trade, August 7th, 1843; and in the same month he opposed the Slave-Trade-Sup-

pression Bill, as calculated to inflict a serious injury on the commerce of the country connected with the regions to which the bill applied. Mr. Bright speaks well: his voice is good, his enunciation distinct, and his delivery is free from any unpleasant peculiarity or mannerism; and it tells something of his cast of mind to find him occasionally in his speeches quoting from Shelley and Wordsworth. He is unquestionably a powerful supporter of all measures for the enlightenment of the people, and a staunch advocate of the reform of administrative abuses; but his hard-hitting assertions of his views are sometimes dealt forth somewhat indiscreetly, so as to damage the cause they are intended to support. Mr. Bright intrepidly opposed the policy of the war with Russia, and was one of "the meeting representing the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers," by whom a deputation was despatched to the Emperor Nicholas in 1854, to urge upon him "the maintenance of peace as the true policy, as well as the manifest duty, of a Christian government." By thus upholding a testimony against all war, he incurred the violent censure of a numerous body of his constituents at Manchester, and at the general election of 1857, while in Italy for the benefit of his health, he was summarily ejected from the seat which he had occupied with so much distinction. Mr. Bright married the daughter of Jonathan Priestman, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; she died in 1841. In 1847 he married, secondly, the eldest daughter of W. Leatham, Esq. of Wakefield, York.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, BART., D.C.L., Surgeon and Surgical Writer, was born 1783, at Winterslow, in Wiltshire, of which his father was rector. After studying under Sir Everard Home, and working hard, he became successor of that eminent man at St. George's Hospital, and ultimately at the College of Surgeons. In 1834 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. Sir B. Brodie is Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen; he held a like appointment under two previous monarchs. He is, moreover, first Surgeon in Ordinary to Prince Albert. His profession is said to produce him 10,000*l.* a-year; but he has found time to contribute one or two practical books to the literature of his profession. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in the Institute of France.

BROOKE, SIR JAMES, Rajah of Sarawak and Governor of Labuan, was born in 1803. He is descended from a highly-respectable Somersetshire family, one of whose members was Lord-mayor of London in the reign of Charles II. His father held a civil appointment in the service of the East India Company, and so soon as his son was of an age to enter upon the business of life procured for him a cadetship in India. He had hardly arrived at his post when he was despatched to take part in the Burmese War, and whilst assisting at the storming of a stockade received a severe gun-shot wound in his chest. This

casualty was of so serious a character as to render his return home on furlough indispensable. So soon as he was comparatively convalescent, he set out on a tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Imbued from his youth with the spirit of adventure, he was little likely to linger for any undue period from his duty. As soon, therefore, as his health permitted, he set sail for India; but the vessel in which he embarked having been wrecked on the coast of the Isle of Wight, he was compelled to return, and seek fresh means of conveyance to his destination. On reaching India in 1830, Mr. Brooke discovered that, owing to the delay occasioned by his shipwreck, his leave of absence had expired; and that he had consequently, according to the strict regulations of the service, forfeited his appointment. Rather than go through the complicated formalities by which alone he might have secured his reinstatement he chose the alternative of resigning the post, and sailed straightway from Calcutta to China. "In this voyage," says Capt. Keppel, in his "Expedition to Borneo," "while going up the China seas, he saw for the first time the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago—islands of vast importance and unparalleled beauty—lying neglected and almost unknown. He inquired and read, and became convinced that Borneo and the Eastern Isles afforded an open field for enterprise and research. To carry to the Malay races, so long the terror of the European merchant-vessel, the blessings of civilisation; to suppress piracy, and extirpate the slave-trade, became his humane and generous objects; and from that hour the energies of his powerful mind were devoted to this one pursuit. Often foiled, often disappointed, with a perseverance and enthusiasm which defied all obstacle, he was not until 1838 enabled to set sail from England on his darling project. On the death of his father, Mr. Brooke succeeded to a handsome patrimony, and was thus enabled to attempt at once the realisation of his project. His first care was to purchase a yacht from the Royal Squadron, enjoying the same privileges, as to flags and colours, as a man-of-war. The Royalist was a fast sailer, in every respect capacitated for her voyage. To test her sea qualities, and make experiments on the hardihood of his men, Mr. Brooke commenced a trip through the waters of the Mediterranean, and visited many of those shores that are populous with historical associations. He coasted Spain, passed Malta and Crete, between the lovely islands of the blue Ægean Sea—the oases of the ocean—and reached the mouth of the Dardanelles, with the intention of visiting Constantinople. But the plague had closed this capital against him, and he leisurely made his voyage homeward. Having tested the power of his yacht and the capabilities of her crew, some twenty in number, he conceived the apparently Quixotic idea of attempting the extirpation of the formidable system of piracy which existed in the Indian Archipelago, and addressed himself to this difficult task with all the energy of which his nature was capable. On the 27th of October, 1838, the Royalist quitted England, and reached Singapore after a protracted but

prosperous voyage, when he soon afterwards sailed for Sarawak. On his arrival in that country he found its ruler, Muda Hassim, engaged in the suppression of one of the rebellions which are of such frequent occurrence in uncivilised regions. Well disposed towards the English, and not unwilling to profit by any casual aid in the emergency in which he found himself, Muda appealed to Mr. Brooke for his co-operation,—a request with which he complied *con amore;* and, turning "what some deem danger to delight," he set to work, after his return from a visit to the Island of Celebes, with his characteristic zeal and activity. The whole province was in a state of insurrection. Tribe after tribe was gathering in quick descents from the interior. The return of Mr. Brooke at this crisis was hailed with satisfaction by Muda Hassim and his adherents; and, as a compensation for his aid, the Rajah, who was about to proceed to Borneo as the Sultan's ameer, or first minister, offered to appoint him as his successor. We shall not enter in this place upon the controversy which has arisen as to the means by which this cession was obtained. Some aver that it was altogether enforced; others, that it was entirely voluntary; the politic offer of a man who bestows that upon another which he does not possess the power to retain himself. The friends of Mr. Brooke declare that the proposal was perfectly spontaneous, "and was pressed with constant solicitation, and in spite of repeated objections." However this may have been, the proposal seems to have been accepted with but little hesitation, and the assistance, and that of a very active kind, afforded. The belligerents were soon arrayed against each other, the rebels holding the upper part of the river, and closing the interior against all attempts to enter it. Mr. Brooke, with his little band of followers, after stipulating for mercy to the captured rebels, placed himself in command of the expedition, and succeeded in leading the Rajah's army to the attack. A few volleys from the European guns settled the fate of the day, and the insurgents surrendered at discretion. Muda and his master acted with good faith, and Mr. Brooke was duly installed in the promised rank. The newly-acquired territory was swampy, and ill cultivated by the native Dyaks, who varied their occupations as tillers of the land by excursions among neighbouring villages *in search of heads.* To rob the native of a neighbouring town of his cranium was regarded in much the same light as the capture of a scalp would be amongst North American savages. Brooke saw at once that no improvement could arise whilst murder was regarded not only as a pleasant amusement, but to some extent as a religious duty. He declared head-hunting a crime punishable by death to the offender. With some trouble and much risk he succeeded to a great extent in effecting a reform. Attacking at the same time another custom of the country—that of piracy—he acted with such vigour, that a class of well-meaning people at home, stimulated to some extent by the private enemies of Brooke, accused him of wholesale butchery. The fact that the destruction of pirates was rewarded by the English executive by the payment of what was called

"head-money," justly increased the outcry. To kill one pirate entitled the crew of a ship-of-war to a certain prize in money—to kill a thousand entitled them to a thousand times the amount. This premium on blood was wrong in principle, and the result of a wholesale slaughter of Eastern pirates by order of Brooke led to the very proper abolition of the custom of paying this "head-money." The men who are entitled to the praise of securing this amelioration of our naval system were not, however, content with the triumph of the just portion of their case; they sought to brand the Rajah as a cruel and greedy adventurer: in which attempt they fortunately failed. It is surely unjust to test the acts of a man living and ruling amongst savages by the strict usages of action acknowledged and found most proper for guidance in civilised communities. When, after his first appointment, Rajah Brooke returned to see his friends, and to take counsel in England, he was welcomed very warmly. He was made a Knight of the Bath; invited to dine with the Queen; found his portrait in the print-shops, and his biography in the magazines and newspapers. The Government recognised his position; ordered a man-of-war to take him to the seat of his new settlement; gave him the title of Governor of Labuan, with a salary of 1500*l.* a-year, with an extra 500*l.* a-year as a consular agent, and afforded him the services of a deputy-governor, also on a good salary; the hope being, that the result of all this would be the opening of a new emporium for British trade. Like most conquerors, the new Rajah had gone much further than he had originally intended to go; but whatever may be thought of his grand *battue* of pirates, it can hardly be denied that he has proved on the whole a benefactor to the uncivilised race over which he presides. He compiled a code of laws, declared trade to be free, all roads to be open, all property inviolable, instituted a current coinage, and explained his plan of revenue. The antimony ore he reserved to himself, but compelled none to work the mines against their will. At once entering on a regular course of life, he freely admitted the people into his presence at all hours of the day. Rising early, it was his practice to quit his private residence for the public walk on the opposite bank of the river, where he held his durbar, receiving all who chose to make complaints or offer suggestions. Here he remained till mid-day, when he returned to his bungalow, and passed several hours in his library, enjoying the company of his old friends of classic Greece and Rome, and retired early to rest. The people soon became deeply attached to their new ruler, who at once showed he could be merciful where mercy would not outrage justice; while he rigorously suppressed head-hunting and marauding expeditions, which gradually became extinct in the province. The Rajah is said to enjoy, in addition to his pay, a source of income arising from the sale of the antimony found in his new dominions. In 1852, the question of the slaughter of the pirates was again brought prominently under public notice, and the subject was keenly debated whether Sir J. Brooke could properly be at the same

time the Governor of an English Colony—a partner in trading operations in that colony—and a Rajah under the rule of an Eastern semi-savage potentate. In February, 1857, the stringent measures adopted by Sir James Brooke to prevent opium-smuggling caused a fearful ferment in Sarawak. On the 17th a large body, numbering about two hundred Chinese, came down the river, and commenced a determined attack on the government people and property. They first secured the two forts, one below and another above the town of Kuchin (the seat of Sir J. Brooke's authority), which were garrisoned by only twelve men, and provided themselves with arms and ammunition. One party then made a nocturnal attack on the residence of the Rajah, who, however, succeeded in escaping down the bath-room, and swimming across a creek to the Malay village. On Sunday, the 22d, Sir James Brooke received intelligence of the retirement of the Chinese, whereupon he returned to the Sarawak river, but before he could land, the Chinese Kungsi had a second time ventured down the river in great force (between five and six hundred). The return of the Chinese in such large numbers compelled the Rajah to retire, or venture a collision with an inadequate force. In the meantime the Kungsi people began to commit further depredations on the government property. Sir James Brooke and his party at once proceeded in a steamer to Kuchin, and soon succeeded in driving the miscreants out of the town. The larger numbers of those driven from the town were finally either cut off by the Dyaks, or were starved in the jungle. At the outset, about one hundred of the Chinese were killed. Still they were undaunted; they ventured an attack in five prahus, ravaging the banks of the river. This was on the 9th of March. At Tangah Lidah (the junction of two rivers), about fifteen miles above Kuchin, they landed, and constructed a stockade, which they armed with four guns, and garrisoned by about two hundred and fifty men with muskets, &c. Believing themselves to be secure, the Chinese very foolishly neglected to secure their boats, which were captured by their opponents. The Datoo Baudar, who was stationed here, proceeded to Kuchin in a small canoe-boat for assistance; and on the 10th of March returned with two large prahus, and some Dyak bangkongs as a reserve. Thus strengthened, the Datoo made a dash at the Chinese stockade, and carried the place. The Chinese in the stockade were cut to pieces; in half an hour they lost from one hundred to one hundred and twenty men. The rest, having lost their boats, took to the jungle. A panic seized the Kungsi people, and on the night of the 11th of March they were in full retreat towards Sambas, closely followed by bands of Malays, who availed themselves of every opportunity to cut off the stragglers. The Chinese retired in a close body, which their assailants failed to disorder; and they made a desperate resistance, in the presence of their wives and children. As it was, however, they were driven into the jungle, where a vast number of them must have perished from want and exposure. According to the most moderate estimate, at least two thousand Chinese were killed, while all the flourishing

settlements of the Chinese (except at Kuchin) were destroyed. On inquiry amongst the chieftains who acted against the Chinese, it was found that their loss did not exceed twelve Malays and Dyaks. The loss by these outrages falls chiefly on Sir James Brooke and the government people.

BROOKS, SHIRLEY, Dramatic Author, and contributor to newspapers and magazines, was born in 1816, and originally intended for the profession of the law; which, however, he soon gave up for that of literature and journalism. It is as a dramatist that Mr. Brooks is best known. He began during the Keeley management of the Lyceum with a little piece called "The Lowther Arcade;" after which followed "Our New Governess," an amusing three-act comedy, instinct with fun and character, and which has frequently been revived; "Honours and Riches," also a lively three-act piece; and "The Creole," an interesting serious drama. Mr. Brooks was the "Commissioner" despatched to Southern Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, by the "Morning Chronicle," in the prosecution of its inquiry into foreign as well as British "Labour and the Poor." A condensation of his contributions has recently been published in "The Russians of the South." Mr. Brooks has also published a novel, entitled "Aspen Court," which originally appeared in "Bentley's Miscellany," and other works.

BROUGH, ROBERT B., Author, is a native of London, having been born "within the sound of Bow bells" on the 10th of April, 1828. At an early age, however, he was removed to Monmouthshire, and committed to the tender mercies of a schoolmaster at Newport, in the neighbourhood of which his father was engaged in business as a brewer. When Mr. Brough was entering upon his teens, his father was under the necessity of taking part in the proceedings against Frost, Jones, and Williams; in fact, owing to having been taken prisoner by the Chartists, he was chief evidence in the case for the Crown. The result was most unfortunate. The Chartist colliers conceived a sudden aversion to the flavour of "Brough's beer," and this led to the "early closing" of the Brough establishment. In consequence of family vicissitudes of this kind Mr. Brough had to shift for himself at an early age, and at seventeen flourished as a portrait-painter. "I improved myself sufficiently in this art," he has been heard to say, "to discover that I knew nothing about it, and tried literature." Having, for fifteen months, edited "The Liverpool Lion," a sort of local Punch, started early in 1847, by a party of amateurs, Mr. Brough, in 1848, removed to London, joined Mr. Angus Reach on "The Man of the Moon," and tried his fortune as a dramatic author with a play entitled "What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid." This came out at the Olympic Theatre; and the experiment proving successful, he wrote a variety of pieces in partnership with literary friends, and subsequently produced "Lord Bateman's Overland Journey," "The Moustache Movement," "Kensington Gardens," "Twelve Labours of Hercules," "Medea,"

"Crinoline," "Massaniello," &c. Meanwhile Mr. Brough was doing a variety of literary work. He contributed to "The Puppet Show," "Pasquin," and "Diogenes," edited the "Comic Almanack," translated some of Victor Hugo's songs for "The Train," contributed "Martin Lynch, a Novel," to the same magazine, and wrote his "Songs of the Governing Classes," a work of which the merit is as unquestionable as the history is singular. It was advertised, copiously reviewed, and never published. All this time, Mr. Brough was engaged on an English version of Béranger's "Songs of the Empire, the Peace, and the Restoration," which was published in 1856, and received with great favour by enlightened critics. Among the most remarkable effusions of Mr. Brough's genius may be mentioned "Godiva," in "Songs of the Governing Classes," and a story from Boccaccio, in "The Train." Few people competent to form an opinion will deny that these are poems, and no mistake. Mr. Brough is author of the "Life of Sir John Falstaff," illustrated by George Cruikshank, and published by the Messrs. Longman.

BROUGHAM, HENRY, LORD, Lawyer, Philosopher, Statesman, and Critic, was born in Sept. 1778, in a house at the north-west corner of St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (not in the Earl of Buchan's house). His father was residing in Edinburgh when he became acquainted with Eleanor Syme, daughter of a deceased clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and niece of Robertson the historian. The elder Brougham was no extraordinary man, but the mother was a woman of talent and delightful character. Henry Brougham, the future Chancellor, received his preliminary education at the High School of his native city, and at the early age of fifteen entered its University. He devoted himself with great ardour to the study of mathematics, and in about a year after his matriculation transmitted to the Royal Society a paper on an optical subject, which that learned body adjudged worthy of a place in its "Transactions." This paper was succeeded by others, the originality of which touched the sensibilities of some foreign professors, with whom Brougham was speedily involved in a Latin correspondence. After leaving the University he made a tour in Holland and Prussia, and on his return settled down for a time in Edinburgh, practising till 1807 at the Scottish bar, and enlivening his leisure by debating at the Speculative Society. In Edinburgh, in early life, Brougham was the companion of Jeffrey, Murray, Cockburn, Thomas Thompson, and other young men of talent; but it is said that all of these men, though admiring his abilities and singular acquirements, made the remark among themselves, that there was something erratic about him—he was not to be trusted. He wrote in the "Edinburgh Review" from the beginning; but the other contributors did not at first take him into their secrets, from a dread of his indiscretion. When that work had been published about five years, Brougham wrote to Mr. Constable for a thousand pounds, telling him he would quickly clear it off by writing for the "Review." In making good this promise, he actually wrote all excepting two

articles of a particular number in vol. xvii. The papers include many subjects, one of them treating on the *operation of lithotomy!* Brougham, like two other Lords Chancellor, made a runaway marriage. His nuptials were solemnised at Coldstream Bridge. While nerving himself for great efforts, he was called to appear before the House of Lords as one of the counsel for Lady Essex Ker, whose family laid claim to the dukedom of Roxburgh. In 1807 he permanently left his native city, was shortly called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and soon acquired a considerable practice. In 1810 he addressed the House of Lords for two days as counsel for a body of English merchants, who were aggrieved by the orders in council issued in retaliation of Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees. The damage done to commerce by insisting upon the validity of a mere paper blockade, which only the loyal observed, was insisted on with all the force of Mr. Brougham's vehement oratory, but the orders were not rescinded until after the death of the minister, Mr. Perceval. In 1810 he entered Parliament for the borough of Camelford, then under the influence of the Earl of Darlington, and attached himself to the Whig opposition. Here his energies were directed chiefly to the Slavery question, in conjunction with Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Grenville Sharpe. In 1812 Parliament was dissolved, and on contesting Liverpool with Mr. Canning he lost the election; an event which excluded him from Parliament for four years, during which the lately-repealed Corn-Laws were enacted. In 1816 the Earl of Darlington's influence procured him a seat in Parliament for the borough of Winchelsea, and he now gallantly opposed the dragooning policy pursued by ministers towards the thousands of hungry men and women who met at Manchester and elsewhere to protest against the starvation-laws lately enacted; but the Six Acts passed, and the voice of discontent was for the moment stifled. In 1820 an event took place which was to put Mr. Brougham in a position more conspicuous, and by far more popular, than any he had yet occupied. The arrival in England of Caroline of Brunswick to claim the crown which was the right of the King of England's wife, led to the well-known proceedings before the House of Lords. During the troubles which befell this person while Princess of Wales, Mr. Brougham had been her adviser: and now, appointed her majesty's attorney-general, it was for him to vindicate her before the highest court of the realm. The occasion was of the highest degree favourable to his oratory. In the end the object of the king was defeated, and Mr. Brougham became a popular idol. In 1820 he introduced a bill to provide gratuitous education for the poor of England and Wales, the provisions of which have not yet ceased to excite discussion, from the general power they were designed to give to the clergyman of every parish in the direction of free education. Mr. Brougham's relations with the clergy assumed a very different aspect in the following year, when he was called to defend Ambrose Williams, proprietor of the "Durham Chronicle," in an action of libel brought by the ministers of the Established Church in that city

for an article on their refusal to allow the church bells to be tolled for the death of the queen. In his memorable speech on that occasion he brought the bitterest irony, and the most cutting gibes, to the task of aggravating the luxury, profusion, and worldliness of the hierarchy. If Williams had been innocent of the libel, to have procured the delivery of this terrible speech in a snug cathedral town would have been enough to secure his condemnation: the verdict went against him, but he was never called up to receive judgment. Two years later, the facility of language and power of invective, which had often won Brougham plaudits, was near bringing him into a position personally and extremely unpleasant. Believing when Mr. Canning took office, in the spring of 1823, that he had resolved to sacrifice the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which he had always maintained in words, Mr. Brougham accused him in the House, on the 17th of April, of the "most monstrous truckling for office that the whole history of political tergiversation could present." At the sound of these words, Canning started to his feet, and cried, "It is false!" A dead calm ensued, which lasted some seconds. The Speaker interposed his authority. The words were retracted, the quarrel was accommodated, and both gentlemen were declared to have acted magnanimously, as they shortly after shook hands in the House. From that period until the Reform crisis of 1830, Mr. Brougham laboured energetically and fearlessly in the cause of freedom and the rights of conscience; whether these were represented for the hour by the case of Smith of Demerara, the disfranchised Catholics of Ireland, or the victims of the Holy Alliance. In the struggle of 1829, which ended in the Emancipation Act, he bore an honourable part; and in supporting the Wellington and Peel cabinet on this question increased still more his popularity. He was member for Knaresborough when the death of George IV. occasioned a general election, and he had sufficient confidence in public opinion to offer himself to the constituency of the great county of York, a body whose favours it had been the custom to believe were not to be accorded to any candidate not boasting high birth or splendid connexions. He was triumphantly returned to Parliament, and took his seat the acknowledged chief of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Flushed with success, he vigorously attacked the Cabinet, and while indignantly alluding to the Duke of Wellington's imprudent declaration against all reform, he exclaimed, pointing to Sir Robert Peel, "Him, we scorn not—it is you we scorn; you, his mean, base, fawning parasite!" The calm and ordinarily imperturbable baronet leaped from his seat, and in his most contemptuous manner angrily declared that he was the parasite of no man living. The scene which followed was terminated in the usual parliamentary manner. The Tory ministry was very shortly compelled to resign. In the new Whig cabinet which was to succeed, it was naturally expected that Brougham would find a place; the country was, therefore, somewhat mystified by several declarations on his part, that under no circumstances would he take office, and particularly by his

notice in the House, that he would bring on his Reform motion whoever might be in power. It was asserted by his enemies that he was standing out for terms. His name, however, appeared duly in the ministerial list, and great was the astonishment of Whigs and Tories that the Tribune of the people had become at once a lord and a chancellor. The appointment was attacked with vigour by Mr. Croker, and as heartily defended by Sir James Macintosh and Mr. Macaulay. In the Upper House his appearance was dreaded as the spectre of revolution. For a long time his lordship took no pains to conciliate these fears, but rather seemed to wanton in the indulgence of an oratory so strange as his to the ear of the House of Lords. In the debates on the Reform Bill he found many opportunities of inveighing against prescription to an audience every member of which sat in his place by hereditary privilege; and it was with peculiar unction he told them more than once that the aristocracy, with all their castles, manors, rights of warren and rights of chase, and their broad acres, reckoned at fifty years' purchase, "were not for a moment to be weighed against the middle classes of England." This declaration is the key to his political career; it was the power of the middle classes rather than the multitude that he sought to raise. During and after the passing of the Reform Bill he exerted himself to realise a favourite idea of Law Reform, which has since found its nearest expression in the County Courts now established. In June, 1830, he introduced a measure, the declared object of which was to bring justice home to every man's door at all times of the year, by the establishment of local courts. By this bill the law of arbitration was to be extended, a general local jurisdiction established, and courts of reconcilement were to be introduced. A succession of bills for reforming proceedings in bankruptcy were afterwards introduced by Brougham, who, from his accession to the House of Lords to the last session of Parliament, has laboured for the amendment of the law with a zeal almost reaching enthusiasm. From 1830 to 1834 he shared the early popularity and subsequent discredit of the Whig cabinet, but in the Poor-Law debate drew upon himself a peculiar measure of reprobation by a frequent, minute, and evidently complacent iteration of the Malthusian doctrines embodied in the new bill, and was attacked with vigour and virulence by "The Times." He denounced in the most explicit terms all establishments offering a refuge and solace to old age, because that is before all men; he thought accident-wards very well; dispensaries, perhaps, might be tolerable; but sick hospitals were decidedly bad institutions. The energetic, repressive policy pursued towards Ireland, and the prosecution and transportation of the Dorchester labourers, were defended by Brougham, and drew down much unpopularity upon the Whigs; and on the 4th of November, 1834, upon the death of Earl Spencer, the king took advantage of the altered public feeling to dismiss the Whig cabinet. On the construction of the Melbourne cabinet Brougham was left out of the ministerial combination, and has never since served the Crown in the capacity of an adviser. His parlia-

mentary career was henceforth one of desultory warfare; at one moment he was carrying confusion into the ranks of his old friends, the Whigs,—at another, attacking the close phalanx of the Tories. He several times brought forward the subject of the Corn-Laws, whose justice he exposed with great power and fervency, and fought the battle of repeal with eagerness and irregularity to the last. The session of 1850 exhibited his lordship as the same eccentric, inscrutable speaker as ever. He both supported and attacked the Great Exhibition, deprecated the Commission of Inquiry into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and attacked with almost wild fury those who were seeking to abolish expensive sinecure appointments. Inconsistency is the first feature in this statesman's character, which the brilliancy of his talents only makes more apparent. He has written to depreciate the negro's capacity of civilisation, and yet toiled for years to procure his freedom. In 1816 he endorsed the Protectionist fallacy, and wailed over the ruin resulting to agriculture from an abundant harvest; in 1835 he was opposing the Corn-Laws, and in 1845 again inveighing against the League, and calling for the prosecution of its chief members. In 1823 he hurled the thunder of his eloquence upon Austria and Russia, "the eternal and implacable enemies of freedom," and in 1850 was praising their clemency, and even urging an alliance with the Czar. He is now the champion of aristocracies, but in 1848 sought to become a citizen of republican France. His literary and scientific labours can only be lightly sketched. Having, as we have seen, in boyhood enrolled his name with the *élite* of scientific writers, in 1802 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," then just started by Jeffrey and Sydney Smith, and contributed for many years some of the most pungent criticisms that have appeared in that renowned publication. In 1803 he published his treatise on the Colonial Policy of the European Powers, a brilliant performance, to which the progress of events has left but one utility, that of a waymark in the development of Brougham's opinions. In 1821 he took a very prominent part in the movement originated by Dr. Birkbeck for naturalising the Mechanics' Institutes in England, speaking and writing in their favour. He was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and composed several of the treatises in the series, as well as articles for its "Penny Magazine," with a special view to the wants of the million. On his loss of office in 1834, he bethought himself of making a reputation in metaphysical as well as natural science, and undertook to illustrate and expand Paley's great work on Natural Theology, with less success than his talents had justified the world in expecting. He has further published "Lives of the Statesmen of the Reign of George III.," in which the affected dignity of the style is not sustained by the excellence of the matter; and also three or four volumes called "Political Philosophy," now generally forgotten. A volume of "Speeches at the Bar and in the Senate," belongs rather to oratory than literature. Lord Brougham's various writings have recently been published in a collected form. His lordship, except during

the sitting of Parliament, resides chiefly at Cannes, in the South of France, where he has a château.

BROWN, GENERAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., late commander of the Light Division of the Eastern Army in the Crimea, the third son of George Brown, Esq., of Linkwood, near Elgin, Scotland, was born in August 1790. He was educated at the Royal Military College, at Great Marlow, and at High Wycombe, entered the army as ensign in the 43d Foot, on the 23d January, 1806, became lieutenant of that regiment on the 18th September following, and was present at the capture of Copenhagen, in 1807. He served in the Peninsula from August 1808 to 20th June, 1811, when he was promoted to a Captaincy of the 85th, in which regiment he continued to serve from that date to May 1814. He assisted at the passage of the Douro and the capture of Oporto, and at Talavera was severely wounded through both thighs. He was also in the action of the Light Division at the bridge of Almeida, in that of Sabugal, and at the investment of Bayonne; and has a silver medal for Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and Nive. At Busaco Colonel Brown was engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with one of Massena's staff, whom, after a desperate conflict, he disabled by a sword-thrust. He was at the storming of Badajoz, and accompanied Sir De Lacy Evans in the forlorn hope of that siege. He also took an active part in storming the heights of Castrillias, and in the fierce affairs of Salamanca, Subjena de Morillo, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He obtained his majority on the 26th May, 1814, and on the 29th September ensuing was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, when he embarked in the expedition under Major-General Ross, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg, on the 24th August; in that battle he was slightly wounded in the head and severely in the groin. The Americans were, however, defeated with heavy loss. He was also present at the capture of Washington. He became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rifle Brigade on the 6th February, 1824, full Colonel on the 6th May, 1831, and Major-General on the 23d November, 1841. In the same year he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General, and in 1851, Adjutant-General of the Forces, an office which he resigned in consequence of a cabal against him on the 12th December, 1853. From 1815 to 1854 General Brown's services were of the ordinary routine character. His appointment to the post of Deputy-Adjutant-General by Lord Hill, and of Adjutant-General by the Duke of Wellington, show that he enjoyed the confidence of those commanders, as his resignation of the latter appointment soon after Lord Hardinge had become Commander-in-Chief tends to show that his lordship had not the confidence of the General. When the British military expedition to the East was resolved on, Sir George, who three years before had become a Lieutenant-General, received the command of the Light Division of the Army, and in the spring of 1854 proceeded to Gallipoli, the first point in the Sultan's dominions occupied by

our troops, whence his corps subsequently removed to the neighbourhood of Varna. During the stay of the army in Turkey, Sir George's activity and zeal justified the reputation he had long enjoyed with those who could recall the scenes of the Peninsular campaign; but the attention of the public was chiefly struck by the rigour of certain regulations for the men about shaving which he at this time issued. Brown, who was a well-known disciplinarian, was at once set down as a mere martinet, and his appointment regarded by many as one more illustration of the unhappy indulgence of Peninsular preferences at the Horse Guards. In his sixty-sixth year, however, he was daily giving an example of energy to his younger comrades. The correspondents of the daily journals were unanimous in describing his great activity; he was one of the earliest on horseback, often riding, through the heat and dust, his forty miles a-day, and constantly caring for the welfare of his troops. While the Light Division was at Varna, complaints neither few nor weak were sent to England, that "Sir George Brown had stopped the porter ordered for the men by Lord Raglan." It has since been proved that Brown did no such thing, and that his men were porterless because the beverage was not on the spot, and supplies of more urgent necessity engrossed all the means of conveyance. A terrific encounter with the enemy was soon to place Brown's military qualities above cavil. The Light Division, having left Turkey in the beginning of September, was called to take front rank in the attack of the Russian position on the heights behind the Alma. The general character of that battle is well known, and its leading features have been frequently presented. The Light Division formed the British left; on its right was the Second Division, led by General Evans, the old comrade of Brown in many an attack in the Peninsula; and the First Division, under the Duke of Cambridge, was assigned for its support. All the heights occupied by the Russians were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Light Division advanced to the passage of the river, which it effected in the immediate front of the enemy. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles; and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. The division, however, advanced; Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a grey horse, rode in front of his division, urging them with voice and gesture. The struggle became terrific, and even critical, when Sir George suddenly disappeared, his horse having been shot under him. In a moment afterwards his troops saw him in front of a Russian battery, enveloped in a cloud of dust, and heard him shout, "Twenty-third, I'm all right! Be sure I'll remember you for this day." The division again resolutely advanced in face of a tornado of round and grape-shot and musketry, and suffered immense loss. This, and the momentary paralysis caused by the fall of their commander, placed success for a moment in doubt. At this juncture the Duke of

Cambridge brought his division, composed of Guards and Highlanders, into action; the regiments of the Light Division gained time to reform; the 33d time to claim with the Guards the capture of a gun; and in a few minutes after were on the heights of Alma, admiring the flight of the Russian army. In this sanguinary encounter Brown's horse was pierced by eleven bullets—its rider was unscathed. Lord Raglan, in his despatch describing this day, said,—"The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duties." The battle of Inkermann, fought Nov. 5th, has been called with propriety "a soldier's battle;" darkness and mist having rendered impossible those combinations of movements by which military success is so greatly influenced, and made the fortune of the day to depend in an especial manner upon individual courage. At Inkermann, however, as the returns show, our generals bore their full share of danger, and probably were more exposed than they would have been in a regular action. The Light Division was brought to the front of our position upon the first attack of the enemy. An eye-witness of the fighting has thus written.—"The conflict was uncertain and bloody. In the Light Division the 88th got so far into the front that they were surrounded and put into utter confusion, when four companies of the 77th charged the Russians and relieved their comrades. The fight had not long commenced ere it was evident that the Russians had received orders to fire on all mounted officers. Sir George Brown was struck by a shot, which went through his arm and struck his side. I saw with regret his pale and sternly-composed face, as his body was borne by me on a litter, his white hair fluttering in the breeze." For distinguished services in the Crimea, Sir G. Brown was, in 1856, promoted to the rank of full General; having previously been appointed Colonel of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade. He has, moreover, received the order of the Medjidie of the first class, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

BROWN, HENRY KIRKE, an American Sculptor, was born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814. He is the son of a farmer, and received the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer and studying in winter. At eighteen he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance only that he became a sculptor. He modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, and was quite successful. The approbation it met with determined him to pursue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he became a railroad engineer in the state of Illinois, but he gained no money, and suffered in health. By the aid of friends, inherent energy, and the success of his works in sculpture, he was able to pass several years in Italy. He studied there faithfully and profitably, but on conviction that the true place for an artist is in his own

country, he left the conveniences of Italian artist-life, to find his subjects and to perfect them in the world of art at home. He settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. To him is due the credit of having produced the first bronze statue ever made in America. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," and the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades," and "Pleïades," and "The Four Seasons," besides busts of Bryant, Spenser, Nott, and other distinguished Americans. He has likewise produced in bronze a colossal statue of Dewitt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," etc.

BROWN, JOHN, D.D., an eminent Divine of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and an admirable Biblical Critic, was born at Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, in 1785. His father was long minister of the church of Langrig, in that neighbourhood, and his grandfather was the celebrated John Brown of Haddington, author of "The Self-Interpreting Bible." After his university and other studies he was ordained, in 1806, to a church at Biggar; and while residing there he acquired the principal portion of the ample literary and theological knowledge for which he is so much distinguished. In 1821 he was translated, as successor to the Rev. Dr. Hall, to Rose Street Church, Edinburgh, where he attained great popularity; and on the death of that venerable clergyman, in November 1826, he succeeded him in Broughton Place Church, of the same city. In 1835 he became Professor of Exegetical Theology in connexion with the United Associate Synod, now the United Presbyterian Church, in which no one holds a higher position than Dr. Brown, either as pastor, professor, presbyterial critic, or author. He has published a great variety of religious and controversial works, among which his "Expository Discourses on the First Epistle of the Apostle Peter," 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, are entitled to particular notice. On the Voluntary Church question he has issued a half-guinea volume, entitled "The Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience, especially in the Payment of Tribute," with an Appendix and Notes.

BROWN, WILLIAM, M.P. for South Lancashire, is a native of Ballymena, county Antrim, and was born in 1784. He was educated at Catterick, near Richmond, Yorkshire. At about the age of sixteen he sailed with his parents for the United States of America; and began his commercial career in the counting-house of his father, in the linen-trade, at Baltimore. In a few years he became a partner with his father and brother. In 1809 he returned to England, and established a branch of the firm at Liverpool, now became a general merchant, and subsequently engaged in banking transactions of great extent. In 1825 Mr. Brown took an active part with Mr. Huskisson in reforming the management of the Liverpool Docks Estate. In 1844 he became a candidate for the representation of South Lancashire, upon the Anti-Corn-Law

League interest, when he was defeated by Mr. Entwistle, the Protectionist candidate. This brought about the 40*s.* freehold agitation of the League. He was returned for South Lancashire in 1846; in 1847; in 1852; and at the general election in 1857: he first spoke in Parliament on Lord John Russell's motion for the continued temporary suspension of the Corn and Navigation Laws. In 1850 Mr. Brown wrote in the "Pennsylvanian," Boston newspaper, a series of letters in defence of Free Trade, which attracted much attention. He is also an able advocate of the adoption of a decimal coinage; reasoning upon its advantages in America in keeping accounts, making calculations, and the prevention of mistakes. Mr. Brown, in 1857, signalised his munificence by subscribing the sum of 30,000*l.* for the great Library at Liverpool. The foundation-stone of that institution was laid on the 15th of April with much ceremony, and Mr. Brown was the hero of the day.

BROWNING, ROBERT, Poet, and the husband of a Poetess, was born at Camberwell in 1812, and was educated at the London University. He belongs to a class of writers who, with unquestioned powers of a high order, have never been popular with any considerable body of readers; for the very simple reason that they have seldom deemed it worth while to render themselves intelligible. His poems have been much praised by the "Examiner" and one or two other newspapers; but have been little read, and still less frequently understood. With a "select few," who take "*omne ignotum pro magnifico*" for their motto, he is held in the highest estimation; but to many of the vulgar herd, who can understand Spenser, feel Shakspeare, and appreciate Milton, his poems are, comparatively speaking, a sealed book. Yet do they contain the clearest evidence of genius, and abound in conceptions which, had they been conveyed in the language of common sense, would long ago have produced a vivid impression on the public mind. His first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes" obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his "Strafford;" and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his impersonation, *con amore*, of the hero. It was, nevertheless, a dead failure. "Sordello" was not more successful. Mr. Browning's next poem was somewhat better received, and deserved to be so. "The Blot in the Scutcheon" was brought out in 1843, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with no greater success than some of its predecessors. In 1855 appeared his "Men and Women." So much for his more ambitious poems. Some of his occasional pieces are not liable to the objection which attaches to his more elaborate writings, but he would, perhaps, scarcely thank us for enumerating them. Mr. Browning has published, in addition to the works already referred to, "King Viator and King Charles," "Dramatic Lyrics," "Return of the Druses," "Columbe's Birthday," "Dramatic Romances," "The Soul Errand," etc.

BRUCK, CHARLES-LOUIS, BARON VON, one of the most eminent of the modern school of Austrian statesmen, was born October 18, 1798, in the duchy of Berg, on the Rhine. The early youth of Bruck was spent in the army of his country. He made the campaign of 1814–15 in the Prussian service; and on the restoration of peace visited London, to seek a position in the army of the Hon. East India Company, but was not successful. In the year 1821, weary of the monotony of garrison life, he set out for the south of Europe, intending to join the Greek insurgents, subjects of the Sultan. Arrived at Trieste, he found some difficulty in procuring a passage to the scene of his expectations, and improved the interval of delay by making the acquaintance of several persons of considerable local influence, to whom he was recommended in his letters. Before he could perfect the arrangements for his departure he received intelligence from Greece, which convinced him of the hopelessness of his projected journey. While uncertain as to his future course of life, overtures were made to him by Trieste merchants, who had remarked the energy and practical turn of his character. He resolved to accept the appointment of Secretary of the Trieste "Azienda Assicuratrice," a Maritime Assurance Company, which was obtained for him through the friendly zeal of Herr von Reyer; and having married the daughter of Herr Buschek, another merchant of the same city, thenceforth regarded Trieste as his home. The Assurance Company failed, and it was Bruck's business to liquidate its affairs. The skill with which he accomplished this task so increased his reputation, that when, in 1830, he came forward with a plan of fusing all the small Maritime Assurance Societies of Trieste, and consolidating them into one powerful association, he found the commercial community prepared to receive his proposition with a readiness that revealed the extent of the reputation which, in a short time, he had acquired. Difficulties presented themselves on every hand; established interests, private influence, and the power of custom, had to be struggled with,—and this by a young man, and a stranger. But to all these Bruck's energy proved itself superior, and in 1833 he saw his scheme in operation. This important association, which was first announced as the Trieste Lloyds, but has long been known as the Austrian Lloyds, originally confined itself to the business of maritime insurance, like our own great society of underwriters, from which it borrowed its name. In 1836, however, it extended its operations, and sought further to facilitate the commerce of the Mediterranean and Levant by the establishment of a system of steam-packet communication, which has obtained a world-wide repute, and is the greatest achievement of unaided commercial enterprise an Austrian can boast. The Lloyds packets at first made only the passage between Trieste and Venice; they now afford the traveller the means of conveniently visiting all the principal seaports of the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. Until 1848 Bruck was the Chief Director of the Austrian Lloyds. Intent upon founding a powerful maritime corporation, capable not only

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of insuring a mercantile predominance, with which large returns would be inevitably connected, but also of determining an immense afflux of business to the port of Trieste, and of raising the consideration of Austria throughout the East, Bruck prevailed on the shareholders to forego a dividend during the early years of the association, and apply the profits as new capital for the extension of their undertaking. At the end of the year 1846, even before Bruck resigned the active direction of the Lloyds, the company had a capital of 3,000,000 florins, and a surplus income, available for dividends, of 198,000 florins. It has since developed its resources to a much greater extent; and although, whether as an Insurance or Navigation Society, it is immensely inferior to our English companies, it is an institution which every Austrian must regard with national pride. It has contributed immensely to augment Austrian influence in the East; it has trebled the population of Trieste, and caused it to become an important centre of Mediterranean trade; it has made possible the existence of an Austrian navy; and it has done this, doubtless under the smile, but without the aid of a government. The year 1848 saw Bruck called to a new and more prominent scene of activity. The grave occurrences which at that period shook the foundations of every state in Germany are well known. In the midst of these, Trieste received a summons to send its best representative to a national assembly, to meet at Frankfort, and deliberate on the affairs of the entire German nation. Bruck was elected by his fellow-citizens, and was proceeding to the Maine, when the Imperial Austrian Government appointed him its Plenipotentiary to the Lieutenant of the Germanic Empire, the Archduke John. The Vienna cabinet saw that it was necessary to introduce new, courageous, and practical men to the service of the state, and as such Bruck, who, in his character of member of the Bourse Committee, had long been in intercourse with the Government, was recognised and employed. What fair opportunities were lost by the representatives of Germany at Frankfort is too well known. Bruck strove for the unity of Germany, and strove in vain. During his residence at Frankfort, however, he immensely increased his knowledge of state affairs, and made the acquaintance of distinguished political men from all parts of Germany. Upon his return from the Maine he was nominated Minister of Trade, and a member of the Committee for elaborating the Austrian Constitution of March 1849, since abandoned. The Committee had scarcely completed its work when Bruck was selected to negotiate with Sardinia. It was the first time that, in Austria, a merchant had been nominated Ambassador-Plenipotentiary, and the employment was one which the first diplomatists of the empire would have accepted with pride. He concluded, with Count Revel and General Dabormida, against the protests of Austrian soldiers and diplomatists of the old school, such a peace as Sardinia could observe without degradation; and he, at the same time, improved the opportunity to adjust a frontier question, and some fiscal difficulties connected with the wine and salt trade, which

a more accomplished negotiator might have thought beneath his notice or unworthy of the occasion. The two commercial treaties with Parma and Modena, — the latter of which secured the free navigation of the Po, and prepared the way for a subsequent postal and customs union with Austria, — were about this time brought into a very advanced state by the efforts of Bruck. Upon his return from Italy he devoted himself to the Ministry of Trade, a department new to the state system of Austria, and which he had to organise from its elements. He set resolutely to work; deposed the incompetent, encouraged the deserving, and gave scope for latent talent, until his ministry became a model of order and an example of efficiency. He established a statistical bureau, and introduced a system of monthly returns; reformed chambers of commerce; concluded postal treaties with Bavaria, Prussia, and Saxony; reconstructed the postal administration of Hungary; multiplied post-offices throughout the monarchy; gave an extension of one thousand miles to the electric telegraph; and crowned his work by abolishing the interior customs line, which had separated the kingdom of Hungary from Austria, and by a revision of the Imperial tariff. He would have gone further in the work of reform, but every step he took was against the passive resistance of a jealous bureaucracy and the active opposition of a half-enlightened commercial community attached to the prohibitive system. Within the cabinet he had his opponents, whom, even with the powerful aid of Prince Schwarzenberg, his firm friend, he could not always overcome. He laboured for the emancipation of trade, and contended at the council board that a true system of finance must admit and favour the rapid development of all the resources of the state. These opinions, and a strong conviction of the necessity of reducing the outgoings of the Imperial exchequer, brought him into collision with the Finance Minister, and in May 1851 he resigned, receiving the dignity of a Baron of the Austrian Empire. After his release from the cares of office, Bruck visited London during the season of the Great Exhibition, and spent the remainder of the year in Trieste, where he was received with the warmest demonstrations of regard. In December 1852 he was recalled to Vienna and sent to Berlin, where he negotiated with the Prussian plenipotentiary, Von Pommeresche, a commercial treaty between Austria and the Zollverein. Bruck had returned to Trieste and was occupied in his favourite pursuits, when, in 1853, he was appointed to the most important post to which an Austrian diplomatist could be called—he was nominated Internuncio at Constantinople. His work was, first, to restore those earlier friendly relations of Austria with the Porte which had been so rudely displaced by Count Leiningen on special mission from Vienna, and afterwards to maintain the influence of Austria against that of Russia, France, and England. It will be admitted that this was no light task, seeing that the three powers were respectively making armed demonstrations, while Austria professed no more than a neutrality friendly to the Porte. Whatever opinion may be formed of the policy of the Aus-

trian cabinet, there can be no doubt that it was faithfully represented at Constantinople by Baron Bruck. From the departure of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople (May 18) to the day of his recall, he was the appointed protector of the Czar's subjects in Turkey, and at the same time one of the chief foreign advisers of the Porte. His efforts were always directed to the maintenance or the restoration of peace. Thus he opposed the declaration of war by the Sultan in 1853, advised the acceptance of the Vienna note, and opposed, as far as he could, the original passage of the British fleet through the Dardanelles. The act with which his name is most permanently identified is the Convention of June 1854, by which Austria gained a splendid military position on the Danube as far as to the Pruth, without incurring any further obligation than that of defending the same. At the commencement of 1855 Bruck was recalled to Vienna, to take charge of the Ministry of Finance, vacant by the resignation of Herr von Baumgarten.

BRUNNOW, BARON, the celebrated Russian Diplomatist, is a German by birth, and his connexion with the Court of Russia was originally formed at the period of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. He was subsequently attached to the Foreign-office at St. Petersburg, and was next appointed Minister at the Grand Ducal Court of Darmstadt. In 1839 Baron Brunnow arrived in London, on a special mission relative to the contest between the Sultan and his Egyptian subjects. He then represented Russia at the Court of Wurtemberg, and was next appointed Russian Ambassador in London, which office he filled until the rupture between Great Britain and Russia in 1854. Through five administrations, Baron Brunnow was respected by the statesmen of every party. The late Sir Robert Peel has left the following tribute to the Baron's high official character:—"There never was a foreign minister more zealous for the promotion of the interests of his own country, or more unwilling to make any compromise of its honour, or of anything that could qualify his obligations to watch over the interests of which he is the representative; but, rising above all the petty arts of intrigue, and by the suavity and simplicity of his own conduct, his Excellency has gained the confidence of every ministry with which he has been called upon to act, and, without sacrificing the interests of his own country, has secured the personal goodwill and esteem of all those with whom it has been his lot to act." Baron Brunnow left England in February 8, 1854, for a temporary sojourn at Darmstadt; and in 1856 he appeared, with Count Orloff, as one of the Russian representatives at the Conference which resulted in the Peace of Paris.

BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBUTTEL, AUGUSTUS-LOUIS-WILLIAM, DUKE OF, born 26th of April, 1806, took the reins of government April 25th, 1831, on the flight of his elder brother, the previous Duke, since sufficiently known in London.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, an American Poet and Journalist, is the son of an eminent physician of Cummington, Massachusetts, in which place he was born on the 3d November, 1794. His forefathers, for three generations, had been medical men; but family bias towards the healing profession did not exist in young Bryant, who appears to have determined, at an early age, to become a barrister. His elementary education was superintended by his father, a gentleman of considerable literary talent; and he exhibited, whilst yet a child, a taste for poetry exceedingly remarkable in one so young. At ten years of age he began to write verse, and at thirteen published a small volume of poems, of which "The Embargo" and "The Spanish Revolution" attracted considerable notice; so much so, indeed, that a second edition was called for soon after the publication of the first. In 1810 he entered Williams College, where, after two or three years of no very arduous study, he distinguished himself by his proficiency in languages and polite letters. When he left school he was placed as student in the law office of Mr. Justice Howe, and afterwards in that of the Honourable William Baylies. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and in 1825 he removed to New York, having previously published (in 1821) some of his most successful writings, "The Ægis," "Thanatopsis," "Stanzas to a Waterfowl," and other lyrics of a similar character. In 1821 he associated himself, for the first time, with the periodical press, as one of the Editors of the "United States Review and Literary Gazette." In 1825 Mr. Bryant married and settled in New York, where he has ever since resided. In 1828 he became co-editor with Mr. Leggen of the "New York Evening Post," one of the oldest and most influential of the American newspapers. In 1827, 1828, and 1829, he brought out, in conjunction with several of his friends, an Annual, entitled "The Talisman." In 1832 he published the first collective edition of his poetry, and a copy having been forwarded to Washington Irving, he caused it to be reprinted in this country. This book has since passed through several editions in both hemispheres. In the summer of 1834 Mr. Bryant visited England with his family, with the intention of devoting a few years to literary pursuits and the education of his children. In the interval between 1834 and 1836 he travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, and resided for several months in each of the cities of Florence, Pisa, Munich, and Heidelberg. The illness of his partner on the "Evening Post," in 1832, compelled him to return home and resume his editorial duties. The poetry of Bryant has enjoyed considerable popularity in this country. His "Indian at the Burying-place of his Fathers," "Death of the Flowers," "The Prairies," "Hymn of the City," and "Battle Field," have often been reprinted in volumes of "Select Poetry," and are, perhaps, better known in England than his more elaborate works. Mr. Bryant belongs to the good old school of poets, who considered common sense and intelligible language the indispensable elements of all good poetry, how lofty soever the images with which it abounds. With much of the vigour and

melody of Byron and Campbell, and the philosophic and reflective characteristics of Wordsworth, Mr. Bryant's poetry is altogether free from either obscurity or affectation in either sentiment or diction.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Lawyer, Statesman, and President of the American Republic, was born on the 13th of April, 1791, in the county of Franklin, state of Pennsylvania. After having passed through a regular classical and academical course of instruction at Dickenson College, he studied and adopted the law as a profession. Having inherited a predilection for politics, he was nominated in 1814 for the House of Representatives of the legislature of his native state, and was elected. He was re-elected in the year 1815. After having served two sessions, he declined another re-election. In 1820 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat in that body in December 1821. He remained a member of the house till March 4, 1831. Immediately after his fifth election he declined further service, and retired into private life. In May, 1831, he was offered the mission to Russia by General Jackson, and accepted the proffered honour. In the year 1834, immediately after his return from Russia, Mr. Buchanan was elected to the Senate of the United States, to fill an unexpired term, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins. In December, 1836, he was elected for a full term; and in 1843 was re-elected. In March, 1845, he was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk, which office he held till the close of the administration of that gentleman. In 1854 he became ambassador to the Court of England, but in 1855 resigned that post, returned to America, and in the following year was elected President of the United States. Mr. Buchanan is of Irish extraction; his father having emigrated from his native Donegal some eighty years ago, and settled in Pennsylvania. The President is a man of considerable scholarship and sound judgment. His keen powers of analysis, and his thorough knowledge of character, have enabled him to fulfil the duties of various offices with extraordinary facility and success. He has been exposed to less censure than usually falls to the lot of prominent political personages; and by all parties he is respected in private and domestic circles, as a man of uniform kindness and gentlemanly bearing.

BULWER, SIR EDWARD LYTTON. *See* LYTTON.

BULWER, THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY LYTTON EARLE, G.C.B., Diplomatist, and Author, was born in 1805, and is an elder brother of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Henry Bulwer early prepared to devote himself to the active business of life. His numerous accomplishments and aptitude for business having recommended him to the notice of the Government, he was introduced to the diplomatic service in 1829, and attached successively to the British embassy at Berlin, Brussels, and the

Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels, to watch the course of the Belgian revolution. In the same year he entered Parliament as representative of Wilton. He was member for Coventry in 1831 and 1832, and for Marylebone from 1834 till 1837. In 1835 he was made Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels; in 1837 he became Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and negotiated there the commercial treaty between England and the Porte. He was appointed Secretary of Embassy in Paris in 1839, and in the course of that and the following year was thrice gazetted as interim minister at the court of France during the absence of the ambassador. In 1843 he was made Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and concluded the peace between Spain and Morocco in the following year. During the troubles of the Spanish capital in 1848, Mr. Bulwer was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of his Government upon the arbitrary and unconstitutional system followed by Narvaez. As his firmness and candour were found exceedingly inconvenient, the soldier-minister determined upon his removal, and after having in vain sought to discredit him with the British cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots laid against the Spanish Government, and upon this pretext suddenly ordered him to leave Madrid. The English Government marked its sense of this indignity by declining to name his successor, and for two years the court of Spain received no British minister. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and her Majesty named him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard at length made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. Sir Henry Bulwer afterward proceeded to Washington as British minister, and enjoyed considerable popularity in the United States, where he learned how to conciliate the temper of a sensitive people while maintaining the interests of his country. He was sent in 1852 to Tuscany as Envoy Extraordinary, and held the appointment until January 1855. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Danubian Principalities. Like his brother, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, he is an author as well as a politician. He has published "An Autumn in Greece;" "France, Social and Literary;" "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes;" and a "Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of the poet's works. He married in 1848 the Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, youngest daughter of the first Lord Cowley.

BUNSEN, CHRISTIAN-CHARLES-JOSIAS, CHEVALIER DE, lately Prussian Ambassador in London, was born in 1790, at Corbach, in Germany. He was educated at the University of Göttingen, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of the classics, under the direction of the celebrated Heyne, and made such rapid progress as to give promise of a high degree of eminence. On leaving the university he travelled over Europe. At Rome he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Niebuhr, at that time

the Prussian ambassador to the Pope; and the advantage he derived from a familiar intercourse with the great historian induced him to reside at Rome as his private secretary. He afterwards obtained the appointment of Secretary of Legation; and on Niebuhr's retirement he was appointed his successor, and resided in Rome as chargé d'affaires, and afterwards as minister, until some ecclesiastical differences which arose between the King and the Pope led to his recall. In 1839 he was appointed Ambassador to the Swiss Confederacy; and in 1841 he was removed to London, as the representative of his sovereign at the English court. He resigned the London embassy early in 1854, when the Prussian court began to show the world that its policy in the European crisis would be determined by its Russian sympathies. He was found too independent, and, for all the arts of diplomatic dissimulation, too impracticable, to be permitted to continue to represent the interests of Prussia in this country. He was, in fact, too much disposed to take a rational view of the consequences of the position into which Prussia had allowed herself to be driven, to be trusted any longer with a knowledge of the discreditable intrigues of his Government. The Chevalier Bunsen, however, probably owes his reputation in this country rather to his literary than to his diplomatic labours, and more especially to his learned and admirable work on Egypt. His chief works are, "Egypt's Place in Universal History," 1848; the "Church of the Future," 1848; "Memoir on the Schleswig-Holstein Question;" and "Hippolytus and his Age," 4 vols. 1851. At the time when the Chevalier left this country he had, it would appear, little hope of returning, or he would scarcely have disposed of his library, and all his objects of art and *virtù*. He then went to reside on the Rhine, occupying himself with learned studies.

BUNTING, JABEZ, D.D., who has been described as the Hercules of modern Methodism, is a native of Manchester, and has earned his present position in the ranks of his sect by the force of natural talent and assiduous self-cultivation. He was some time ago President of the Wesleyan Conference, and is influential in swaying many an opinion that is cheered loudly at the May meetings at Exeter Hall. He was educated by Dr. Percival of Manchester, and numbered among his early religious friends Dr. Adam Clarke and Dr. Coke. He is now regarded by his supporters as a man of business views and habits, a good debater, clever preacher, and one thoroughly aware of the political as well as religious bearings of the large and influential body to which he is attached. As a preacher, his reputation stands high. "His pulpit addresses," says an admirer, "are generally long, but never tedious or redundant; luminous, but without glare: it is a kind of sober, chastised, cathedral light, in its general effect, with the addition of a powerful stream reflected on different portions of the subject, as if several concentrated rays had found their way through a solitary square of unstained glass, and passed between some of the prin-

cipal pillars in the interior of St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey. If an audience were to be asked whether a sermon should be curtailed, the majority would decide in favour of the affirmative, which shows a fault somewhere; but if the same assembly were requested to select the part or parts to be omitted, the general voice would be in favour of preserving it like 'Barclay's—Entire,' which argues perfection in the artist."

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, COUNT, Chief Minister of Austria, with the titles of Minister of the Imperial House, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers, was born in 1797. Count Buol, whose name has become familiar in England through his participation in the negotiations connected with the affairs of the East, is the son of an Austrian diplomatist, who filled some important posts before the dissolution of the German Empire, and was subsequently plenipotentiary of Austria at the Frankfort Diet. He was subsequently Austrian Minister in Switzerland, in which country, in the canton of the Grisons, Count Buol was born. The present minister represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the revival of the national feeling which led to the Italian war of 1848. He had not long been Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, when, in April 1852, he was summoned in haste to Vienna upon the sudden death of Prince Schwarzenberg, on the 5th of that month, and at once appointed to the offices which he at present holds. Although M. de Buol is not, like his distinguished colleagues, Dr. Alexander Bach and Baron Bruck, one of those new men by whom Prince Schwarzenberg sought to regenerate the Austrian monarchy, he is believed to inherit the views of that able minister, by whom he was also often recommended to his sovereign. The internal policy of M. de Buol has been to cultivate the good will of the middle classes by administrative reforms; to keep in check the influence and abate the power of the aristocracy; to centralise the administration of the extensive and heterogeneous monarchy; and during the dangers of this transitional state to rely on an army raised to unusual strength. The foreign policy of Count Buol has been directed to the emancipation of his country from the tutelage of the Czar, the substitution of Austria for Russia as protector of Moldo-Wallachia, and to securing the freedom of the navigation of the Danube, on which depends the extension of German commerce in the East. In February, 1852, the Emperor Nicholas boasted to Sir Hamilton Seymour that he had no concern on account of Austria's opinion as to his policy in the East: in April, 1854, the head of the Austrian cabinet signed a protocol pledging the four great powers of Europe to procure the evacuation of the principalities of the Danube which Russia had invaded, and to maintain the territorial entirety of Turkey. A powerful military demonstration by Austria caused the Czar to announce a few months later that he withdrew his troops from Moldo-Wallachia, "for strategical reasons." In December, 1854, Buol signed a treaty of alliance with England and France, and

immediately thereupon the four guarantees demanded by the Allies were in principle conceded by Russia. Since the peace, Austria has not stood so high among the powers of Europe as at the opening of the Vienna Congress of 1855, nor has any Austrian emperor ruled more absolutely in his own dominions than the Emperor Francis-Joseph. In 1856 Count Buol, as Austrian plenipotentiary, took part in the Peace Conference held at Paris.

BURGOYNE, GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX, G.C.B., BART., Inspector-General of Fortifications, was born in 1782. This officer, who was selected to conduct the engineering operations during our expedition to the East, entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second lieutenant in the year 1798. He served in the Mediterranean and Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade of Malta and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; served with the army in Sicily; and was also present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In 1809 he joined Wellington's (then Wellesley's) army in the Peninsula; and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814 was present at all the sieges, two of which, those of Burgos and San Sebastian, he conducted, the latter after his superior officer had been killed in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns in Portugal and Spain Burgoyne was attached to the third division, so distinguished by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town and the taking of Fort Bowyer. He has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to Portugal, as commanding officer of Engineers. In 1830 he was appointed Chairman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in 1845 Inspector-General of Fortifications. It was in this capacity that he received from the Duke of Wellington that remarkable letter exposing the defenceless state of the country,—a communication which, published in the journals, produced a great sensation at the time, and no doubt enabled the Executive to stay the progress of dangerous retrenchment in the naval and military services, and to obtain power to raise a new militia. In 1847, the famine year, he was appointed to conduct the commission for the relief of Irish distress; and four years afterwards was nominated to a post in connexion with one of the Metropolitan Sewers' Commissions, then about to undertake the construction of an important system of drainage works. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, to devise measures for defending Constantinople, and securing the free passage of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, against an apprehended advance of the Russians. He returned to England, but shortly afterwards again proceeded to the East, and directed

the English works intended to reduce Sebastopol. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the affair of Balaklava, and the battle of Inkermann. In 1855, in consideration of his age and long services, he was recalled, and replaced by General Sir H. Jones. He, however, remained with the army three months after, at the especial request of Lord Raglan; and upon leaving the camp was highly complimented by the commander-in-chief in a general order. Sir John was made a Knight-Commander of the Bath in 1837, upon attaining the rank of major-general, and received the Grand Cross of the Order in 1852. He was made a Lieutenant-General in the brevet of the previous year. After returning from the Crimea, Sir John Burgoyne was promoted to the rank of General, and created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. About the same period he received the order of the Medjidie, and that of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, for his services at Sebastopol.

BURNET, JOHN, Painter of *tableaux de genre*. Engraver, and Art-Critic, was born at Fisher-Row, near Edinburgh, on the 20th March, 1784. His father was a native of Borrowstoness, near Edinburgh, and was descended from a brother of the Bishop of that name. Young Burnet was educated by Mr. Leeshman, the schoolmaster of Sir Walter Scott; but his passion for drawing, derived from both his parents, at a very early period so entirely absorbed his thoughts and occupied every moment that he could steal from his studies, that his scholastic progress was not so rapid as might have been expected. This induced his father to place him with Mr. Robert Scott, a landscape engraver of Edinburgh, from whom he learned the practical part of etching and engraving. Whilst under his tuition he also attended the Trustees' Academy under Mr. John Graham, where he acquired, along with Wilkie and Allen, who were his fellow-students, a tolerable knowledge of drawing from the study of the antique. During his service to Scott, to whom he had been apprenticed for seven years, he was chiefly engaged in engraving; and the hours of labour being from seven in the morning until eight in the evening, there was little time for the cultivation of the art of design beyond those hours during which he was engaged in the Trustees' Academy. Being more devoted to figure than landscape engraving, his style was formed chiefly on small prints from the burin of James Heath, whose book illustrations were then held (as they well deserved to be) in great estimation. In all works of a larger size his favourite master was Cornelius Vetscher. Wilkie having preceded him in visiting London by twelve months, "The Village Politicians" had created such a sensation, that the young engraver grew impatient for a similar chance, and having completed every engagement, set sail for the southern metropolis in a Leith and Berwick smack, and arrived at Miller's Wharf with only a few shillings in his pocket and a single impression from a plate for Cooke's Novelists, as a specimen of his art. Having sought out Wilkie,

who was then engaged on "The Blind Fiddler," he was received with great cordiality, and his friend and schoolfellow gave him every encouragement in his power. His first engravings were for books, but longing to try his hand upon a plate of larger dimensions, he asked Wilkie to allow him to engrave "The Jew's Harp," which he executed the same size as the painting. This was the first of the long series of prints engraved from Wilkie's works by various eminent engravers. The plate of "The Jew's Harp" introduced young Burnet to William Sharp, the celebrated historical engraver, and created an unwonted sensation among the pupils of his late master, Mr. Graham. It was published at a guinea, and has often since been sold for twelve; and in one instance for twenty guineas. In his plate after "The Blind Fiddler" he adopted the style of Cornelius Vetscher. The plate was admitted on all hands to have been an unrivalled performance for so young an artist. Mr. Charles Heath was so pleased with its execution that he bought a proof for the use of his assistants. The success which attended the publication of this print led Burnet to make an application for "The Village Politicians;" but as Wilkie required of him to engrave it gratuitously, and look for contingent profits in a half-share of the copyright, he resigned it to Raimbach, who undertook the plate under that arrangement. After "The Blind Fiddler," Mr. Burnet's other plates from Wilkie were,—"Reading the Will," the "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo," the "Rabbit on the Wall," the "Letter of Introduction," the "Death of Tippoo Saib," and the "Village School." After the peace of 1815 Mr. Burnet visited Paris, for the purpose of studying in the Louvre. The best educated by far of the engravers of his time, he wrote and published about this period his "Practical Hints on Painting," and other elementary works of great value to the young artist. A member of the body of engravers, who produced the well known collection of prints from the National Gallery, Mr. Burnet engraved the "Jew," the "Nativity," and the "Crucifixion," all after Rembrandt, for that work. He had also produced several plates for Forster's "British Gallery." Many of Mr. Burnet's engravings were from his own pictures. Of these the principal were,—"The Greenwich Pensioners," the original of which, painted by himself, was purchased by the Duke of Wellington; "Feeding the Young Bird;" the "Draught Players;" and the "Mouse." He has also published "Hints on Portrait Painting," "Landscape Painting in Oil," Lives of Rembrandt and Turner, and other works.

BURNET, THE REV. JOHN, a favourite Orator at Exeter Hall, is the Minister of an Independent congregation at Camberwell. As a preacher his fame is limited, but as a platform speaker he enjoyed considerable popularity, especially in connexion with the Peace Society, the Liberation-of-Religion-from-State-Control Society, the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishments, etc. In the days of the Anti-Corn-Law and Anti-Slavery agitations he was an active

advocate on the Liberal side, and did good service. He was born at Perth, enlisted for a common soldier, then settled as pastor of an Independent congregation in Cork, from which place he removed to Camberwell about twenty years ago. It is said to have been in the contemplation of the Dissenters to obtain for Mr. Burnet a seat in Parliament, in order that their interests might be forwarded by his oratory: but if such an idea were entertained, it has never been carried out.

BURRITT, ELIHU, an American Lecturer, Scholar, Journalist, and Blacksmith, has, by dint of talent, industry, and the constant following out of one leading idea, managed to obtain considerable celebrity both in England and France, as well as America. He was born in Connecticut in 1811, and received an ordinary school education till he was sixteen, when, his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Being always fond of reading, he had a tolerably good knowledge of English literature during his apprenticeship; but when it expired he seems to have entertained some wider scholarly ambitions, and at the age of twenty-one set to work to study mathematics. During spring and summer he spent a large portion of his time at the anvil, alternately forging and reading; and thus earned enough to enable him to devote a good part of the winter to his studies. These, by dint of great perseverance, appear to have thriven apace; and he successively gained a considerable mastery of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew. German and other European languages appear to have been subsequently added to his stock of lore; and by the time he had made progress thus far, he thought his pen as a translator might be made to relieve the weariness of his labour at the forge. He does not seem at this time to have succeeded in this, but the effort gained him some friends, and he was induced to try, in succession, schoolkeeping and trade; but in neither made any success, and went on again with his studies and his hammer. Speaking of himself, Burritt remarks:—"All that I have accomplished, or expect or hope to accomplish, has been, and will be, by that plodding, patient, and persevering process of accretion which builds the ant-heap—particle by particle, thought by thought, fact by fact. And if I ever was actuated by ambition, its highest and farthest aspiration reached no farther than the hope to set before the young men of my country an example in employing those fragments of time called 'odd moments.' And I should esteem it an honour of costlier water than the tiara encircling a monarch's brow, if my future activity and attainments should encourage American working-men to be proud and jealous of the credentials which God has given them to every eminence and immunity in the empire of mind. These are the views and sentiments with which I have sat down night by night for years, with blistered hands and brightening hope, to studies which I hoped might be serviceable to that class of the community to which I am proud to belong. This is my ambition,—this is the goal of my aspirations. But not only the prize, but the whole

course lies before me—perhaps beyond my reach. 'I count myself not yet to have attained' to anything worthy of public notice or private mention, what I *may* do is for Providence to determine. With regard to my attention to the languages (a study of which I am not so fond as of mathematics), I have tried, by a kind of practical and philosophical process, to contract such a familiar acquaintance with the head of a family of languages, as to introduce me to the other members of the same family. Thus, studying the Hebrew very critically, I became readily acquainted with its cognate languages; among the principal of which are the Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic, Samaritan, Ethiopic, &c. The languages of Europe occupied my attention immediately after I had finished my classics; and I studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German, under native teachers. Afterwards I pursued the Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, Celtic. I then ventured on further east, into the Russian empire, and the Sclavonic opened to me about a dozen of the languages spoken in that vast domain, between which the affinity is as marked as that between the Spanish and Portuguese. Besides those, I have attended to many different European dialects still in vogue. I am now trying to push on eastward as far as my means will permit, hoping to discover still farther analogies among the Oriental languages, which will assist my progress." In June, 1846, Burritt left America for this country. For a year or two he had been agitating in his mind the scheme of a Peace League; and, however Utopian we may regard the work to which he has applied himself, we cannot but respect the undoubted zeal with which he has since laboured in England and upon the Continent, to induce, if possible, the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the bond of Universal Brotherhood. The meetings in Paris, Brussels, Frankfort, and London, have since given great publicity to the plans of the association to which Burritt has devoted himself. He has given no literary proofs of the vast scholarship which his friends claim for him, but all men can estimate the value of his continued exertions in favour of peace. This brief notice may be closed by a copy of the pledge which was issued as the basis of the League of Universal Brotherhood:—"Believing all war to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interests of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter any army or navy, or to yield any *voluntary* support or sanction to the preparation for, or prosecution of, any war, by whomsoever or for whatsoever purposes declared or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or colour, who have signed or shall hereafter sign this pledge, in a 'League of Universal Brotherhood;' whose object shall be to employ all legitimate and moral means for the abolition of all war, and all the spirit and all the manifestations of war, throughout the world; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the

abolition of all institutions and customs which do not recognise and respect the image of God and a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, colour, or condition of humanity."

BURTON, JOHN HILL, Historian and Biographer, was born at Aberdeen on the 22d of August, 1809. While in early youth Mr. Burton lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th Regiment; but his mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of A.M., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, however, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an advocate at the Scottish bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the "Westminster Review" from 1833 downwards, and afterwards in the "Edinburgh Review." Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," 2 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes of Culloden," 8vo., London, 1847; "Political and Social Economy," 16mo., Edinburgh, 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the works of Jeremy Bentham;" and a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1853. Mr. Burton is now occupied with the "History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of 1688." For several years he has contributed to "Blackwood" a few literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad."

BYSTRÖM, JOHANN-NIKOLAUS, an eminent Swedish Sculptor, was born at Philippstadt, in the province of Wermeland, December 18, 1783. He was designed for the mercantile profession, but the death of his parents left him free to follow his inclination for art. In his twentieth year he became a pupil of Sergell, at Stockholm; in 1809 he gained the Academy's prize, and in the following year was enabled to go to Rome. He soon sent back to his country, as his first work, a "Bacchante" lying intoxicated, of half the size of life. This work gained the most undivided favour, more especially that of Sergell, and at once established the artist's reputation. He has produced several colossal statues of the Swedish kings in marble, but he succeeds best in the representation of females and children, his male figures wanting force and character. His creations are truthful, and free from affected simplicity; his grouping is original and pleasing; his execution fine and clear. Among the works of Byström are, "Cupid surprised with the Stolen Attributes of Bacchus;" a

"Nymph going to the Bath;" a "Sucking Hercules;" a "Pandora combing her Hair," a statue of Linnæus, for the students at Upsala; a "Christ, with Love and Religion," for the cathedral at Linkiöping; and the colossal statues of Charles XIII., Gustavus-Adolphus, and Charles-John (Bernadotte).

C.

CABRERA, DON RAMON, Count of Morella, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist generals in Spain, was born at Tortosa, in Catalonia, in August 1810. His father dying when he was quite young, he was wholly abandoned to his own inclinations, became addicted to vicious habits and low company, and led a very disorderly life. Through the influence of an aunt he obtained the reversion of a chaplaincy, but the bishop refused to consecrate him to the office on account of the irregularities of his life. On the death of Ferdinand VII., and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, Cabrera joined a small body of Guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander was not slow to appreciate his abilities, and soon promoted him to the rank of captain. During the whole course of the war he was noted for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and roused to fury by the execution of his mother by General Minas, he wreaked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and created Count of Morella, by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Cabrera pretended to be the champion of the Church still more than the partisan of Don Carlos, and continued the contest after that prince had quitted Spain, until, in 1840, he was compelled to take refuge in France. There he was at first arrested and imprisoned at Ham, but was soon set at liberty; and in 1841 he took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the Conde de Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 came to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the Revolution of February 1848, thinking it a favourable time to advance the interests of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, January 27, 1849, where he was badly wounded, and was obliged again to take refuge in France; whence he passed to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, with whom he visited Naples with the view of aiding the cause to which he has devoted himself.

CAILLIAUD, FRÉDERIC, a distinguished French Traveller, was born at Nantes, March 10, 1797. He studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery. Having visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, he went to Alexandria in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journey from Edfou, in Upper Egypt, to the Red Sea, he discovered those enormous emerald mines which had been previously known to the ancients. In 1819 he returned to France, and published his "Recherches sur les Oases, sur les Mines d'Emérandes, et sur l'Ancien Route du Commerce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes" (1822). But before this work made its appearance he was encouraged to undertake a new journey to Egypt. Here the Pacha induced him to penetrate, in search of new emerald mines, as far as Nubia. In these unknown regions he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822 he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he presented to the Museum, and published, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroé, au Fleuve Blanc, etc., fait pendant les années 1819–22." This work, which was completed in 1827, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Egypt," published by the Institute. As a reward for his important scientific discoveries he was, in 1827, appointed Conservator of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes. Since that time he has published the "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie civile et domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Egypt, de la Nubie, et de l'Ethiopie."

CAIRD, JAMES, Member of Parliament and Agricultural Writer, son of Mr. Caird of Stranraer, was born in the year 1816, and educated in Edinburgh. Mr. Caird was first brought into public notice as "Agricultural Commissioner" for "The Times" newspaper; and he is also known as author of "High Farming," "English Agriculture," and other works of the same character. At the general election of 1857 he was elected as member of parliament for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston and an advocate of liberal measures. Mr. Caird being tenant-farmer in Baldoon, the property of the Earl of Galloway, his election was naturally hailed by the agriculturists of Scotland as a gratifying piece of intelligence. There is many an agricultural subject brought every year under the attention of the House of Commons, and Mr. Caird's presence there will be the guarantee of a more practical discussion of them than they have hitherto received.

CAIRD, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., a popular and eloquent Minister of the Church of Scotland, was born in 1823 at Greenock, where his father was an engineer. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed to preach the Gospel. In 1845 he was ordained Minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and the same year was

removed to Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh; having been elected by the town council of that city Minister of that charge. His popularity in the Scottish metropolis was great; but, preferring rural ease, he, in 1850, accepted the church of Errol, in Perthshire. While minister of that parish, Mr. Caird's fame came north of the Tweed. On the 14th of October, 1855, he happened to preach in the church of Crathie, on the text, "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." The Queen and Prince Albert were present on this occasion; and the sermon, published by her Majesty's command, under the title of "Religion in Common Life," excited much interest, greatly increased Mr. Caird's celebrity, and was translated on the Continent of Europe. "In May, 1854," says "Fraser's Magazine," "Mr. Caird preached this discourse in the High Church, Edinburgh, before the Commissioner who represents her Majesty at the meetings of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church, and an exceedingly crowded and brilliant audience. Given there with all the skill of the most accomplished actor, yet with a simple earnestness which prevented the least suspicion of anything like acting, the impression it produced is described as something marvellous. Hard-headed Scotch lawyers, the last men in the world to be carried into superlatives, declared that never till then did they understand what effect could be produced by human speech. But we confess that now we have these magic words to read quietly at home, we find it something of a task to get through them . . . . . Caird begins quietly, but frequently works himself up to a frantic excitement, in which his gesticulation is of the wildest, and his voice an absolute howl. One feels afraid that he may burst a blood-vessel. Were his hearers cool enough to criticise, the impression would be at an end; but he has wound them up to such a pitch that criticism is impossible. They must sit absolutely passive, with nerves tingling and blood pausing: frequently many of the congregation have started to their feet." Mr. Caird is now one of the ministers of Glasgow, and perhaps the most eloquent preacher in Great Britain.

CAMBRIDGE, H. R. H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, DUKE OF, is the son of Adolphus Frederick the first Duke, a grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria. His Royal Highness was born at Hanover, 26th March, 1819, and succeeded his father 8th July, 1850. He became Colonel in the army 3d November, 1837; has been Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons; and is now Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards. In 1845 he was advanced to the rank of Major-General; in 1854, to that of Lieutenant-General—when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey; and in 1856, to that of General. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led these troops into action, in a manner to win the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was again

actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. After this battle he was ordered by the medical authorities to retire from the camp, the dangers and privations of which he had shared with his men, in order to recruit his health at Pera. After a short stay in Turkey he was directed to return to England, and subsequently gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed that distinguished soldier as Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

CAMPBELL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR COLIN, K.C.B., Commander of the English army in India, was born at Glasgow, and entered the service in May, 1808, joining the 9th Foot. His commissions are thus dated:—Ensign, 26th May, 1808; Lieutenant, 28th June, 1809; Captain, 9th November, 1813; Major, 22d November, 1825; Lieutenant-Colonel, 26th October, 1832; Colonel, 23d December, 1842. Sir Colin Campbell served with the 9th in the expedition to Portugal and at Walcheren, and subsequently again in the Peninsula, sharing the misfortunes of the army under Sir John Moore. His services at Vimeira, Corunna, Barossa, Vittoria, and San Sebastian, at the siege of which he led the storming party, obtained for him the silver medal. At the place last mentioned, and again at the passage of the Bidassoa, he was severely wounded. In 1814 and 1815 he took part in the expedition to the United States. In 1842 he commanded the 98th Regiment in the expedition to China, and was honourably mentioned in the Gazette for the part he took in the attack on Chusan. The Punjaub campaign of 1848–49 brought him into prominence as a General of Brigade. As commander of the advanced force, he defeated the Sikhs in the action near Ramnuggur, 22d November, 1848, having under his orders an infantry brigade, a cavalry division, and three troops of horse-artillery. He also took a leading part under Sir Joseph Thackwell at the passage of the Chenab, on the 3d December, 1848, and received high praise from that general. He commanded the third infantry division, which formed the left of the army at Chillianwallah. Lord Gough, who commanded in chief, wrote to the Governor-General, after the victory, "Brigadier-General Campbell, with that steady coolness and military precision for which he is so remarkable, carried everything before him." At Chillianwallah he was wounded, but recovered in time to take part in the great battle of Goojerat, which closed the campaign. His services in this severe struggle, where Sikh and Affghan, for the first time banded together against British forces, were signally defeated, are recorded in the despatch of Lord Gough, and in the general order of the Governor-General of India. When reading in official despatches the dry record of these great battles, one is struck with the consideration of how much deserved reputation the officers

engaged therein have missed, through the absence from the field of those chroniclers whose spirited narratives have reflected so much lustre on the exploits of Alma, Inkermann, and Balaklava. In 1851 and 1852, Campbell commanded the Peshawar district, then in a very unsettled state. Lord Gough had been replaced by Sir Charles Napier, under whose command Campbell was employed at the forcing of the Kohat Pass. In 1852 he was constantly engaged in encounters with the hill tribes, which he uniformly defeated, and always with a greatly inferior force. At the close of the Punjaub campaign he received the Cross of a Commander of the Order of the Bath. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the Highland Brigade, which, with the Brigade of Guards, formed the division of the Duke of Cambridge in the Army of the East. In the first encounter of the enemy, the "steadiness and military precision," which had commended themselves to the soldierly judgment of Lord Gough, were again conspicuous, in combination with that impulsive enthusiasm which is yet more calculated to strike the unprofessional observer. At Alma (Sept. 20) it was the duty of the Guards and Highlanders to advance at the very crisis of the battle, to support the Light Division, just as it was being rent and broken by a terrific storm of grape, round shot, shell, canister, and musketry, from the Russian batteries and the dense masses of their infantry. This fire the First Division was ordered (it would be more correct to say, was permitted) to enter; for the word was no sooner given than it was an up-hill race between the Highlanders and Guards to the Russian columns and batteries. "Highlanders!" exclaimed Sir Colin, as they came to the charge, "grant me a favour. Let me have to ask the Queen's permission for you to wear a bonnet! Don't pull a trigger until you get within a yard of the Russians!" As the Highlanders advanced they met a regiment of the Light Division, which, having in the most gallant manner captured a Russian battery, had been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers, and were being pursued by Russians down the hill. Sir Colin was at the head of his men, who, religiously respecting the wish of their chief, fired not a shot until close upon the Russian column, when they delivered a volley and charged. The enemy fell back, but at a little distance rallied, and lowering their bayonets, advanced a few steps, as if to charge. The Scots accepted the challenge with a cheer, and charged at them; but their aspect was enough, and the Russians, throwing off their packs, fled. When the siege of Sebastopol was commenced, Campbell was taken from the First Division and placed by Lord Raglan at Balaklava, in command of a miscellaneous force, composed of the 93d Highlanders, a battalion of detachments formed of weakly men, and a battery of Artillery belonging to the Third Division, the Marines from the fleet, and a few Turkish troops. On the 25th of October the Russians presented themselves in great force, overcame the brief resistance of the Turks in the advanced redoubts, and advanced upon Kadikoi. The principal force upon which Campbell had to rely was the regiment of Highlanders. Against these the Russian commander

sent five hundred cavalry, who doubtless expected to be received by the Scots in a square, according to military usage. Campbell formed his own estimate of the enemy, deliberately rejected the precaution, and prepared to receive the Russian attack in line. That "thin red line" the enemy could not reach; two discharges, the second reserved until the Russian cavalry were within short range, relieved the Highlanders from further molestation that day, and Balaklava, with all its stores and shipping, was preserved, as the position of the Highlanders closed the access to the harbour. In the camp no officer was more popular than Sir Colin Campbell. In 1854, Sir Colin was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and nominated to the Colonelcy of the 67th Foot. After the day of Balaklava, he was not called into close conflict with the enemy, their demonstration against his position on the 5th of the following month being but a mere diversion to their murderous affair at Inkermann. However, on the 8th of September, 1855, after the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, General Simpson sent word to Sir Colin Campbell that he must take it before morning with his division of Highlanders. It was all settled that the assault should be made. At a late hour in the evening he went round the trenches, and saw the commanding officers of regiments. His announcement of the intended attack was characteristic:—"General Simpson says we are to take the Redan to-night, so be prepared; recollect, I shall lead you on myself." Subsequently the desertion of the works by the Russians rendered another assault unnecessary. Sir Colin's Crimean exploits will long be remembered. His services during the Russian war were rewarded with promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General and the Grand Crosses of the Bath, the Legion of Honour, and Sardinian Order of Maurice and St. Lazare. He was, moreover, presented with the freedom of the city of London, and made Hon. D.C.L. at Oxford. Shortly after his return, Sir Colin was appointed to the office of Inspector-General of Infantry, the duties of which he satisfactorily discharged until news reached England, in July 1857, of the death of General Anson in India, while proceeding to Delhi to quell the mutiny among the troops. Sir Colin was thereupon appointed to succeed him as commander of our army in that country, with the local rank of General, dated July 11.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, LORD, Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Biographer, son of a Scotch clergyman of ancient lineage, was born in 1781, and educated, with a view to clerical pursuits, at the University of St. Andrew's: one of his contemporaries being in after years known to fame as Dr. Chalmers. Resolving, as time passed on, to seek fame and fortune at the English bar, Mr. Campbell, while pursuing his legal studies, exercised his literary skill as reporter and theatrical critic to the "Morning Chronicle." Being called to the bar in 1806 by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, his talents, ere long, won him a prominent place among advocates; but his politics not being of a colour particularly grateful to Lord Eldon, he was not, until 1827, invested with the silk

gown of a king's counsel, and admitted within the bar. Obtaining a seat in the House of Commons in 1830, he was in 1832 appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1834, Attorney-General, in Lord Grey's Ministry. In the latter year he had the distinction of being elected member for the city of Edinburgh, and continued to represent the Scottish metropolis until June, 1841, when he relinquished the functions of Attorney-General to accept the Chancellorship of Ireland and a place among the peers of England; his wife, a daughter of Lord Abinger, having previously been created a peeress in her own right, with the title of Baroness Stratheden. In the autumn of 1841, however, the Melbourne Cabinet was under the necessity of resigning, and the exertions of Lord Campbell in his legal capacity were limited to his judicial functions as a member of the Privy Council and the House of Lords. Entertaining a becoming respect for Bacon's maxim, in regard to every man being a debtor to his profession, Lord Campbell employed his learned leisure in writing "The Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal;" a work which was hailed by all parties as an accession to biographic literature, which he still further enriched by giving to the public his "Chief Justices of England." The return of the Whig party to power in 1846 restored Lord Campbell to office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and as a member of the Russell Cabinet he took a leading part in the business and debates of the Upper House. In 1850, on the retirement of Lord Denman from the bench, Lord Campbell was installed as Chief Justice of England, and in that capacity has added to the fame and popularity which he previously enjoyed.

CAMPBELL, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., an Independent Minister, and formerly Editor of "The British Banner," and "The Christian Witness." He drew considerable attention to himself some years ago, by pointing out in the newspapers the gross typographical and other errors of those editions of the Bible which are printed "by authority," and caused an agitation against the monopoly created by the appointment of Queen's Printer, which led to a more careful correction of subsequent editions. As a preacher, he is not held in repute; but as an uncompromising reformer, in his capacity of journalist, he holds a high place. Amidst evil report and good report, he has made a noble stand in opposition to the German Neology of certain of his reverend contemporaries. His origin is said to have been not dissimilar to that of Elihu Burritt, and, like him, he appears to exercise considerable influence over the body to which he belongs.

CANDLISH, THE REV. R., D.D., a popular Scotch preacher, and one of the leaders of the "Non-Intrusion" party during the troubles which finally led to the separation of the Scottish Church into two distinct sections, and the establishment of the Free Kirk. Dr. Candlish is regarded as a better debater than preacher; his voice is shrill; his ideas follow each other with great rapidity, but

are more remarkable for ingenuity than breadth of thought. He is the author of an "Exposition of the Book of Genesis," and an "Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays."

CANROBERT, FRANCOIS-CERTAIN DE, MARSHAL, for some time Commander-in Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, of a good family, in Brittany, where he has a small patrimony of about 5000 francs a-year. He entered the military school of Saint Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, entered the army as a private soldier, but was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th Regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was by the side of Colonel Courbes in the breach at the attack on Constantine, saw that officer fall mortally wounded, and was himself wounded in the leg. The decoration of the Legion of Honour was given to him about this time. In 1839 he was ordered to France, and entrusted with the organisation of the corps which the French Government was forming, of the disbanded and fugitive Spaniards who had been serving the Pretender Don Carlos. Passing by a number of severe encounters with the Arabs, in which Canrobert commended himself to his superiors by high courage and skill, we find him in 1842 with the rank of Chief of Battalion, and appointed to command the 5th Battalion of Chasseurs. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th Regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. He obtained very important successes over the tribes of the Lower Dhara, especially at the action of Sidi Kalifa. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3d Regiment of Light Infantry, and in 1848 was entrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bouaoun in insurrection. Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two Sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He now left the 3d Regiment, and took command of a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, and was again victorious. He was now promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of the year 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. They had built villages upon heights accessible only by narrow paths, overhanging fearful precipices, and from their abodes descended upon every inviting occasion to harass the French, relying on a safe retreat under any reverses. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in this retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Prince Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, desirous of attaching to his interests as many as possible of the so-called African Generals, on account of their reputation with the soldiery, made Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp. Shortly after the wholesale proscriptions

and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of the 2d December, 1852, the Prince gave Canrobert a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects for the clemency of the President. On the 14th of January, 1853, Canrobert was made General of Division, and in May received the command of a division of the camp at Helfault. Upon the formation of the Army of the East he was appointed to the command of the First Division. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand; but the post of honour Marshal St. Arnaud had assigned to General Bosquet. The Marshal resigned his command six days after the first battle in the Crimea. Prince Napoleon-Bonaparte has thus described the circumstances under which the command of the Army of the East was transferred to Canrobert:—"Marshal St. Arnaud summoned the generals of divisions and of brigades, and endeavoured to make them a last address, but his feebleness did not permit him to proceed. He made a final effort, and said that he thought he should not be departing from the wishes of the Emperor in assigning the command to the general who appeared to have been designated by the unanimous voice of the army. 'I have selected Canrobert,' he said, 'to replace me, pending the confirmation of the appointment by his Majesty.' The Marshal made a sign with his hand to General Martimprey, who advanced to General Canrobert, and presented to him the paper which contained his provisional commission. Instead of taking the paper, General Canrobert drew from his pocket a letter, bearing the arms of the Emperor. Marshal St. Arnaud opened his eyes, but expressed no surprise. His head fell back on his pillow, and he uttered faintly these words, 'It is well.'" On the 5th of November, at Inkermann, Canrobert, although Commander-in-chief, was again in the thickest of the fight, and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. General Canrobert, in May 1855, finding that his shattered health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, resigned it to Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and soon after departed on a mission to the Courts of Denmark and Sweden. In an Imperial decree published in the "Moniteur," of the 13th January, 1855, by which the military medal was conferred on the General, it was said, "This general officer counts twenty-eight years' service, seventeen campaigns, and three wounds; two of the latter received in the Crimea." Canrobert has since been made a Marshal of France and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

CANTERBURY, JOHN BIRD SUMNER, ARCHBISHOP OF, the legal Head of the Church and chief of the "Low Church" or Evangelical party. As a clerical dignitary, Dr. Sumner has been truly described as the very opposite of Dr. Phillpotts, bishop of Exeter; and they may be regarded as examples of the two

extreme parties, between which the clergy of the Church of England are just now divided. Dr. Sumner was formerly Bishop of Chester, and is elder brother to Dr. C. R. Sumner, bishop of Winchester. Archbishop Sumner is a Liberal in politics, and in character is conciliatory, laborious, and high-principled. He is the inflexible opponent of the Romanising-Tractarian-Puseyite clergy. He is Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and Doctor of Divinity; was translated in 1848. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, M.A.; grandson of Dr. John Sumner, Provost of King's College, 1756–72; was born, 1780; married, 1823, daughter of Capt. George Robertson, R.N. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge. His University honours are: Browne's Medallist (Latin), 1800; Hulse's Prizeman, 1802; B.A. 1803; M.A. 1807; D.D. 1828. Former preferments: Canon of Durham, 1820; consecrated Bishop of Chester, 1828. Patronage: Archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone; two canonries; six preacherships in Canterbury Cathedral: 168 benefices; the total annual value of which is 61,973*l.* Diocese: the county of Kent (excepting the city and deanery of Rochester), and some parishes in the diocese of London; number of benefices, 346. His published works are: "Apostolical Preaching considered;" "Charges at Chester;" "Evidences of Christianity;" "Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles,"—"of St. James, St. Peter, &c.,"—"of St. John,"—"of St. Luke,"—"of St. Matthew and St. Mark,"—"of the Romans and 1st Corinthians,"—"of the 2d Corinthians;" "Four Sermons on Christian Ministry;" "Sermons on Christian Charity;" "Sermons on the Christian Faith;" "Sermons on the Festivals;" "Treatise on the Records of the Creation," etc.

CAPEFIGUE, BAPTISTE-HONORE-RAYMOND, a voluminous French historian, was born at Marseilles in 1799, and after studying law at Aix he set out, nearly at the same time with Thiers and Mignet, for Paris, in order to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, however, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the Legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the "Quotidienne." His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des Opérations de l'Armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the Government, and he was appointed to an office in the Foreign department, which he held until the Revolution of July. Since that period he has devoted himself wholly to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connexion with the department of foreign affairs had afforded him opportunities for examining the original sources of French history, and collecting materials for historical works, which he soon turned to good account. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," and has since produced a great number of historical works in rapid succession, many of them very voluminous. The principal of these are the "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste,"

(4 vols. 1827-29); "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," (4 vols. 1834); "Richelieu, Mazarin et la Fronde," (4 vols. 1835); "Louis XIV." (6 vols. 1837); "Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoleon," (12 vols. 1839-41). These, however, form little more than a tenth part of his historical works. He is also the author of a historical novel, entitled "Jacques II. à St. Germains," and a life of St. Vincent de Paul.

CARDIGAN, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, EARL OF, a Major-General, second in command of the Light Cavalry in the Crimea, and leader in the celebrated charge at Balaklava. His lordship, who is the son of the sixth earl by the daughter of George John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park, was born in 1797, and entered the army as cornet in the 8th Hussars, 6th May, 1824. His promotion was rapid, and by the 3d December, 1830, he had become Lieut.-Colonel. While Lord Brudenell, he was, from 1818 to 1837, a member of the House of Commons. In March, 1832, he was promoted from the half-pay to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 15th Hussars. His lordship, who had always been distinguished for devotedness to his profession, applied himself at once to increase the efficiency and promote the comfort of his corps. From whatever cause, he failed to secure the cordial concurrence of the officers under him, and a series of disputes arose, which ultimately came before the public in the report of a court-martial held on Captain Wathen, at Cork, in December 1833. Lord Brudenell had issued an unusual number of stable-jackets to the regiment, apparently without consulting his officers, and a difference of opinion ensued. Lord Brudenell charged Capt. Wathen with insubordination, and conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, for having made a representation on the subject to the Major-General who inspected the regiment; and for having, when commissioned to convey to his own assembled troop the Major-General's approbation of their appearance, gone further, and added his own opinion and that of strangers as to its efficiency, notwithstanding that the troop had lately been censured by Lord Brudenell, their colonel. The court-martial honorably acquitted Capt. Wathen on all these charges, and his lordship withdrew from the 15th Hussars. In 1836, however, he was appointed to command the 11th Hussars, his connexion with which terminated only upon his nomination to a staff command in the Army of the East. He succeeded immediately afterwards to the Earldom of Cardigan, and spent exceedingly large sums on his regiment; as an example of which may be mentioned the fact, that he added 2500*l.* to the regulation price of the horses at the remount of the 11th, ordered by the Horse Guards. In 1840 Lord Cardigan's name again became prominent, in connexion with what has been commonly known as "the black-bottle quarrel," at Canterbury. The origin of the dispute was a message sent by Lord Cardigan to Capt. Reynolds, upbraiding him for degrading the mess to the level of a pothouse, because he had caused Moselle wine to

be placed on the table in a black bottle. The message, a verbal one, was delivered at Lord Cardigan's request by Capt. Jones. Reynolds first complained to Lord Cardigan, who gave him no satisfaction, and next warned Jones to bring no more offensive messages. For this conversation Lord Cardigan summoned Reynolds into his presence, upbraided him, and upon his silence ordered him into arrest. Reynolds remained under arrest three days, and demanded a court-martial. Lord Hill, Commander-in-Chief, approved all that Lord Cardigan had done, and sent General Sleigh to Canterbury, to call the officers of the 11th before him; condemned Capt. Reynolds for vindictiveness, and refused him a court-martial, on the pretext that it would bring many things to light which would not be for the good of the service. Reynolds then demanded to be brought to trial for the offences of which the General had newly accused him. This request was denied, and General Sleigh accompanied the refusal with the harshest denunciations. About the same time a misunderstanding arose between Lord Cardigan and Capt. R. A. Reynolds, also of the 11th Hussars. Lord Cardigan was reported in the regiment to have employed an insulting expression in speaking of Capt. Reynolds before company. The Captain wrote a polite note to Lord Cardigan, begging his authority to contradict the rumour. Lord Cardigan left this note unanswered. A second, couched in the language of exasperation followed, and was interpreted as a challenge. Lord Cardigan forwarded both to Prince Albert, colonel of the regiment, who referred them to Lord Hill, who in turn ordered that they should be laid before a court-martial. The court found that the second note was couched in language so insubordinate, ungentlemanlike, and insolent, as to afford the writer no sort of excuse or palliation for his conduct on the alleged grounds of previous provocation, and adjudged Reynolds to be cashiered. While the last affair was yet unsettled, and before it had been brought before the court-martial, Capt. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett received from Lord Cardigan a challenge, on account of some letters which the first-mentioned officer had sent to the "Morning Chronicle" newspaper, and in which the noble Earl's character was freely discussed. The duel was fought 15th September, 1840, on Wimbledon Common. The first shot was ineffectual on both sides, but on the second fire, Capt. Tuckett received his adversary's ball in the back part of the lower ribs. The ball traversed round to the spine, but was extracted, and Capt. Tuckett recovered. Warrants were subsequently issued, and Lord Cardigan was finally committed to take his trial under the 1st Vic. cap. 85, for feloniously shooting. In the exercise of his right as a peer of the realm, Lord Cardigan demanded to be tried before the House of Lords, which accordingly sat on the 16th of February, 1841, as a criminal court, for the first time after an interval of sixty-four years. The late Lord Denman was the presiding judge, under the title of Lord High Steward. The prosecution was conducted in the tenderest spirit by Sir John Campbell, the present Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Lord Car-

digan was brought to the bar by the Yeoman Usher, and on approaching made three reverences, and knelt till directed by the Lord High Steward to rise. Then he made three reverences, one to the Lord High Steward, and one to the Peers on either side, who returned the same. His lordship was then conducted to the stool provided for him within the bar, near to his counsel. Having been arraigned by the Deputy Clerk of the Crown in the usual manner, and pleaded not guilty, he was asked by the same officer, "How will your lordship be tried?" to which he replied, "By my peers." The trial then proceeded. Sir John Campbell commenced his address by comforting their lordships and the noble prisoner with the reflection that the charge against the latter "did not imply any degree of moral turpitude," although if it were sustained a breach of the statute law would have been proved. Three indictments were laid; the first charging that the noble lord shot at Capt. Tuckett with intent to murder; the second charged the same act, with intent to maim and disable; and the third with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. Having in the prosecution of his duty set out these serious charges, the learned counsel hastened to disavow the belief that Lord Cardigan had any grudge, personal animosity, rancour, or malignity, in fighting this duel; or that he had any other object than to preserve his reputation, and to maintain his station in society as an officer and a gentleman. "Under these circumstances," he said, "if death had occurred, in the opinion of mankind it would have been regarded rather as a great calamity than as a great crime." From the first, no doubt could have existed in any mind as to the termination of a case so opened; but the prosecutors conducted their business so remissly, that Sir William Follett showed, as soon as Sir John Campbell had concluded his case, that on an essential point no evidence whatever had been adduced. The prosecutors had failed to establish a fact, than which nothing was easier of proof,—namely, that the person engaged with the noble prisoner in a duel was named Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, as alleged in the indictment, or that a Capt. Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett was on Wimbledon Common at all on the day of the duel. The result of this failure was that Lord Cardigan was not required to make any defence. The court proceeded to give its opinion without hearing counsel on the merits, and the spiritual peers having first withdrawn, the house unanimously declared Lord Cardigan "not guilty," the Lord High Steward broke his staff of office, and the proceedings were at an end. From this time little was heard of Lord Cardigan out of military circles, in which, however, he acquired a high reputation, as a thoroughly accomplished cavalry officer and a commander jealous of the reputation of his corps. In 1848 he received, through the commander of the district, an official letter from the Horse Guards, by which he was informed that the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had remarked the discipline and efficiency of the 11th Hussars, and that his grace had desired that Lord Cardigan might be in-

formed, that he considered the state of that regiment highly creditable to its commanding officer. On the formation of the Army of the East, Lord Cardigan was appointed to command a brigade. In June he was made a Major-General, and thus his connexion with the 11th was severed. Whilst the British army was encamped near Varna he was sent forward by Lord Raglan towards the enemy's outposts with the light cavalry, as it was not well known in what position the Russians were. He set out, and traversed a desert country for about 300 miles; proceeding first 120 miles in the direction of Trajan's Wall, and then along the banks of the Danube to Rustchuk and Silistria, returning by Shumla. On the first landing in the Crimea, he was employed within two hours afterwards in endeavouring to cut off some Russian cavalry, supposed to be retreating to Simpheropol: but the Russians were not to be found. At the battle of the Alma the light cavalry were not employed. The Russian attack upon Balaklava, on the 25th October, 1854, at length supplied the long-wished-for opportunity, in which the cavalry of England might show its mettle. The morning found Cardigan at his post, mounted on a fine chestnut horse, at the head of his brigade. Suddenly an order reached him from Lord Lucan, the lieutenant-general commanding the entire cavalry; he was to advance, and rescue the guns which the Turks had abandoned, and which the enemy was preparing to take away. In the course of a speech made at Northampton, in reply to an address presented to him by the corporation of that town, Lord Cardigan said:—"I never can allude to the subject without the deepest feelings of regret. At the same time, though I do not pretend to more sentimentality than other men, it seemed to me then, and still seems, that the loss was so certain and serious, and the advantage to be gained by the attack so slight, as to make it matter of deep regret that the order should have been given. I received the order to attack, and although I should not have thought of making such an attack without orders, and although I differed in opinion as to the propriety of the order, I promptly obeyed it. I placed myself at the head of my brigade, and gave the word of command. We advanced; but before we had gone twenty yards a shell burst between me and the staff-officer who had brought the order, and was riding within thirty yards of my side, killing him and leaving me untouched. From that moment there was nothing to be done but to obey the order, and attack the battery in the valley. We proceeded—we advanced down and along a gradual descent of more than three-quarters of a mile, with one of the batteries opposed to us vomiting forth shells, round shot, and grape—with a battery on the right flank, a battery on the left, and a distant battery which had been lost by the Turks, and all the intermediate ground covered with Russian riflemen; so that when we came down within the distance of thirty yards to their artillery, which had been firing at us, we were in fact surrounded and encircled by a blaze of fire, and raked by the riflemen, who fired upon us in flank. As we passed, the oblique fire of the artillery was brought upon our rear. Thus we had a strong fire on the

front, in the rear, and on both our flanks. We entered the battery —we went through the battery—the two leading regiments cutting down a great number of the Russian gunners. In the two regiments which I had the honour to lead, every officer was either killed or wounded, or had his horse shot under him, except one. Those regiments having proceeded on, were followed by the second line, consisting of two more cavalry regiments, which continued to cut down the Russian gunners. Then came the third line, comprising two other regiments, who also nobly performed their duty. The result was, that this body of about 600 cavalry succeeded in passing through a body of, as we have since learnt, 5600 Russian cavalry. I know the number of the Russian regiments, and the name of the general officer who commanded the brigade. We did as much execution as we could, and suffered an immense loss of life ourselves. After riding through the Russian cavalry we came upon the Tchernaya river. There we were stopped, and we had to retire by the same route by which we came, destroying as many of the enemy as we could. I believe we succeeded in destroying the greater part of the Russian gunners, and in doing great execution amongst the Russian cavalry. The scene on retiring was lamentable in the extreme; still, nothing could be accomplished more regularly, or with greater order; there was no confusion, no hurry, no galloping about, no desire to retreat too hastily, but the whole thing was conducted as coolly and as systematically as upon parade. As we returned up the hill we had descended, we had to run the same gauntlet, and incur the same risk from the flank fire of the Russian riflemen. Numbers of men and horses were shot down, and many soldiers who had lost their chargers were killed whilst endeavouring to escape on foot. The consequence was, that when we reached the top of the hill, there was but about one-third of the whole brigade left. I think, when I went round to count them, one hundred and ninety-five only remained. The rest were gone—destroyed in that charge. I will only say further with regard to that charge, that, highly as you approve of it,—and I will not conceal my pride and gratification at receiving your approbation and high opinion of the gallantry then displayed—I feel that, whatever gallantry you may attribute to me, was equalled by every man in that brigade. I led—they followed—there was no hesitation—I never saw so ready, so cheerful a body of men in my life. I never witnessed anything done with more spirit or with lighter hearts; and to such an extent was this evidenced, that, when the remnant of the brigade returned to position, the men were so elated at what they deemed so creditable to themselves and to the British arms, that they gave three cheers of rejoicing at having attacked the Russian batteries, and at having ridden through and through so large a body of Russian cavalry." In another part of his speech Lord Cardigan said,—"In that attack four hundred horses were killed or rendered unserviceable; three hundred and seventy were killed in action, and the remainder were in such a sad state from numerous wounds, that they were obliged to be destroyed the

following morning. But in connexion with that charge I have to mention a much more serious circumstance—I mean the sad loss of human life that then occurred. No fewer than twenty-six officers, and two hundred and seventy-six non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, making a total of three hundred, were killed and wounded in that action. This, then, will thoroughly explain the state of the Light Brigade." With reference to his present position his lordship said,—"Had it not been for circumstances, arising partly from ill health, over which I had no control, I should not have deemed it my duty to leave the seat of war at this time, although, perhaps, my remaining there would have been almost useless, for I had nothing left to command. I think that, unless some such reasons as I am about to assign can be urged—incapacity arising from ill health amongst the number—every general officer is bound to remain with the army as long as there is an army to command; and I am prepared to say further, that if my services are again required they shall be perfectly available. In the mean time I have been promoted to a situation—Inspector-General of Cavalry—in which I hope to be able to render considerable service to the army, by repairing the losses and restoring the dilapidated condition of the cavalry; being, in short, entrusted with the preparation of all cavalry recruits for the army. But I have said, that had I remained in the Crimea, I could not have been usefully employed, as there was so little remaining for me to command. That is, unfortunately, the case; for, in addition to other special reasons for losses incurred, hundreds of cavalry horses died through the commissariat failing to provide provisions or forage for them. Before I left the army, which was early in December, the horses of the brigade which I had the honour to command had been eighteen days without hay, and but a very small portion of barley had been given them to keep them alive." The Earl of Cardigan received a medal for the Crimea, and while as Inspector-General organising the cavalry, was repeatedly cheered with enthusiasm by the multitude; but since the close of the war, the charges advanced by the Crimean Commissioners, and supported by the London press, have much diminished his lordship's popularity.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, Irish Novelist, born at Clogher, Tyrone, in 1798. His father was a peasant, but has been described as a man remarkable for his knowledge of the traditions of his country, and from him the future author appears to have early imbibed the characteristic prejudices, feelings, and superstitions of his country. Carleton displayed an early taste for reading, and became what is usually characterised in Ireland as "a poor scholar"—a character he has himself described in one of his most popular fictions. When old enough, he became a tutor in a village school; but, wandering off to Dublin in search of fortune, a publisher was induced to speculate upon two anonymous volumes from his pen, entitled "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry." These appeared in 1830, and decided his fate: he was henceforth to be an author, and

in that character has since wrought, sometimes with more, sometimes with less, success. His productions include a second series of "Traits and Stories," "Fardorougha the Miser," "The Fawn of Spring Vale," and numerous other tales. Mr. Carleton is now in the enjoyment of a pension of 200*l.* a-year.

CARLISLE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, EARL OF, K.G., known until his accession to the earldom, in 1848, as Lord Morpeth, was born April 18, 1802. He entered the public service at an early age, and was for a long time attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburg. He was afterwards elected to parliament for Yorkshire, and up to 1841, under the Melbourne ministry, was Chief Secretary for Ireland, where he was universally beloved. When the Whigs came again into power in 1846, he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and succeeded Lord Campbell as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He has acquired an honourable reputation as a man of letters and culture. He travelled in America a few years ago, and shortly after his return to England, in the autumn of 1850, delivered a lecture upon America, before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds, and another upon the "Life and Writings of Pope," which attracted no small attention, partly from the intrinsic value of the lectures themselves, and partly from the novelty of a lord's lecturing to a society of mechanics. He has since visited the East, and has published his impressions of his tour under the title of "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters." His family-seat, Castle Howard, in Yorkshire, contains an excellent collection of ancient and modern pictures, and is especially rich in works of English art. On the accession, in 1855, of Lord Palmerston to the premiership, the Earl of Carlisle was nominated by her Majesty Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Even with political opponents, Lord Carlisle is a favourite; and many of them have taken occasion to express their admiration of his ability and amiability. Mr. Disraeli's tribute may be quoted as an example. While discussing Mr. Roebuck's proposition, in 1857, for abolishing the office of Irish Viceroy, he said,—"We are asked to put an end to the office by which Ireland is administered at this moment. We are asked to put an end to it on two grounds,—first, because it is a mockery. You are asked to put an end to this office of Lord-Lieutenant because it is corrupt in its influence. But the house cannot have failed to notice that in no single instance has it been alleged that its exercise has been corrupt. Of the last three noblemen who have held the office, you have first Lord Clarendon, the present Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He exercised his office of Lord-Lieutenant in a time of considerable trouble and excitement, and I do not suppose that any one will pretend to say that his exercise of the office was 'a mockery' or a 'sham.' But, whatever may be the differences of opinion as to his government of Ireland, there is no doubt that Her Majesty considered his services of so signal a character that she bestowed on him the highest honour which the Crown has at its disposal. Then we come to my

noble friend Lord Eglinton, whose viceroyalty was not of great duration, but it was of such a character that he lives in the hearts and recollections of the people whose interests he laboured to promote, and whose affairs he administered. Now, we are told that Lord Carlisle is a dancer, and that he knows the difference between a bull and a pig. I sat in this house for ten years with Lord Carlisle, and let me remind the house that those were not ordinary times. This house then reckoned among its members probably a greater number of celebrated men than it ever contained at any other time. At other times there may indeed have been individual examples of higher intellectual powers, but a greater number of great men never flourished than during those ten years. Lord Morpeth met them upon equal terms. Lord Morpeth took a great part in our greatest debates. Lord Morpeth was a man remarkable by his knowledge, his accomplishments, and his commanding eloquence. Lord Morpeth had been Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, and those honourable gentlemen pay no compliment to the House of Commons, where he filled so considerable a space, when they say that, having come to Ireland, it is found out that Lord Morpeth is only a dancer, and one who can decide between the merits of bulls and pigs."

CARLISLE, HON. AND REV. HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, BISHOP OF, is youngest surviving brother of the Earl of Clarendon, and was born in London in 1813. Educated at Westminster School, and elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated B.A. in 1834, and took the degree of M.A. in 1837. After taking holy orders and exercising clerical functions in Lancashire, and as Vicar of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, he was, in 1841, presented by the Crown to the Rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury. In the metropolis, as Rector of St. George's and Canon of St. Paul's, he won high popularity as an Evangelical preacher and as an active promoter of such reforms as were calculated to minister to the comfort and welfare of the crowded population. For fifteen years, the professional exertions and the aristocratic connexions of Mr. Montagu Villiers kept him prominently before the public; and in 1856, on the death of Dr. Percy, he was promoted to the vacant see of Carlisle. In 1837, Mr. Villiers married a daughter of Mr. Hulton of Hulton Park, Lancashire; in 1839 he was raised by royal warrant to the rank of an earl's son. He has published several sermons, and as Bishop of Carlisle he is patron of forty-five livings.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, Essayist, Biographer, and Historian, and, in truth, one of the most original thinkers of his time, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, held a small farm. He received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and

studying mathematics with no ordinary zeal under Professor Leslie. He would seem to have been originally intended for the Church; but this was rather the choice of his parents than his own. He appears to have remained at the University upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. Of his college life little is known, beyond the fact that his habits were rather meditative than gregarious; "shunning the crowd," "pleased rather with the joy of his own thoughts." After teaching mathematics at a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature. "Of all priesthoods, aristocracies, governing classes, at present extant in the world," says he, "there is no class comparable for importance to that priesthood of the writers of books." "The writers of newspapers, pamphlets, books," he adds, "these are the real, working, effective Church of a modern country. The writer of a book, is not he a preacher?—preaching not in this parish or in that, on this day or on that, but to all men, in all times and places?" To this vocation, therefore, Mr. Carlyle resolved to devote himself, and accordingly, in 1823, commenced his literary career by several able articles, in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts." He also furnished literary notices to the "New Edinburgh Review." In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and also published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which betrayed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the "London Magazine," then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, Hood, John Scott, and Allan Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded. His letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. In one of them we find a graphic description of Carlyle's local habitation and mode of life at that period. Having fallen in with that richest of prizes in the lottery of human life, a good wife, (about 1825), he married, and resided alternately at Arnoley Bank and Craigenputtock, a little estate in Dumfriesshire. "Our residence," says he, in one of the letters above referred to, "is not in the town of Dumfries itself, but fifteen miles to the north-west of it, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westwards through Galloway almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock, our estate stands forth a green oasis—a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed, and planted ground, where corn ripens and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat, substantial mansion; here, in the absence of a professorial or other office, we live to cultivate literature with diligence, and in our own peculiar way. We wish a joyful growth to the roses and flowers of our garden; we hope

for health and peaceful thoughts to further our aims. The roses, indeed, are still in part to be planted, but they blossom already in anticipation. Two ponies, which carry us everywhere, and the mountain air, are the best medicines for weak nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much devoted, is my only dissipation; for this nook of ours is the loneliest in Britain—six miles removed from every one who in any case might visit me. Here Rousseau would have been as happy as on his island of St. Pierre." In this secluded spot, with a moderate store of books at his command, an occasional contributor to the foreign and other reviews of the day, he remained until about 1830, when he took up his abode in London, and commenced the publication, in "Fraser's Magazine," of his "Sartor Resartus." In this work Mr. Carlyle gave evidence of much of the peculiar power which characterises his more recent works. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution;" a history which abounds in pictures of the most vivid and graphic description. Two years after the publication of this work appeared his "Chartism," and about the same time five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications. In 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" was published in 1843. In 1850 Mr. Carlyle favoured the world with his "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he describes as "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw." He shows no more sympathy with the "immeasurable democracy" which then "rose, monstrous, loud, blatant, inarticulate, as the voice of Chaos, than with the reigning persons who stared in sudden horror, the voice of the whole world bellowing in their ear:—'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites!—dastards, not heroes; off with you! off!'" His latest work is a "Life of John Sterling," which has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." Mr. Carlyle's characteristic, says one of his admirers, is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers. Shallowness, insincerity, and pretension, have never had a more formidable enemy than they encounter in him. In the midst of his anger, however, he gives so many proofs of a humble, truth-loving, and even kind spirit, that he is allowed to speak severe truths with a freedom which the age would scarcely permit in any other person. It was in 1845 that Mr. Carlyle enriched historical literature with his great work, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which immediately attracted public attention, and gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. He is understood to have been engaged for some years with a historical biography of "Frederick the Great"—a work which will, no doubt, sustain the reputation enjoyed by its author, as one of the most gifted men and "the great censor of the age."

On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed a Trustee for the formation of a Gallery of the Portraits of Persons eminent in British History.

CARNOT, HIPPOLYTE, Minister of Public Instruction in France under the Republic of 1848, was born in 1801, the son of the old Conventionalist, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, and edited the "Révue Encyclopédique." He was formerly a disciple of St. Simon. His ministry under the Republic was rendered remarkable by a circular addressed to the departments, counselling them to send unlettered rustics to represent the nation in the Assembly.

CARRERA, RAFAEL, President of the Republic of Guatemala, was born of obscure parents in the city of that name, in 1814. He passed his early life as a drummer-boy and cattle-driver, enjoying none of the advantages of education. A popular movement against the established government, which took place in one of the mountain districts of the state of Guatemala, in 1837, brought him into notice for the first time, and he soon became the leader of the malcontents. The appearance of the cholera in the country, which the ignorant classes ascribed in some way to the influence of the Government, was the immediate cause of the revolt, which soon took the character of a declared opposition to the existing administration and laws. After a protracted struggle of two years, Carrera found himself at the head of a considerable army, and in combination with the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, who were fighting for the destruction of the federal government, made himself master of the town and state of Guatemala in 1839. In 1840 he completed the triumph of the disunionists and state-rights party, by the defeat of General Morasan. Since that period Carrera has been the most prominent man in the country, either as commander-in-chief or as president, except for a few months, when he yielded to the disaffection against him, and retired from the country. Under his authority Guatemala assumed the rank of an independent republic in 1847; and he was again elected President for four years in 1851. He is remarkable for his activity, energy, and perseverance, and is now, after having been connected with political advisers of all shades and parties, the supporter of a mild and conservative policy.

CASABIANCA, M., appointed Minister of Commerce for France, in November 1851, and in January 1852, Minister of State; a decided Bonapartist, although not of the extreme dye of Persigny. Born at Nice in 1796, he studied for the bar, which profession he practised as an advocate in the court of Bastia, in Corsica. He was a candidate for the liberal opposition under the Monarchy of July. Under the Empire he enjoys the dignity and pay of a senator.

CASS, GENERAL LEWIS, of Michigan, an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to General Zachary Taylor, the Whig, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, but early settled in Michigan. He began life as a lawyer; but not succeeding, obtained a lieutenant's commission in the army, and served, and was made prisoner by the English in 1812, without, it is said, ever being in a battle. The war with the Seminole Indians has been ascribed to his want of talent when, at a later period, he acted as Secretary-at-War. He is regarded as a scholar rather than a soldier; a politician rather than a statesman; and, according to his opponents, has been flexible in his opinions for the sake of gaining and retaining office. General Jackson appointed him Minister of the United States to France, where, to the great disgust of his democratic friends, he required all the Yankees who wished to be presented to the king to buy costly court-dresses; and raised that disgust still higher by publishing a book, entitled "France, its King, Court, and Government," in which Louis-Philippe and his supporters were lavishly praised as the greatest and best of men. When General Harrison was elected, Cass lost his post, and returned to America, where, in answer to certain inquiries propounded to him, he declared himself in favour of a high protective tariff; a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; and of the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States. These views brought him in close alliance with Governor Porter of Pennsylvania, and that portion of the Locofoco party who had a leaning to those measures. He was afterwards elected to the Senate of the United States. Being now in a position of influence, he commenced bidding for the Presidency. Accordingly, a public meeting in Kentucky was got up in 1843, where he was recommended for President, and Governor Porter for Vice-president. With this endorsement, the two entered the Baltimore Convention of 1844, and there succeeded in defeating Van Buren by the introduction of the two-thirds rule, but were themselves defeated in getting the nomination. He next espoused the annexation of Texas, the extension and propagation of slavery, and the war with Mexico for additional territory to promote slavery. But in these, as in some former measures, he soon became perplexed. Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced his celebrated proviso against the extension of slavery in a free territory. This was a democratic measure, popular in the free States and odious in the South. The course pursued by Cass was to make a speech for the proviso and to vote against it. Then came the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842, which he had approved of and recommended. This also was a democratic measure: he dealt with it after the same fashion. He made a speech in favour of the tariff and voted to repeal it. During the late session of Congress he made a speech against slavery as a moral evil, and published a letter approving of it in free territory. His general declarations have been of the most ultra character; and amongst them must be noticed his cry for war with England when the Oregon dispute

was in course of settlement. His political character may be summed up by the remark that he is in favour of the retention of slavery and of the extension of territory: thus flattering the two most dangerous popular errors of his countrymen. General Cass is a Teetotaller, having never, say the advocates of water-drinking, tasted spirituous liquors in his life.

CASTIGLIONE, COUNT CARLO OTTAVIO, a distinguished Italian Philologist, was born in 1795 at Milan. He early devoted himself to studies which have hitherto found few prosecutors in Italy. He gave proof of his acquaintance with Oriental languages and history as early as 1819, when he put forth his description of the Cufic coins in the Cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche dell' Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of Oriental literature is the "Memoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie, appellée Afrikiah par les Arabes," etc., published in 1826, in which he attempts, with the most thorough accuracy, to work out the origin and history of those cities of Barbary, of which the names occur upon Arabic coins. Out of Italy, Castiglione is best known by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of the Bible by Ulphilas, which Maï had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambrosian library. He first, in conjunction with Maï, put forth, in 1819, in the "Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis repertarum Editio," specimens of parts of the Old Testament, of some of the Pauline epistles, a fragment of a Gothic calendar, and a homily. This was followed in 1829 by the independent works, "Ulphilæ Gothica Versio Epistolæ Pauli ad Corinthios Secundæ;" in 1834, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epistolarum divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios Primæ, ad Ephesios, quæ supersunt;" in 1835, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epistolæ Pauli ad Galatas, ad Philippenses, ad Colossenses, ad Thessalonicenses Primæ, quæ supersunt;" and in 1839, by the "Gothicæ Versionis Epistolarum Pauli ad Thessalonicenses Secundæ, ad Timotheum, ad Titum, ad Philemonem, quæ supersunt." These works are all of great value, on account of the excursuses, remarks, and glossaries which accompany them.

CATTERMOLE, GEORGE, Painter, born at the village of Dickleburgh, near Diss, Norfolk, in 1800. No one can have examined Mr. Cattermole's works upon the walls of the Water-Colour Exhibition, which they have adorned for some twenty years, without having been struck, not merely with the admirable harmony of colour and tone—a tone and colour quite original—which pervades them, but with the profound knowledge of chiaroscuro which they exhibit. Monks, cavaliers, battles, banditti, knightly halls, and awful enchanted forests, in which knights and distressed damsels wander—the pomp and circumstance of feudal times—are subjects in which Mr. Cattermole chiefly delights. Nearly thirty years back, some of the most elaborate architectural drawings in

Britton's "Cathedrals" were to be found with the signature of the young student, who afterwards applied the knowledge, of which he thus laid the ground-work, in the execution of the thousand brilliant and beautiful works which we owe to his abundant genius. Among the finest of his drawings, as everybody who saw it will remember, is the "Skirmish on the Bridges;" and his Scottish designs, illustrating the life of Queen Mary, are as remarkable for their beauty of design and colour as for their poetry, which is gloomy and grand. Some fine delineations of his favourite Cavaliers and Roundheads are also to be found ornamenting his brother's volumes of the "History of the Civil Wars." Some of the most powerful of his latest performances are suggestions from the Histories and Tragedies of Shakespeare.

CAVAIGNAC, EUGÈNE, a French General and Politician, in opinions a steady and consistent Republican, but for a while, during the convulsions that followed the Revolution of 1848, the Dictator of France. He was born in Paris, December 15, 1802, his father being the old Conventionalist of the same name. An elder brother, Godefroy Cavaignac, studied the law, and being also a Republican in opinion, became an active and influential agent in promoting the Revolution of 1830; but the government of Louis-Philippe not satisfying Godefroy's ideas, he attacked it, and suffered prosecution and imprisonment in consequence. At a later period he became, at the suggestion of Ledru Rollin, the editor of "La Réforme," a Paris paper of some importance, which died in 1845. Whilst his brother was thus occupied in the arena of practical politics, the future general was serving in the French army, in which he had gained a commission after a course of successful study at the Polytechnic School. In 1828 he held a command in the French expedition in the Morea. He afterwards returned to his native country, and at the time of the Revolution of July, 1830, was in garrison at Arras; at which place, and afterwards at Metz, he openly avowed his revolutionary principles. While in garrison in the latter town, he was asked by his colonel if he would obey orders to fire on the populace in case of an insurrection. He answered by a decided refusal. In consequence of this conduct he was sent by the Government to Africa, where he distinguished himself greatly in the Algerine war, and rose in his profession, notwithstanding his well-known political opinions. After the capture of Tlemcen, in 1836, Marshal Clausel, who had commanded the expedition, left as garrison in the citadel of that place a company of volunteers under the command of Cavaignac. He showed great bravery in this perilous charge; again and again repelled the attacks of the Arabs; and when hard pressed by Abd-el-Kader, inspired all around him with the same courageous spirit by which he was himself animated. From this period he was actively engaged in the Algerine war, and gradually rising in the service; at one time guarding the interview of the French emissaries and the delegates of Morocco, to settle the western boundary

of Algiers; at another busied in defeating the machinations of the prophet Mohammed Ben-Abdallah, who, in the desert, endeavoured to excite the people, by appealing to their religious prejudices. In 1847 he took the place of Lamoricière, in the command of the province of Oran, which he retained until raised by a decree of the Provisional Government (Feb. 24, 1848) to the Governor-generalship of Algeria. In the government of Algeria, Cavaignac distinguished himself by firmness, prudence, and judgment, until he was chosen a delegate to the National Assembly, at the same time for the departments of Lot and Seine, and decided upon sitting for the former, as being the native place of his family. A decree of the Provisional Government (Feb. 24) had made him General of Division, and a second decree named him Minister of War; but he refused to accept the office, because he was not allowed to concentrate a large military force in Paris. By a third decree he was, at his own request, recalled to the metropolis, in order to take part in the proceedings of the National Assembly. On the 12th of May he left Algiers, and arrived in Paris just after the disturbances of the 15th of that month. On the 17th he was appointed Minister of War, events having shown the necessity of concentrating the military power in one person; and on the 23d, the President of the National Assembly delivered to him the command of all the troops appointed to guard the Chamber. On the 8th of June, Lamartine pointed out in the council the signs of the impending outburst in Paris, and having demanded the presence of more troops in the city for the protection of the National Assembly, in a short time 75,000 bayonets were at hand to support the 190,000 National Guards previously on the spot. On the 22d of June, 1848, the Communists and supporters of the *ateliers nationaux* began their open operations, and the 23d saw them again behind the barricades. Two plans for putting down the outbreak were severally proposed. The Executive Committee was for spreading the troops over the capital, and preventing the erection of barricades. Cavaignac's system was the reverse of this, and consisted in concentrating his forces at certain points, and bringing them into action in large masses. The insurrections of July 1830, and February 1848, had been treated by the existing governments as larger street riots, to be quelled in a police fashion. He treated that of June as an outbreak of civil war, and met it in true order of battle. His plan was not to spread the troops through the streets, but to advance them in compact bodies, and in such numbers that the insurrection should always be forced to give way before them. It was a necessary consequence of this system of tactics, that the insurgents had ample time to choose their ground and fortify it. Their manner of doing this displayed, in a remarkable degree, that proficiency in the art of defence to which the Parisian populace had attained by long practice in street-fighting. For the basis of their operations they had four main positions, two on the northern or right bank of the river, namely, the Clos St. Lazare, a little north of the Porte St. Denis, and the

Place de la Bastille; and on the left bank they had the Church of St. Séverin and the Panthéon. An imaginary line, running in a direction nearly north and south through the Clos St. Lazare and the Panthéon, and bisecting the old island city of Paris, represents very nearly the demarcation between the insurgent and the governmental moieties of the capital. All east of that line, with the exception of the Hôtel de Ville and its precincts, was a network of barricades, and every inch of the ground was disputed with desperate courage and pertinacity. The battle was begun by the National Guards at the Portes St. Denis and St. Martin, from which the barricaders were repulsed, after considerable loss on both sides. The fighting continued all day on both sides of the river, with great slaughter, but little practical result, the insurgents being only driven from their more advanced positions to rally again in other places. About five o'clock, Cavaignac, accompanied by Lamartine, Pierre Bonaparte, and other representatives, led an attack in person against the Faubourg du Temple. For three hours the barricades withstood the fire of four pieces of cannon; and two generals and 400 soldiers were killed or wounded in the conflict. The troops behaved with admirable steadiness throughout the day, and the young soldiers of the Garde Mobile especially distinguished themselves. At four o'clock on Saturday morning the battle began again, and raged with intense vehemence on both sides of the river. Both parties had been reinforced during the night. Barricades, ten or twelve feet high, and of great strength, crossed the streets at every dozen paces; the houses too were, for the most part, in the possession of the insurgents, and covered with mattrasses, bags of sand, and other protections against musketry, from behind which showers of missiles were poured down on the assailants. At eleven o'clock the National Assembly passed a resolution declaring Paris in a state of siege, and appointed General Cavaignac Dictator, with unlimited powers, civil and military. The Executive Committee instantly resigned. Orders were then issued that the National Guard should occupy the streets, prevent the assemblage of crowds, and watch over the safety of private property. The rest of the inhabitants were to remain at home, and keep their windows closed, as a security to the soldiers in the streets that they should not be fired on from the houses. Every person out of uniform who was found abroad without a written pass was searched, and either taken prisoner or led by a National Guard to his own door. In pursuance of this judicious plan, many persons were arrested in the act of conveying ammunition and other aid to the insurgents. At noon Cavaignac sent a flag of truce to the insurgents, offering a general amnesty if they would yield before two o'clock. The offer was rejected without hesitation, or a moment's interruption of the firing. During the earlier part of the day, the fight raged chiefly in the city and on the southern bank of the river. To obtain possession of the Hôtel de Ville and the Préfecture of Police was a cardinal point with the insurgents. In Parisian warfare the loss of the Hôtel de Ville was what the loss

of its colours is to a regiment in the field; it was therefore a matter of primary importance to the Government to pierce the enemy's lines at that central point, towards which all his efforts converged. The church of St. Gervais was taken after a heavy cannonade; next, the bridges were carried with great slaughter, and thus the means of communication between the insurgents of the two banks were completely cut off. Pursuing their success, the troops possessed themselves of the church of St. Séverin, the head-quarters of the insurgents on that side. Their stronghold, the Panthéon, was carried at one o'clock at the point of the bayonet, after the great iron doors and railings had been broken by cannon. By four o'clock the Government was master of the whole left bank of the river. For four days altogether the fight continued to rage with furious bravery. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, as ascertained by actual reckoning, exceeded 8000; but besides these, many perished of whom no accurate account could be taken. Multitudes of dead bodies were cast into the Seine before they were yet cold. The remains of others were found by the reapers in the fields around Paris. Nearly 14,000 prisoners were made by the Government, and of these more than a thousand died of gaol-fever. Of eleven generals who commanded, two, viz. Generals Négrier and Bréa, were killed: and six were wounded, five of them mortally; whilst the Archbishop of Paris, Affré, was also amongst the victims of the barricades. At the end of four days Cavaignac had triumphed, and was absolute ruler of the destinies of Paris and France. Had he been capable of mere selfish ambition, he might doubtless have secured for himself, for a time at any rate, the possession of unlimited authority. He was true, however, to his republican principles, and laid down his dictatorship immediately after he had pacified the capital. The National Assembly, aware of the importance of retaining his services, appointed him President of the Council, with power to nominate his own ministry. Meanwhile that body debated month after month the draught of the Constitution, and finally decided that a President should be elected by universal suffrage. Cavaignac was the candidate put forward by moderate and sincere Republicans. The result was as follows:—Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, 5,534,520; General Cavaignac, 1,448,302; Ledru Rollin, 371,431; Raspail, 36,964; Lamartine, 17,914; General Changarnier, 4687; Sundry votes, 12,434. The number of votes actually given was 7,426,252; the votes disallowed were 23,219. The number of voters who went to the poll in the eighty-six departments of France was 7,449,471. On laying down his great powers, Cavaignac received the thanks of the Assembly and the compliments of his successor. When Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte executed the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, one of his precautions was to arrest Cavaignac in his bed. The General was, however, released after a brief detention, and without having acquiesced in the Dictatorship or the Empire. In July, 1857, he was returned to the Corps Législatif for the third division of Paris.

CAVOUR, COUNT CAMILLE, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government of the King of Sardinia. Count Cavour became the chief adviser of his sovereign on the 4th of November, 1852, replacing M. d'Azeglio, who had retired before a parliamentary demonstration in favour of a more advanced liberalism than he could accept. He is a man of comprehensive and statesmanlike views, eloquent in Parliament, and profoundly imbued with the principles of constitutional and representative government. He enjoys the friendship of many liberal statesmen in England, with some of whom he was taking counsel when, in 1852, his presence and services were required by his sovereign. The principal objects of his government have been to consolidate constitutional monarchy in Piedmont; to maintain the independence of the State against Rome; and to improve the finances of the country. The most important act of his foreign administration was the accession of Sardinia, on the 12th of January, 1855, to the treaty of offensive alliance between England and France against Russia; an act which Cavour eloquently vindicated in a manifesto, dated on the 4th of March following. In April, 1855, Cavour resigned the premiership, in order to facilitate an arrangement with Rome, then believed possible, respecting the relations of the monasteries to the State; but the experiment having failed, Cavour returned to office only a few days after his retirement. Associated with the Marquis Villamarina, Count Cavour took a conspicuous part at the Peace Conference held in Paris in 1856.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., a Social Economist, distinguished by his labours on the Poor Law and Public Health Boards, was born in 1802, and was called to the bar in 1830. His first public writing was an article in the "Westminster Review," in 1828, on Life Assurances. He soon attracted the notice of Mr. Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library, and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's Government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts attracted much attention. He was likewise engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories; and although its object was defeated, the foundation was then laid for the system of local inspection, since extended to the labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was next appointed one of the chief Commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law: the measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged also, as a preventive, industrial, training, district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he obtained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the physical causes of fever in the metropolis, which might be removed by proper sanitary

measures. This inquiry was extended to the whole of England and Wales, and taken charge of by Mr. Chadwick, in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system for the improvement of towns. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the Prevention of Offences, the Detection of Offenders, etc. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board in 1854, Mr. Chadwick was not included in the commission, but retired with a pension, well merited by his long and laborious services in the promotion of sanitary measures. In 1848 he was honoured with a Civil Companionship of the Bath; and in 1854 was applied to by the Government for his assistance in framing measures for the improvement of the Civil Service: he has since published a paper on its reorganisation, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure promotion for merit in the public service.

CHAMBERS, MONTAGU, Barrister-at-Law, the grandson of the well-known architect, Sir William Chambers, and on his mother's side grandson of the great Lord Rodney, was born at Hartford, Huntingdonshire, in 1800. He was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the army as Ensign and Lieutenant of the Grenadier Guards in 1815. He was placed upon half-pay in 1818, and after the usual studies was called to the Bar in 1828 by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and became Queen's Counsel in 1845. He goes the Home Circuit, and distinguished himself on several occasions in the House of Commons while a member thereof. For some years he represented Greenwich in Parliament, but was ejected from the representation at the general election of 1857.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT, popular Publishers, the originators of "Chambers' Journal," and other cheap and wholesome publications devoted to the amusement, information, and instruction of the people, are natives of Peebles, a pretty town on Tweedside; the former having been born in 1800, and his brother some two years later. Having been thrown, while yet in boyhood, upon their own resources for support, they opened two bookshops in Leith Walk, Edinburgh, at the time when the novels of the still anonymous author of "Waverley," the critiques of Jeffrey, and the airy sketches of "Christopher North," were making Edinburgh the literary capital of the country. By slow degrees they increased their business, and with it their acquaintance with literary people. William, the elder, had meanwhile learned the art of printing, and, to eke out the profits of his slender trade, he worked at case and press himself. It is related of him, that being

in want of some large type, which were beyond his means of purchasing, he cut the letters in wood; and on another occasion bound with his own hands the whole impression of a small volume, which he had first printed on his own account. An old gentleman, who was accustomed to pass through Leith Walk at a late hour, records that he never failed to observe, that whilst all the rest of the street was shrouded in darkness, lights invariably gleamed from the window of William Chambers' small printing-room, whence the sounds of his ever-toiling press continued to break the silence of the night. Robert, not less assiduous than his brother, and sharing in the enthusiasm which was then making the national element so powerful in Scottish literature, applied himself to collect materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824; a work which, happily combining humour and romance with accurate detail, speedily became a universal favourite, and has since passed through many editions. In 1826, Robert followed up his first volume by publishing the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," which added greatly to his rising reputation. In the following year he published his "Picture of Scotland," and shortly afterwards produced, in rapid succession, three volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three volumes of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four large volumes, was commenced in 1832, and completed in 1835. William had not, meanwhile, been idle. In 1830 he gave to the world the "Book of Scotland," intended to furnish to strangers and others a connected and comprehensive account of the distinctive usages, laws, and institutions of that part of the United Kingdom; the social system of Scotland, its courts, and laws of marriage and divorce, its schools, and religious and municipal organisation, are described in a vivid style, and with all the *amor patriæ* of a true Scot. In 1829 the brothers, for the first time, united in a joint enterprise, well suited to their peculiar talents, viz. the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland." The work was completed and published in 1832, having been, it is said, written for the most part on the counter in the momentary intervals of retail business. In 1832 the famous "Edinburgh Journal" was projected by the elder brother, to "supply," in the words of the first number, "intellectual food of the best kind, and in such a form and at such a price as must suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On the 4th of February—six weeks before the appearance of the "Penny Magazine"—the Journal was in the hands of the public, whose appreciation and favour gave it an immediate circulation of 50,000. It gradually increased to 72,000, when, its Scottish peculiarities having been gradually toned down to adapt it to the taste of a wider public, the "Journal" underwent a change of form, and the folio was, in 1844, exchanged for the octavo sheet. The circulation again rose. With the beginning of the year 1854 Messrs. Chambers altered slightly the title of the "Journal," omitting the word Edinburgh, and

thus giving it a less exclusive name. This change has also been attended by a large increase of its circulation. The success of the "Journal" induced the Messrs. Chambers to join in partnership. For some time their premises were in Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; but in the end they fixed upon High Street as a place of business, where their handsome printing-office and warehouse now stands; one of the best-visited sights of the northern capital. Still aiming at the objects for which the "Journal" had been projected, the brothers commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises. On a similar plan they published the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," a valuable work to the class for whose use it was designed, combining a survey of our literature from the earliest times to the present day, with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works. "The People's Edition of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course," Chambers' "Miscellany," and, lastly, Chambers' "Papers for the People," and Chambers' "Tracts," have since borne witness to the boldness, shrewd intelligence, and liberal aims of these remarkable men. At the present time, the establishment at Edinburgh employs nearly two hundred hands. Mr. Robert Chambers usually resides there, enjoying, in comparative wealth, the esteem of his fellow-citizens. The elder brother recently purchased a small estate in his native county, and there he spends a considerable part of his time. The perseverance of these brothers is well illustrated by the energy with which they have, amidst innumerable difficulties, brought their "Educational Course" to its present state of completeness. It began about eighteen years ago, with a sixpenny "First Book for Children," and now includes works adapted for every stage of pupilage, on almost every branch of knowledge, from the alphabet to the highest classics—from the multiplication-table to Euclid. The following interesting anecdotes of the career of the two brothers are extracted from a paper in the "Dublin University Magazine:"—Robert's first work, the "Traditions of Edinburgh," the materials for which he had begun to collect in 1820, appeared in 1823–4. The first and several of the subsequent editions were printed by William at his small press. The work was immediately popular, and it deserved to be so. There does not exist a more amusing book of local antiquities. It is for Edinburgh what Cunningham's "Handbook" and Leigh Hunt's "Town" are for London; combining the accurate detail of the one with much of the humour and romance of the other. And indeed Edinburgh is just the town that could admit of such book, and that required to have it;—a town not too large to be overtaken in a connected story, and yet every inch of it rich with old memories and associations. Every spot in the town has its traditions, and every inhabitant knows, by some chance or other, some of those traditions. One person will point out to you James's Court, where Hume and Boswell lived, and where Dr. Johnson went to visit the latter; another will show you a cellar in the High Street,

and tell you that the treaty of Union between Scotland and England was signed there: a third will show you the spot where Darnley was blown up with gunpowder; in the West Bow anybody will point out to you the haunted house once tenanted by the horrible wizard, Major Weir, who was burnt in 1670; and all round the Grassmarket are tangible and visible relics of notorious facts in the old history of the town. To collect these scattered traditions of Edinburgh in an authentic and complete form had been, we believe, a favourite design of Sir Walter Scott; but the enterprising young immigrant from Peebles was beforehand with him in setting about its execution. With a natural taste for the historical and anecdotic, and impressed, doubtless, with that mystic veneration for Edinburgh which, as we have already said, is sure to seize every intelligent young provincial that goes to take up his abode in it, Robert Chambers seems, while yet a mere boy, to have contracted, in his perambulations through the town, an antiquarian acquaintance with all its noted localities. And when the idea struck him of writing a book on so interesting and attractive a subject, he spared no pains to convert this general acquaintance with the streets and suburbs of Edinburgh into a minute and perfect knowledge. Probably there was not a nook or corner of the town, not a close or *land* in the dingiest purlieus of Auld Reekie, that he did not visit and explore in person. All such oral or written sources of information as were open to him, were also diligently consulted; and in particular, interesting materials were communicated to him by Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe and Sir Walter Scott, to whom his inquiries during the preparation of the book were the means of introducing him, and to whom, when it was finished, he dedicated it—the first volume to Mr. Sharpe, the second to Sir Walter. A new edition of the "Traditions" has lately been published in an improved form, as one of the volumes of the author's re-issue of his select writings. The cheap publications of Messrs. Chambers and Mr. Charles Knight formed a striking contrast to the unwholesome cheap rubbish which issued from the press in other quarters, and have done, and are still doing, a vast amount of public good. It would occupy more space than could be devoted to these gentlemen, on an occasion like the present, to enumerate the many valuable and instructive volumes that have issued from their press, ably and carefully edited by a *littérateur* of talent and good taste, fully experienced in his vocation. There is, indeed, hardly one to which any rational objection can be alleged. Possibly the lesson thus afforded by the Messrs. Chambers is capable of an application to the business of authorship, not yet fully appreciated. Although concerned only with the printing and publishing of their own works, the plant of the Messrs. Chambers at their establishment in Edinburgh, and the number of hands they employ, are necessarily considerable. The depth of their premises in the High Street (in which all the branches of their business except paper-making are carried on) is about 268 feet from front to back; and the general breadth is 45 feet. Their chief printing-room, a spacious hall lighted from the

roof, gives accommodation to ten printing-machines, with a high-pressure steam-engine of ten-horse power. The number of sheets printed in this apartment during a month does not fall short of 700,000; the number of sheets printed annually averages ten millions, paying about 3000*l.* of excise duty. The number of persons at present employed on the premises, including principals and literary assistants, is 180 — a change, truly, from the times when the elder brother toiled half the night at his hand-press, with doubtless but a feeble hope of ever becoming known beyond a very limited sphere of operation. The success of the "Journal" was not temporary. Gradually the circulation rose from 50,000 copies, which was the rate of sale during the first year or two of its existence, to 60,000; thence, during the year 1838, to 68,000; and thence in the following years to 70,000 and 72,000. This was the rate of what may be called the direct or home circulation, not reckoning the American reprints, which began to be issued almost as soon as the "Journal" had appeared. Of the home-copies, also, thousands were despatched to India and the Colonies; so that ere long the "Journal" counted its readers in all parts of the globe where the English language was spoken. At the close of the twelfth year, the editors resolved on a change in the form of the sheet; and accordingly, since the beginning of 1844, the "Journal" has been issued, not in the large folio size which prevailed through the first twelve volumes (and which was itself a reduction from the unwieldy newspaper dimensions of the first few numbers), but in the convenient form of an octavo sheet fit for preservation and binding. As it is not safe to make innovations of this kind where the public has long been accustomed to a particular form, the experiment was reckoned by some rather hazardous; but the result amply justified the venture, for almost immediately the circulation rose largely in consequence, so that, during the year 1845, which was the second year of the new series, it reached the extraordinary quantity of 90,000 copies—a number, however, which still fell short of that attained by the "Penny Magazine," which, as being cheaper, and also embellished with woodcuts, reached, we are told, a circulation at one time averaging 170,000, and even occasionally rose far beyond that. After an existence, however, of ten years, the "Penny Magazine" ceased; and its companion, the "Saturday Magazine," likewise ceasing after a few years, the "Journal" was left for a time in possession of the field. New competitors have since sprung up; none, however, that will bear any sort of comparison in wholesome intelligence with "Chambers's Journal." Unlike some cheap publications that subsist upon the plunder gathered with indiscriminating dishonesty from all kinds of contemporary books and periodicals, Messrs. Chambers pay liberally for the matter of which their journal is composed, and by their liberality in this respect have been enabled to rank among their contributors some of the most eminent writers of our time. Mr. William Chambers's "Sketches of America" is the last of his publications we remember to have met with. They appeared in the first instance

in the "Journal," when it assumed a more cosmopolitan character, and have been the means of adding largely to its circulation. To Mr. Robert Chambers has been publicly attributed, on good authority, the authorship of the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," which for the novelty and heterodoxy of its views caused a considerable sensation in the religious world some years ago.

CHAMIER, FREDERICK, a Novelist of some eminence, was born at London in 1796. He entered the English navy in 1809, and served in the war with the United States. In 1833 he left the navy, and for a time filled the post of justice at Waltham Hill, Essex. The success of Marryat's sea-novels induced him to enter the same department, which he did with some success, although he displayed less invention and humour than his model. His best tales are, "Ben Brace" (1835), and "The Arethusa" (1836). Among his other works are, "The Life of a Sailor" (1834), "Jack Adams" (1838), "Tom Bowline" (1839), "Trevor Hastings" (1841), "Passion and Principle" (1843). He was in Paris during the Revolution of February, 1848, and published an account of the transactions of that period, under the title of "Review of the French Revolution of 1848," in which he depicts the principal personages who took part in those events, but not in a very impartial manner. Chamier's works are very popular on the Continent. They have all appeared in German, some of them in two or three translations.

CHANGARNIER, GENERAL; a French General, for a long time considered the chief supporter of the same Louis-Napoleon who subsequently, December 2, 1851, sent him to gaol, was born about 1809. The narrative of the General's military career is that of the operations of the French army in Algiers, as he has won every successive promotion from the lowest station on the field of battle. His political consideration dates from 1848, when he was made Governor-General of Algiers by the Provisional Government, and immediately afterwards elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the department of the Loire. He held his governorship but for a brief period, recognising in the disquieted capital the true field for a man of ability and energy. He was at Paris during the terrible scenes of June 1848, and took part in the suppression of the insurrection which led to Cavaignac's dictatorship. On the election of Louis-Napoleon as President, Changarnier was appointed Commander of the First Military Division, and, owing to the ministerial apprehensions of insurrection, the command of the entire armed force of Paris, civic as well as military, was concentrated in his hands. With these ample powers he crushed most completely the attempted insurrection of June 1849, and by the excellence of his dispositions accomplished this object almost without bloodshed. On the disappearance of imminent danger, his large powers and the prominence of his personal influence excited the jealousies of

the President and his ministry; a feeling which, long denied but ill-concealed, betrayed itself in the resolve of the Government to displace General Neumayer, a personal friend and nominee of Changarnier, from the command of the First Military Division of Paris. Changarnier resisted, but was compelled to yield; he replied, however, by issuing to the soldiery an order forbidding them to indulge in party cries while under arms,—an injunction obviously levelled at the cheers of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon!" which had been raised at several reviews in the presence of Louis-Napoleon. These contentions were prolonged until the President summoned courage to remove the General by abolishing his command, and Changarnier became once more a simple representative of the people. He spoke occasionally from the tribune, and was several times put forward by the Conservative Paris press as a desirable candidate for the Presidential election of 1852. M. Changarnier is a man whose favourite idea is said to be, that he could win immortality by invading England and destroying London. Under the second Presidency and Empire of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte he has been an exile.

CHANNEL, SIR WILLIAM FRY, a Baron of the Exchequer, was called to the bar in the year 1827, and became a serjeant in 1840. The learned Serjeant was a member of the Home Circuit, of which indeed, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger from circuit practice and the elevation to the bench of Mr. Baron Platt, he was long the titular leader. As a junior counsel the extent of his practice was very considerable: it became apparent, however, after his promotion to the degree of the coif, that his qualifications were less adapted for the exigencies of leading business. At *nisi prius*, accordingly, and on circuit, he was soon distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more nerve, prompter decision, greater tact, and a happier faculty of presenting a case advantageously to a jury. As long, however, as the serjeants were allowed to keep up their monopoly in the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Serjeant Channel retained a very respectable share of the business of that court. When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large, his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect universally entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was then evinced in a marked manner, by the frequency with which he was selected to act as a substitute for the judges when precluded from attending to their circuit duties. In this capacity the new Baron is understood to have given very general satisfaction; and on the decease of Baron Alderson, in 1857, he succeeded that eminent judge as one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

CHAPLIN, WILLIAM JAMES, Railway Chairman and Capitalist, is a native of Rochester in Kent, and was born in 1787. His history affords a remarkable example of a man rising from the humblest ranks, by talent and energy, to a place amongst

the most wealthy and influential men of his day. Before railways were in operation, Mr. Chaplin had succeeded in becoming one of the largest coach-proprietors in the kingdom. His establishment, from small beginnings, grew until, just before the opening of the London and North-Western Line, he was proprietor of sixty-four stage-coaches, worked by fifteen hundred horses, and returning yearly more than half-a-million sterling. A man who could build up such a business was not likely to let it sink under him, and, accordingly, we find him moving his capital from four-horse coaches into railway shares, and entering largely in foreign railways, especially in France and Holland. His greatest stake, however, was invested in the London and South-Western, of which he became a director, and afterwards chairman. In 1845 he was Sheriff of London, when he took some pains to promote prison reform; and in 1847 was elected M.P. for Salisbury, as a supporter of Free Trade and the Vote by Ballot. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Hants.

CHARLET, M., Painter (chiefly in water-colours), was born about 1790, and is of his class one of the most popular artists in Paris. He is also well known in England and America by his drawings on stone. In grade he occupies as an artist a place between Cruikshank and Doyle. Like the former, there is often a deeper meaning in his humour than belongs, ordinarily, to caricature; and yet everything he paints is more or less an exaggeration. He has done for art what some of our modern popular authors have done for literature; painted almost exclusively scenes from the lowest *cafés*, *estaminets*, and the barrack resorts, to which most of his leisure is said to be devoted,—it may or may not be for the purposes of his art. No one is better skilled to catch the spirit and embody in his drawings the humour of the lower classes of *ouvriers*, *invalides*, and other frequenters of the wine-shops and *caveaux* of the barriers. His *gamin* of Paris is as indelibly stamped on our recollection as the Sam Weller of Mr. Dickens. Many of his designs, which are usually very slight, are of military subjects. He saw Napoleon several times in his youth, and the physiognomy of the Emperor is so vividly impressed upon his mind that he will often undertake to draw his likeness with his eyes closed. Nolté, in his eccentric biography, tells a story of Charlet, which shows that he is not scrupulous as to the mode by which he enhances the marketable value of his pictures. "One day (says he), at the door of a court in the Rue Vaugirard, in the Faubourg St. Germain (Charlet's studio), I was about to alight, when one of his pupils, who knew my person and guessed my errand, ran forward to announce my arrival. I found Charlet in the act of finishing a drawing, and near him, on a green baize-covered desk, was a 500 franc note stuck fast with a pin. 'What are you doing there,' said I? 'You see,' he replied (and pointing to the bank note) 'what Durand, an art dealer, has offered me for it!' 'And you did not accept it?' 'No. I perceive that my designs are in

vogue just now, and I expect to get more for it.' 'Well,' said I, 'I think it well paid for at 500 francs.' Our conversation ended here, and Charlet looked not a little chapfallen." From the artist's studio to the shop of M. Durand, the dealer, was little more than a stride. On his arrival, M. Nolté asked news of Charlet. "I have not seen him for a week," was the reply. Nolté told him that he was engaged upon a drawing for which he would not mind giving him 200 to 250 francs. Away vanished M. Durand, and in two hours afterwards offered the drawing to Nolté for 250 francs, he having given 200 for it. Delaroche's case (says Nolté) was the exception, but such means of rising upon his customers was Charlet's rule. There is something irresistibly comic in many of Charlet's designs, but they are those of the caricaturist rather than of the painter of real life. His impersonations of that stolid simplicity which is the characteristic of the Paris *gamin*, and which loves eating and drinking a great deal more than work, are irresistibly comic. Charlet is a good and rapid draughtsman, enjoys life in his own way, and is always profitably employed. In some military groups he has shown a higher power, which it is to be lamented he has not more frequently exercised.

CHESNEY, MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS RAWDON, Royal Artillery, the Pioneer of the Overland Route to India, one of the most intelligent and energetic of modern explorators, and D.C.L., was born at Ballyvea, in Ireland, in 1789, and was christened after his sponsor, the Marquis of Hastings. He commenced his military education in the Woolwich Academy in 1804; passed his first examination for a commission in November of the same year, and obtained a first-lieutenantcy in the Royal Artillery in November, 1805. He remained in garrison until 1808, when his company formed part of the reinforcements sent to protect the important harbours in the Channel Islands, where the force to which he was attached mustered some 8000 bayonets. Employed a considerable part of this time on the staff, he devoted a large portion of each day to military studies, and thus acquired some of that knowledge which he has since turned to such excellent account. In 1814, during a terrific storm, Lieutenant Chesney (then on a visit to his family) fearlessly ventured through a raging sea, and succeeded in rescuing from the waves one of the perishing fishermen whose boats had been wrecked during the gale; and on the following morning he had the satisfaction of leading the way through the breakers to a ledge of rocks, whence a line was propelled into a stranded ship, which, by means of a grummet along her cable, landed in safety the whole of the crew, although the storm was beating violently at the time on a lee-shore. For this gallant act Lieutenant Chesney was elected an honorary member of the Humane Society. It was not until 1815 that the tardy promotion by seniority in the Royal Artillery raised him to the rank of second captain, from which he was reduced by the peace establishment of 1819 to half-pay. He was, however, brought back, by rotation, to full pay in 1821, when he sailed for Gibraltar, shortly

after his marriage to Georgette, daughter of the late John Forster, Esq., of Bordeaux. Whilst on "the Rock" he had the misfortune to lose his wife and only daughter. With a view to divert his mind from the contemplation of the calamity which had befallen him, Captain Chesney formed the project of crossing the Desert of Sahara for the purpose of solving, if possible, the problem of the then mysterious Niger; but the expense, and, ultimately, the fate of Major Laing, led ministers to abandon the undertaking. Portions of the years 1827 and 1828 were employed by him in traversing the battle-fields in France, Italy, and Germany, on which the minds of Napoleon and Frederick had astonished the world. To this expedition succeeded a careful examination of the battle-fields of the East. In 1829 Captain Chesney sailed for Constantinople, with a view to assist Turkey in her struggle with Russia. His chief object was to aid her in rendering the line of the Balkan defensible, and thus gain time for the increase of the Turkish fleet by additional ships, with a large proportion of steam-vessels, in order to recover, if possible, the supremacy in the Black Sea which had been transferred to Russia at Navarino. The entrance to the Dardanelles was, however, scarcely reached, when Diebitsch executed the perilous manœuvre of turning Schumla by the passage of the Balkan, and by the time Captain Chesney reached the Turkish position, the preliminaries of a hollow peace had been signed at Adrianople. After examining the fortresses and positions occupied by the contending armies, Captain Chesney obtained an extension of his leave of absence for the purpose of visiting Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, with a view to the solution of the problem of a regular steam communication with India. After sailing down the Red Sea to Cosseir, Captain Chesney reported the practicability of a steam voyage in twenty-one days between Bombay and Suez, and of five more between Suez and Alexandria. These explorations were succeeded by a journey through Palestine, Arabia Petræa, and across the Arabian Desert to El Kaim; whence the great river was followed to Ana. On this occasion he embarked on one of the most remarkable enterprises ever attempted by a single individual. Illness, real or assumed, enabled him to lull the suspicions of the Arabs, and a raft having been prepared, on the 1st January, 1831, he turned his back on the Mediterranean to descend along the current for 638 miles to the Indian Ocean, accompanied only by a Turk as his interpreter, with his slave (a mere boy) and three Arabs to manage the raft and the inflated skins by which it was supported. The time and speed of the current gave the distance from bend to bend; the width of the stream with the nature of the banks being sketched, and noted, step by step, as the raft proceeded onward mid-stream: as regular soundings would have caused suspicion and danger, the important question of depth was determined by means of a ten-foot rod passed through the bottom of the raft: the diminution being carefully noted when it was forced upwards by touching rocks or shoals. Supplies and means of cooking made the raft independent of the Arab shore. On one occasion they

were exposed to a dropping fire, from which they escaped under the protection of a parapet hastily formed of the baggage and provisions. The result of this expedition was a large map and memoir, forwarded to Sir R. Gordon from Shaster, in June 1831, describing about 800 miles of the river Euphrates. Captain Chesney proceeded afterwards, through Persia and Asia Minor, to make another examination, and was enabled to forward, through Sir Stratford Canning, another paper, describing the Upper Euphrates, and the routes through the intervening country. On his return to England he found every one absorbed in the Reform question, and it became necessary to print the information collected for the purpose of explaining the comparative advantages of the two routes. These documents attracted the attention not only of the ministers, but of the king, William IV., himself, who, after commanding the presence of Captain Chesney, with his maps and papers, gave him a degree of support which led to a Committee of the House of Commons in 1834, and the grant of 20,000*l.* for an experiment. The preparations were on a scale of completeness worthy the objects of the expedition. Whilst two iron steamers (on the best principles then known) were being constructed by Mr. John Laird, a selection of smiths, carpenters, etc., was made from volunteers of the Artillery and Sappers, who, after being exercised in the movement of heavy weights, were employed in other operations of no less importance to his success. Some were practised in mining under water at Chatham; others in working the engines of passage-boats; whilst the remainder were rivetting in Mr. Laird's yard at Liverpool; and, finally, the *personnel* was gradually completed by a careful selection of naval and other officers, in addition to a proportion of boiler-makers, engineers, and experienced seamen. The rank of Colonel on particular service was then conferred upon the commander, and as the officers had no additional pay, a minute was made at the India Board, holding out a step of promotion (if they gave satisfaction), also the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to the commander (from the date of the higher commission, 27th November, 1834), with the reimbursement of his previous expenses whilst exploring and mapping the river. So soon as the preliminaries had been arranged, Colonel Chesney was again summoned to the royal presence, when his majesty called his attention to the vast importance of new openings for our commerce, which, he observed emphatically, was the sheet-anchor of the prosperity of Great Britain. Before his departure, the Colonel submitted to the Government his plan for a simultaneous expedition of eighteen months, alternately by the Red Sea and the Euphrates, in order to determine the relative speed and expense of the two routes. The expedition sailed from Liverpool on the 10th February, 1835, under the instructions of the Duke of Wellington and the President of the India Board, Lord Ellenborough. After remaining nine days at Malta, for the purpose of completing the equipment in flat-bottomed boats, the George Canning reached the coast of Syria, in company with the Columbine sloop-of-war, on the 3d of April. In spite

of many difficulties, arising from the obstructions thrown in his way by Ibrahim Pacha and the native authorities of Syria, and repeated and vexatious delays occasioned by sickness and other causes, the steamers, which were to be put together at Bir, were completed, and on the 16th of March, 1836, the expedition commenced the descent of the Euphrates, and surveyed favourably five hundred and nine miles, not only unobstructed but even aided by the Arabs. When near Is-Geria a terrific hurricane overtook the expedition, in which the Tigris foundered; the Euphrates escaping with difficulty. Colonel Chesney and Lieutenant H. B. Lynch, who were on board the Tigris, saved themselves by diving. All attempts to recover the vessel, with the instruments, journals, and surveys, were fruitless. Nothing daunted by a misfortune which had, he said, no more to do with the navigation of the river than the loss of a packet in the Irish Channel had to do with the navigation of that sea, he determined, notwithstanding his orders to return home in July, to pursue the enterprise at his own expense until fresh instructions should reach him. Having made his further arrangements, the survey was continued without any additional casualty, and a gun for each year of the king's age was fired off at Basra on the 19th of June, in commemoration of the successful passage of the expedition through the heart of Arabia, from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. After surveying a great part of the rivers Karun and Bahamishir the steamer ascended the Tigris, five hundred and thirty-one miles, with an Indian mail, brought by the Company's schooner Shannon from Bombay; and having despatched it from Bagdad she returned to Kirna, where a large Indian mail and two passengers were received from the Hugh Lindsay. The ascent of the Great River was then commenced, and after advancing some two hundred miles an accident disabled the larboard engine, and the steamer dropped down to Basra. This damage being repaired by the engineer of the Hugh Lindsay, the commander proceeded to Bombay, to urge in person a continuance of the expedition, leaving Major Estcourt to complete the surveys of the Karun and Tigris. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented a splendid sword to Colonel Chesney, and originated a subscription in the different presidencies for the benefit of the relatives of the men who had perished during the expedition. The Bombay Government had decided on continuing the expedition, but a repetition of previous orders having been received from home, Major Estcourt had already laid up the vessel at Bagdad, and the seamen having returned to their ships he proceeded with the officers and remainder of the men through Arabia to England. Colonel Chesney followed, and being intrusted with important despatches from the Indian Government, crossed the Arabian desert by compass in seventeen days to Damascus; and having hired a small schooner at Beyrout, took passage in one of the French steamers from Alexandria. On landing the despatches at Marseilles, he found that his recommendations had been seconded bythe king, just then deceased; and that Lieutenant Lynch was

already on his way to carry out the navigation of the rivers of Mesopotamia, with officers belonging to, and at the entire expense of, the East India Company. Double pay and a gratuity were awarded to all the men who returned with Major Estcourt, and the officers were promoted. The question of the practicability of the navigation for the transport of mails and merchandise has now been fully decided, and Colonel Chesney has had the honour not only of opening another route to India, but of introducing commerce (and may we add, Christianity?) and civilisation into regions which they have never before penetrated. In 1850 Colonel Chesney published his "Survey of the Euphrates and Tigris," in two volumes, royal 8vo., containing the fullest details of his expedition. He had already contributed an abridged account to the seventh volume of the "Journal of the Geographical Society." From this work we derive the following summary of his labours and proceedings: namely, the collection of materials for a correct map of northern Syria and the establishment of a line of levels across from Iskenderun on the Mediterranean to Birehjik on the Euphrates, and thence to the Persian Gulf; the exploration of northern Mesopotamia; two ascents of the Karun and two descents of the Bahamishir, with the examination of the country intervening between the Jerâhi and the Euphrates, as well as the great Delta of Susiana; the river Tigris twice ascended to upwards of four hundred miles beyond its junction with the Euphrates; a second line of levels carried between the Euphrates and Tigris; and a geological section of the Taurus, of several hundred miles in extent, completed. In 1852 Colonel Chesney published his "Observations on the Past and Present State of Firearms, and on the probable Effects in War of the New Musket," in which a subject of great importance is treated in a highly scientific manner.

CHINA, HIEN-FOUNG, EMPEROR OF, was born about 1805, and ascended the throne in 1851, at the age of forty-six. According to the Chinese historians, the organisation of the Celestial Empire dates from 3000 years before our Saviour. Hien-Foung is the seventh emperor of the reigning or Tartar-Mantchou dynasty, whose chief, Tchoun-Tchi, was proclaimed in 1644. The Emperor of China, confined to his capital, is the object of respect which amounts to terror, and is surrounded by people with whose character he is unacquainted. He lives in the midst of serious events to which he is a perfect stranger. The family of the reigning Emperor is composed of four sons and a daughter. The eldest, Yih-Wei, heir to the throne, was born about 1836. His mother died in giving him birth. The young prince is said to be well-educated, but he professes like his father a profound hatred for foreigners. The second son is named Yih-Chun, he is five years younger; the third is Yih-Tchou, and is in early boyhood; the fourth is Yih-Tsung. The Emperor's daughter, who is said to be an accomplished princess, was married when fourteen years of age to a nephew of the Emperor, Prince Ting-Tsin-

Wang, who has the reputation of being highly educated. The Emperor has three brothers,—Yung-Trum, Mien Wang, and Mien Hin; the latter was degraded during the preceding reign, deprived of all his dignities, and banished from the Court. He was accused of having been affiliated with a secret society for the purpose of seizing the Crown. Twenty of his accomplices in the capital were tortured and put to death, and 600 in the provinces. The Ministers of the Emperor form a distinct category, and possess enormous power. They are fourteen in number, and are divided into two distinct classes. The first and the most important are the Cabinet Ministers; they are four in number. The other ten are charged with the government of the provinces. They transmit to those at Pekin all documents which interest the Emperor, and they become in some measure his masters. It may be easily understood that with such Ministers the Emperor can know nothing, and that no fact is ever communicated to him in its true light. The hatred he bears to foreigners is forcibly excited by his Ministers, who never regard his interests, but their own advantage. They very well comprehend, that if foreign powers had representatives accredited to the Emperor they would tell him the truth, and weaken the influence of the Ministers.

CHODZKO, JACQUES-LEONARD, a Polish Historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, November 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, in the capacity of secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France. In 1826 he took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He then began to make collections for a history of Poland, from the time of Augustus III.; as a precursor to which he published, in 1829, a history of the Polish legions in Italy under the command of General Dembrowski. Though the work of a diligent collector, rather than of a historian, this gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. At the Revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Lafayette as his adjutant; and upon the breaking out of the Polish Revolution the general Government clothed him with full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish Committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish emigration arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He has edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," and written the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous" (1831). He has also published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" (1829),

"Les Polonais en Italie" (1830), a new edition of Malte-Brun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne" (1830), the "Biographie de Général Kosciusko" (1839). He also aided Mierolawski in his "History of Poland" (1847–48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of the work, "Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (4 vols. 1837–41), of which a seventh edition was commenced in 1847.

CHRISTISON, ROBERT, Physician, and Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, was born on the 18th of July, 1797. He is son of the late Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin-brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison of Foulden, in the county of Berwick, well-known north of the Tweed as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. He first saw the light in the Scottish capital, and for several years attended the High School. In 1811 he became a student at the University, and passed through the literary and medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated Orfila, gave himself up to the study of Toxicology, a department of medical science in which he is now deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the Continent, Dr. Christison commenced the practice of his profession in Edinburgh, and in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University. Having held that position for ten years, he was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica, and discharges his duties as Professor with distinguished ability. As a physician, Dr. Christison has the best consulting practice in Edinburgh; and as an author he is favourably known for his contributions on various subjects to medical journals, and by his works, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognised as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. When the trial of Palmer took place in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave evidence that was considered most valuable. Lord Campbell, on the occasion, paid him the highest compliments, and the ability he had displayed was universally recognised. The London correspondent of the "Witness" newspaper, referring to the appearance of Dr. Christison in this trial, says, "Those who were present are unanimous in the opinion that Dr. Christison's evidence was clearer and more to the point than Dr. Taylor's. When he finished, the murmur ran through the barristers' benches, 'The Scotchman has beaten them all.' Mr. Justice Creswell, a man not much used to unbend, entered into long and earnest conversation with the Professor after he had finished—(his place was near the bench)—and was understood to express to him the thanks of the Judges for the admirable and lucid manner in which he had explained this difficult subject." Dr. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland.

CLARE, JOHN, the Northamptonshire Peasant, the best of our uneducated rural poets since Robert Bloomfield, was born at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, in 1793. He is the son of an agricultural labourer of that neighbourhood, who had, in his latter days, become a hopeless cripple, from a rheumatic affection caught in the thrashing-barn, and was dependent on the parish for his daily subsistence. With parents so entirely destitute, it seems remarkable that their son should have acquired any education whatever; yet, long before the days of Mechanics' Institutes, he managed, by extra-work as a plough-boy and by helping his father in the thrashing-barn to earn money enough to pay for his own schooling, such as it was. From the extra labour of eight weeks he generally gathered as many pence as paid for a month's instruction, and thus, in the course of some three years, obtained sufficient help from the village schoolmaster to enable him to read his Bible, and acquire the first rudiments of grammar. This small capital of knowledge he soon contrived to increase, and one of his companions in the field having lent him Thomson's "Seasons," he saved up money enough to purchase a copy for himself, and shortly afterwards began to compose verses. Aided by the kind instruction of a worthy exciseman, of the name of Turnill, he next applied himself to writing and arithmetic, and was soon able not only to commit his thoughts to paper, but to write a very tolerable hand. With many defects of experience his first volume was one of great promise, and attracted no inconsiderable notice. It was published in 1820, with a prefatory account of the poet, from the pen of the late Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, whose kindness to Clare did not cease with that effort in his behalf. In the summer of 1817 Clare left Helpstone, and entered the service of Mr. Wilders, of Bridge Casterton, Rutlandshire, where he met with Patty, the young woman who afterwards became his wife. Whilst in this employment he determined, after consulting a printer at Market Deeping, to publish a volume of Poems by subscription, and having saved a pound to pay for three hundred prospectuses, he set about obtaining subscribers. The volume was eventually brought out by Messrs. Taylor and Hessey, and so promptly was the benevolence of the public exercised in his favour, that, before the expiration of a month, Clare was in the possession of a little fortune. Lord Milton gave him ten pounds, and the Marquis of Exeter undertook to give him an annuity of fifteen guineas. From these various benefactors he became possessed of an income of forty-five pounds, besides a house free of rent. In the spring of 1820 he married Patty, and took his infirm father and mother to live with him. No sooner, however, had the Northamptonshire peasant ceased to be an object of wonder, raised above his condition, and his usefulness as a day-labourer very much impaired, than his fashionable friends fell off, and some of their volunteer aid was withdrawn, just when the cares of a family were springing up around him, and he most needed assistance. For some years past Clare has been living in a state of mild lunacy, his chief delusion being

that all the best poetry of Byron, Wordsworth, Campbell, and others, was written by him! He is allowed to wander about at will, although perfectly unconscious. For many years he has been wholly lost to the world, without any hope of his restoration. The last volume published by him, in 1836, previous to his illness, "The Rural Muse," presents a vast improvement on its predecessors, and contains many poems of great beauty and simplicity. Without being chargeable with want of originality, moreover, they display an acquaintance with the great poets of his country, which is exceedingly remarkable.

CLARENDON, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, EARL OF, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Clarendon was born Jan. 26, 1800, his father being brother to the second earl: he succeeded to the title (two uncles having died without children) in 1838. His first prominent public post was that of Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid, which he held from 1833 to 1839. In 1840 he was sworn of the Privy Council. He has been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lord Privy Seal; and in 1846 was appointed President of the Board of Trade. The latter office he left (on the death of Lord Bessborough in 1847) to assume the more dignified one of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held until 1852. He was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in February 1853, and found the country already committed to a contest with Russia respecting the affairs of the East. He has since directed the difficult negociations with France, Austria, Prussia and Turkey, which have been rendered necessary by the persistence of Russia in her policy of aggression. When Lord Aberdeen's ministry fell, in February 1855, the Earl of Derby, who was sent for by the Queen, expressed his desire to retain Lord Clarendon in the direction of Foreign affairs; and when, shortly afterwards, Lord Palmerston formed his administration, the new Premier expressed and executed a similar intention. Lord Clarendon is brother of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the well-known Free-trader. He is tolerant in his religious views, and in general politics may be termed a moderately Liberal Whig. In 1849 he was created a K.G. As English Plenipotentiary, he took part in the Peace Conference at Paris in 1856.

CLOSE, THE VERY REV. FRANCIS, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, was a great favourite as an Evangelical Preacher in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, of which he held the Vicarage previous to his appointment to the Deanery of Carlisle, although exposed to no inconsiderable hostilities from the "profane," for his uncompromising denunciations of theatres, concerts, balls, and, in short, of almost every description of amusement, that has not a directly moral or religious tendency. His influence at Cheltenham, however, would seem to have been unbounded, for he pretty nearly succeeded in banishing all such recreations from the town. Upon the elevation of Dr. Tait to the Bishopric of London, Mr. Close

was appointed to succeed him in the Deanery of Carlisle. He has published a great number of volumes, chiefly sermons, lectures, and controversial essays, but they do not (if we except his volume "On Church Architecture") appear to be popular. His position has been maintained chiefly by his pulpit eloquence, and the evident sincerity of his doctrine.

COBDEN, RICHARD, one of the Peace and Free-trade party, is a native of Midhurst, Sussex, where he was born about the year 1800. His father occupied a small farm, and the future Member of Parliament left home at an early age to take a post in a London warehouse, where by steadiness and industry he rose through successive grades, till he had gained a thorough knowledge of the business, and stood high in the esteem of his employers. His notions of self-improvement included a belief in the value of foreign travel, and he contrived to combine business with pleasure, and make a tour through the United States, and another over an important part of Europe. Fortune generally favours the energetic and skilful, and he was enabled to begin business for himself in Lancashire, in partnership with Messrs. Sherreff and Foster. In his new sphere he became prosperous, and ultimately gained considerable commercial reputation by producing a more tasteful style of printed fabrics than most of his rivals in the Manchester trade. He found time also to use his pen, and drew much attention to himself and to his views by a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," and subsequently by another on "Russia." The latter was intended to dissipate the belief in the vast resources of the Czar, and to relieve the public mind from the fear of that power which other public writers and speakers were fond of exciting. Mr. Cobden, in adopting Free-trade views, strove to show that the real way to render the great northern state friendly towards England was to establish a free and profitable trade between the two countries. The doctrines thus supported met with fierce denunciation from the Protectionist press, and the struggle soon afterwards commenced which ultimately resulted in the repeal of the Corn-Laws. The first great practical blow struck at the tax upon food was levelled by General T. Peyronnet Thompson, in his "Catechism of the Corn-Laws," published originally in the "Westminster Review;" the final *coup* to the tax was given by Peel; the intermediate fight between these two extremes was mainly led by Cobden, as the chief of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law League. The first town that sent Mr. Cobden to Parliament was Stockport, for which place he was returned in 1841, having four years before unsuccessfully contested that borough. His straightforward business-like way of dealing with facts in his speeches, and the courage with which he stated his views, quickly gained for him the "ear of the House," which he ever afterwards retained. From the small borough of Stockport he made a wide leap to the large and independent constituency of the West Riding, whose selection of him as their member

gave a very significant indication of what England really thought about free trade. After the struggle was over, his political friends rewarded him by promoting a public subscription in his behalf, by which upwards of 70,000*l.* was raised and handed over to him. After this, Mr. Cobden gave up business as a cotton-printer, and devoted himself exclusively to politics. The Corn-Laws being repealed, he devoted a large share of his support to the party who were promoting what is called the Peace League, and whose efforts are addressed to the suppression of war. He advocates, also, the ballot, extension of the suffrage, short parliaments, financial reform, and the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. He has lost much of his popularity by opposing the plans for national defence, and by his opposition to the war with Russia. In January, 1855, Mr. Cobden convened a great meeting at Leeds, to address the constituency on the subject of the war. Upon this occasion his supporters met him in the most friendly manner, expressed their confidence in his public character, but at the same time protested against his peculiar views, by passing a resolution demanding the vigorous prosecution of the war. When, at the beginning of 1857, Mr. Cobden's motion condemnatory of Sir J. Bowring's proceedings in China brought about the defeat of Lord Palmerston and the dissolution of Parliament, he refrained from offering himself for the West Riding, but asked the suffrages of the electors of Huddersfield. The result was startling to the public, and must have been mortifying to the candidate. The great Free-trader, who had converted Prime Ministers, and Cabinets, and Parliaments, to his doctrines, was in a decided minority.

COCKBURN, SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was born about 1808. He is the son of Alexander Cockburn, formerly English minister in Columbia, by a daughter of the Viscount de Vignier of St. Domingo, the nephew and heir of Sir William Cockburn, Bart., and the descendant of a long line of knights and gentlemen who flourished for many centuries at Langton in the county of Berwick. Having been educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in 1829, Mr. Cockburn was called to the bar at the Middle Temple and went the Western circuit. The talents of the young barrister soon marked him out as a man likely to rise in his profession. In 1841, while still comparatively young, he became a Queen's Counsel, and during the railway mania he had the good fortune to obtain a considerable share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the speculations then afloat. Mr. Cockburn had long taken a keen interest in politics; his views on public questions were of so liberal a description, that for some time, we understand, he contributed the leading article to the "Weekly Dispatch;" and at the general election of 1847 he was returned to the House of Commons by the electors of Southampton as a thorough Radical and a supporter of the Ballot. For some years, his speeches in Parliament did not excite much interest. At length, a memorable defence of Lord

Palmerston's foreign policy on the last night of the Pacifico debate in 1850, gave the House of Commons and the country an idea of Mr. Cockburn's energy, intellect, and eloquence. On that occasion he fairly won his spurs, and was soon after appointed Solicitor-General. From that post he was promoted to be Attorney-General in March 1851, and continued to hold the latter office till the dissolution of Lord John Russell's ministry in the spring of 1852. At the general election, Sir Alexander Cockburn was returned for the borough of Southampton; and having, on the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, resumed his post as Attorney-General, he was, in 1854, appointed Recorder of Bristol. Meanwhile, Sir Alexander was signalising his powers as a forensic orator. As such he was without an equal. Two of his displays, when Attorney-General, will long be remembered. One of these occurred at Liverpool, when he was engaged in "the Hopwood case," and won a verdict for his client in opposition to the highest aristocratic influence of the county of Lancaster. The other was on the occasion of the Palmer trial, when his ability is said to have evoked expressions of admiration even from the criminal himself. After the Attorney-General had finished, Palmer beckoned to his legal adviser and said, in a whisper, "An admirable speech!" The lawyer nodded acquiescence. "It is damaging to us," continued Palmer. "Dreadfully!" was the reply. "Well, no matter," said Palmer, "that does not detract from the merits of the speech!" When the death of Chief-Justice Jervis occurred, at the close of 1856, Sir Alexander Cockburn was placed on the Cushion of the Common Pleas.

COCKERELL, CHARLES ROBERT, R.A., Architect, was born in London, April 27, 1788. Early in life Mr. Cockerell spent several years of careful study among the existing remains of classic architecture, in Asia Minor, Sicily, Athens, Rome, Pompeii, and elsewhere. In 1811–12 the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter at Ægina, and of Apollo at Phygaleia, were excavated by Mr. Cockerell and others. The collection of remains from the former edifice is in the Museum at Munich: that of the latter in the British Museum. Subsequently, "restorations" of far-famed buildings of antiquity as they may once have existed—of the Capitol and Forum of Rome, of the Parthenon—often employed Mr. Cockerell's talents as an architectural draftsman. In 1829 he was elected Associate of the Academy; in 1836, R.A. In 1840 he succeeded Wilkins as Professor of Architecture: a post he has continued to fill with great success; his lectures supporting that reputation for learning and ability which he has always enjoyed. In 1841 he was elected one of the eight "Associés étrangers" of the Academy of the Institute of France; in 1843, one of the ten "Members of Merit" of the Academy of St. Luke's at Rome; in 1845, was elected D.C.L. at Oxford; in 1848, he was the first to receive the gold medal of the Institute of British Architecture. He is also member of the Academies of Munich, Berlin, Berne, etc. Mr. Cockerell has remained a stanch adherent of Classic

Architecture as the style to be imitated in the nineteenth century, and was long an opponent of that universal revival of Gothic Art which has of late years daily obtained more and more the ascendancy. He has designed more than once in Gothic, however; has vigorously applied himself to the study of Mediæval Architecture, and is an active member of the Archæological Institute. To its Transactions he has contributed valuable essays in illustration of English antiquities: "The Iconography of Wells Cathedral;" "The Architectural Life of William of Wykeham," "The Sculpture of Lincoln Cathedral;" and others. The principal works executed by this architect are:—the Philosophical Institution at Bristol, the (Gothic) College at Lampeter (1822), the (Gothic) Speech-room and Chapel at Harrow (1819), the Taylor and Randolph Buildings at Oxford, the new Public Library at Cambridge, the Sun Fire-office in London, Westminster Fire-office in the Strand, Hanover Chapel in Regent Street, and the various additions and improvements made during the last twenty-one years to the Bank of England,—to which Mr. Cockerell is standing architect.

CODRINGTON, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM JOHN, K.C.B., formerly Commander-in-chief of the English army in the Crimea, was born in the year 1800, and is the eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, who won the battle of Navarino. Sir William entered the Coldstream Guards in 1821, and rose through the different regimental steps to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. He received the brevet rank of Colonel in 1846, and became a Major-General in the brevet of June 20th, 1854. He was known in his regiment as a very steady officer, fond of his profession, and courteous to those around him. His promotion to the rank of Major-General in 1854 left him unemployed just at the commencement of the war, and he went out to Turkey as an amateur. Shortly before the sailing of the expedition to the Crimea, Lord de Ros, who held the office of Quartermaster General to the army, was compelled to return home by ill health, and Brigadier-General Airey was appointed to succeed him. This left the command of a brigade to be filled up by Lord Raglan. General Codrington was at hand, his qualities were known, and within a few hours of the departure of the expedition from Varna he was placed at the head of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division, then composed of the 7th, 23d, and 33d Regiments. At the Alma, which was the first engagement at which he was present, General Codrington and his brigade played a distinguished part; and at Inkermann he rendered good service to his country. While he was visiting the outlying pickets of his brigade, at five in the morning of the 5th of November, 1854, an officer on duty remarked to him that it would not be surprising if the Russians availed themselves of the mist of the morning to attack our position; calculating on the effects of the rain in disarming vigilance and spoiling weapons. General Codrington turned his pony round, and retraced his steps through the brushwood towards his lines. He had only proceeded a few paces when a sharp rattle of musketry

was heard down the hill, and on the left of the pickets of the Light Division, where the pickets of the Second Division were stationed. General Codrington at once wheeled his horse's head in the direction of the firing, and in a few moments galloped back to turn out his division. The Russians were advancing in force. In the severe action which ensued his gallantry was more than once noticed by Lord Raglan; and when Sir George Brown was obliged to leave for Malta, in consequence of a wound received that day, he was selected to command the Light Division. During the long and dreary winter General Codrington never left his post for a day. He was always to be found ministering to the wants of his men, and sustaining his officers under the most dreadful discouragements. When the new campaign commenced with the spring, General Codrington again became a leading actor in the scene. He superintended the arrangements by which General Shirley so gallantly won the Quarries on the 7th of June; and when the final assault was made on the 8th of September, the Commander-in-chief's opinion was evinced by his selection of him to conduct the attack on the Redan. His generalship on that occasion elicited some severe opinions, but those most competent to judge approved of his conduct; and on the resignation of General Simpson he was appointed to command our troops in the Crimea. Whatever his capacity for military affairs may be, Sir W. Codrington was undoubtedly a very industrious and painstaking officer, and a favourite with the army. On returning to England he was elected a Member of Parliament for the borough of Greenwich.

COLE, HENRY, C.B., one of the Authors of the plan for establishing an Exposition of Industry in London, which ultimately, with the assistance of Prince Albert and others, grew into the Great Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Cole was a laborious member of the Executive Committee for its formation, and on the close of that successful effort was rewarded with the decoration of the Civil Branch of the Order of the Bath, besides a handsome sum of money, which he had fully earned. He was soon afterwards appointed to the management of the Department of Practical Art at Marlborough House, now removed to South Kensington. Mr. Cole had long before been known as the promoter of improvements in the arts, particularly such as give increased elegance to articles of domestic ornament and utility. He was the editor, some years since, of a newspaper called the "Historic Register," and the author of numerous small works published under the *nom de plume* of "Felix Summerly." He was the promoter of the "Art Manufactures," and editor of the "Journal of Design."

COLERIDGE, THE REV. DERWENT, Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, the son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge the poet, was born at Keswick, in the house then occupied by his father, but afterwards by Robert Southey, on the 14th of September, 1800, and received his early education, with his brother, at

a small private school near Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, at the expiration of which he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with some of the "choice spirits" of the "Etonian" and "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." Under the *nom de plume* of "Davenant Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. From the date of his departure from college he has been chiefly engaged in the business of tuition at Plymouth; at Helston, in Cornwall; and as Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. Mr. Coleridge was ordained in 1826, and married in 1827. He is now a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. As a writer, he is chiefly known by the touching memoir of his brother prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains;" one of the most graceful pieces of biography of our time. He has been engaged in a similar labour of love (in which he succeeded his late accomplished sister and her husband), the collection of the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. The "Remains" of the poet, edited by his nephew, have been duly appreciated. A complete edition of his Works and Correspondence is decidedly a great desideratum. Mr. Coleridge's autobiography, valuable as it is in a literary point of view, is little more than a history of his opinions; and Mr. Gilman's affectionate memoir, excellent so far as it goes, was left, like the story of the "Cambuscan," only "half told." With a large body of fresh materials at his disposal, some of them of a highly important character, Mr. Derwent Coleridge can hardly fail of producing an interesting and instructive biography. He is also the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839, and has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, Hartley Coleridge, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father. A life of Mackworth Praed, to be prefixed to his "Poetical Remains," has been the employment of his pen.

COLERIDGE, SIR JOHN TAYLOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, was born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790. His father was James Coleridge, Esq. of Heath's Court, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he was first class in classics, 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize in 1813, and the Latin prize essay of the same year. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819 and went the Western circuit, where he was generally pitted against Sir Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro and Chancellor of England. In 1832, Mr. Coleridge became a Serjeant-at-law, and in 1835, during the brief Tory administration of Sir R. Peel, he was appointed one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and honoured with knighthood. Mr. Justice Coleridge is nephew of the famous author of "The Ancient Mariner," and himself a man of no inconsiderable accomplishments in a literary point of view. For a time he edited the "Quarterly Review," between

the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart; he has since been a contributor to that periodical; and in 1825 he published an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," with new notes.

COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE, Philologist and Commentator on Shakspere, was born in London in 1789. His father, originally engaged in other pursuits, eventually entered the bookselling trade, and was the publisher among other works of the "Monthly Register." He afterwards became connected with the "Times," a circumstance which led, in all probability, to his son's long association with newspapers. At the age of twenty years young Collier began the study of the law, and entered as a student of the Inner Temple, and at a very early period of his career became a parliamentary reporter on the "Morning Chronicle." The corps to which he attached himself was much more limited at that time than it has been since, and as merely the spirit and arguments of public speakers were recorded, (almost wholly from memory), the task was much more difficult of achievement than it has been since reports *in extenso* have been in vogue. Mr. Collier served his apprenticeship as a journalist under the late Mr. Perry, by whom he was employed, not only as a reporter but in other departments of the "Morning Chronicle;" indeed he had scarcely graduated in the art of journalism before he was appointed Editor of the "Evening Chronicle," a journal published three times a-week, and compiled for the most part from the columns of its daily namesake. Having acquired at a very early age a taste for the Elizabethan poets, and for the dramatists of that era more especially, he soon began to diversify the journals with which he was connected by criticisms and annotations on our early writers. A marriage contracted in 1816 with a lady of some property, is said to have afforded him the opportunity of devoting a larger portion of his leisure to such studies than he would otherwise have been enabled to do, and his contributions to Constable's "Edinburgh Magazine," and the "Literary Review," (of which his father was the proprietor), were the means of drawing public attention to writers who, with a single and glorious exception, were until then comparatively unknown and neglected. He was, in fact, one of the earliest critics of the present century who drew attention to the fact, that there were other dramatists of the time, (Massinger, Ben Jonson, Ford, Beaumont and Fletcher, Middleton, Marlow, and Webster), who, if subordinate to Shakspere, deserved to be rescued from the obscurity into which they had so unaccountably devolved. A graceful writer of verse himself, Mr. Collier proved himself well able to appreciate the merits of our old English dramatists, and to second successfully the efforts of such men as Headley, Ritson, T. Ellis, Hazlitt, and Lamb, in drawing attention to their writings. One of his earliest works, "The Poetical Decameron," a series of dialogues on our early poets, which contained much valuable information respecting them, was indeed exclusively devoted to this object; and was mainly instrumental in creating the taste which has now

become so general; the Helicon, in fact, from which Keats, Procter, and Tennyson have derived much of their inspiration. In his edition of "Dodsley's Old Plays" Mr. Collier added six dramas of very high merit, which had never been included in any previous edition of the work; and in a supplementary volume he published five additional plays of the time of Shakspere, which had escaped the attention of all former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" extended his reputation as an historian of literature, and helped to augment the taste he appeared to be so anxious to foster. The Duke of Devonshire and others opened their valuable libraries to his researches, and enabled him to compile his well-known "Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue;" and there was scarcely a collector of any note who did not mark his sense of his enthusiasm by throwing open his stores for his use. It was amongst the manuscripts of the late Lord Ellesmere's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the documents of which he has availed himself in his "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspere," a work which he followed up in 1836 by "New Particulars," and in 1839 by "Further Particulars," concerning the biography of our great dramatist. He has also edited several works, more or less connected with the same subject, for the Camden and Shakspere Societies, of both of which he is an officer. He was engaged for more than twenty years in making collections of materials for a new Life of Shakspere, published in 1842–44. The Royal Commission, established for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and management of the British Museum, evinced their sense of his qualifications by electing him their Secretary. He was, however, unable to carry out his plan for the speedy preparation of a catalogue. Meanwhile a pension on the civil list of 100*l.* per annum was conferred upon him, as a recognition of the services he has rendered to literature; and we may aver with truth, that there is no name upon that list better entitled to this royal mark of esteem than his. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Transactions he has been a frequent and valuable contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburgh Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company of Books entered for publication 1557–70," (1848); and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakspere," (1846).

COLLINS, WILKIE, Biographer and Novelist, the eldest son of the late William Collins, R.A., the well-known painter of *tableaux de genre*, was born in London in 1825. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. Geddes the painter, and is sister to Mrs. Carpenter, the best female portrait-painter of our time. Wilkie Collins was educated at a private school, and is chiefly known to the public by an admirable biography of his father, and a novel entitled "Antonina." He is also the author of "Basil," "After Dark," and a volume of prose sketches bearing the title of "Rambles beyond Railways." This work does not support the reputation which

attended the publication of "Antonina," still less that which he achieved in the excellent memoir of his father, which proceeded from his pen in 1848. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art, and took a prominent part in the amateur performances which were gotten up for its benefit. In 1857 he published "The Dead Secret," in 2 vols; and also a drama, entitled "The Frozen Deep," first produced at Tavistock House, Mr. Dickens, the author, and other amateurs, performing it with great success. It was afterwards brought out, with the same cast, at the Gallery of Illustration, for the benefit of the "Jerrold Fund," the Queen having previously witnessed a private representation of it at that place. Mr. Wilkie Collins put himself forward as a critic of art. He is, however, not dependent on literature for support, and can consequently afford, if it so likes him, to make hazardous experiments on the public taste.

COMBE, GEORGE, the great champion of Philosophical Phrenology, was born in Edinburgh in 1788. Mr. Combe was educated for the law; became a Writer to the Signet, as the Scottish attorneys are called, and practised for twenty-five years. The opinions of Gall and Spurzheim attracting his notice, he studied them, and being convinced that they had a basis in nature, he pursued the subject, and in 1819 published his observations in "Essays on Phrenology," under the title of "A System of Phrenology," in two vols. 8vo. He and others founded the "Phrenological Journal," which was afterwards conducted by his relative, Mr. Cox. In 1828 he published "The Constitution of Man, considered in relation to External Objects." This attracted great attention, and a Mr. Henderson subsequently bequeathed a sum of money to be expended in the production of a very cheap edition of the book. The novelty of this circumstance drew to the subject an additional amount of attention; the cheap edition was a *very* cheap edition; it sold; caught the ear of the people; edition after edition was exhausted, until, at length, it has been questioned whether any modern volume after "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has obtained a larger circulation: 90,500 copies of it have been printed in Great Britain, besides large sales in the United States. Translations have been made in German, French, and Swedish. Mr. Combe resides in Edinburgh.

COMTE, AUGUSTE, the founder of what is called the *Positive Philosophy*, was born in France, about the year 1797. His family was eminently catholic and monarchical, and he was educated at one of the French lyceums. As early as his fourteenth year he is said to have become conscious of the necessity of a complete political and social regeneration. About the same time he made the acquaintance of the celebrated St. Simon, and worked under him as one of his most active disciples. The coincidence in their point of view, viz. the necessity of a social renovation based upon a mental revolution, brought them together, and the personal ascendancy of

St. Simon seems to have subjugated Comte, who considered, however, that his own speculations were troubled and interrupted by their intercourse. In 1826 he was attacked by a brain fever, which ripened into insanity, but from which he recovered soon after the doctors had pronounced him incurable. But his opponents appear to have been of the opinion of his physicians, and held that his insanity tinctured his subsequent productions. He was for some time employed in teaching mathematics at the Ecole Polytechnique, where he was professor. This situation he afterwards lost, and is now dependent on little else than charity. Besides his official teachings, Comte has for many years been accustomed to deliver gratuitous lectures on sections of the Positive Philosophy, every Sunday for six months in the year. His writings, which are numerous, have been composed with incredible rapidity, the whole of the first volume of the "Positive Philosophy" (900 pages) having been written in three months. As a philosopher, Comte is a Materialist. "He resolutely ignores," remarks a recent critic, "the entire spiritual side of man, and shuts philosophy up to the mere realm of sense. He looks to the realm of the finite to discern the infinite, and because he does not succeed, he denies the infinite altogether. Because he easily eliminates God from the domain of chemistry and mechanics, he concludes that he has also eliminated him from the domain of life. Because God is not a sensible fact, he infers that he is also a rational falsity." An epitome of his "Positive Philosophy" has been published in this country by Miss Harriet Martineau, as well as a more elaborate analysis by Mr. G. H. Lewes; but his doctrines, happily, make no progress here.

CONSTANTINE NICHOLÆWITCH, the second son and fourth child of the late Emperor Nicholas, is Grand Duke of Russia, titular and Grand Admiral of the Imperial Fleet. He was born on the 9th of September, (or the 21st, according to the old style, which Russia still retains,) 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service; his tutor being Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, who received this appointment when his Imperial Highness was only five years old. He has been trained to the best account by his mentor and friend, under whose orders the young Prince served, and acquired the rank of "Post-Captain in the Russian navy," which he subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, on his visit to England in 1847. In his character of Admiral he had arrested his elder brother, the present Emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship; for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. In 1848 the Grand Duke Constantine married the Princess Alexandria, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg; by whom he has issue. In addition to his title of Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is Commandant of the 4th Brigade of Infantry of the Guard; Colonel of the regiment of Hussars of the late Grand Duke Michael Paulo-

witch; a Member of the Council of Military Schools; and a Member of the Grand Council of the Empire. He has allied himself to the Muscovite national party, whose fanaticism brought about the late war with Russia. At the death of the Emperor Nicholas, it was feared that the Grand Duke Constantine might become the chief of the resistance, represented by the old Muscovite party against the moderate party, of which the new Czar Alexander had been considered the centre. The Emperor Nicholas, foreseeing the probability of commotion, had, however, caused the Grand Duke Constantine to take in his presence, on the Holy Gospels, an oath of fidelity and obedience to the heir of the throne; and when Nicholas saw that his end was approaching he called the two princes to his bedside, and before giving them his blessing made Constantine, in presence of his august mother, renew the oath of fidelity to his elder brother; and a few hours after the Emperor's death Constantine took the oath of allegiance, adding, that the latter might rely upon him under every circumstance. In 1857 the Grand Duke paid visits to the Courts of England and France.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, A.R.A., born 26th September, 1803, at Canterbury. His parents were in humble circumstances and wished to apprentice him to some trade, but having a strong desire to become an artist he objected, and was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gaining a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. Accident gained him an introduction to the scene-painter of the Canterbury Theatre, then in bad health; and this humble artist dying soon afterwards, Cooper succeeded him. He was then only seventeen; and for the next ten years he gained a moderate income, at times scene-painting, and at times a teacher of drawing. He had for some time studied at the British Museum and in the Angerstein Gallery, and subsequently at the Royal Academy; but at neither would his circumstances permit him to remain as long as his artistic need required. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, to seek fortune abroad, and literally "sketched his way" from the French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having there settled, he married and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape and the branch of art—animal-painting—which subsequently secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The Revolution of 1830 precipitated him and his family into difficulties, and forced his return to England. He first "exhibited" in the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1833. This picture attracted attention, and obtained him a commission from Mr. Vernon for the picture now in the Vernon Gallery. But it was not until about ten years later that

his admirable Cuyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," or returning; "Watering at Evening," or "Reposing" amid the serenity of a summer afternoon, attracted universal notice on the walls of the Academy. In 1845 he was elected Associate. During the last few years Mr. Lee and Mr. Cooper have frequently painted in friendly concert: the effect of many a quiet landscape by the former being not a little enhanced by a flock of sheep, or cluster of cattle, from the pencil of the latter.

COPE, CHARLES WEST, R.A., Painter, is the son of a drawing-master of Leeds, in which town he was born about 1815. Although by no means a first-rate painter, the elder Cope had a fine feeling for art, and was well acquainted with its theory. After the usual course of study under the late Mr. Sass, and at the Royal Academy, his son attracted, in the outset of his career, considerable notice by a "Holy Family," which, although in a great measure a cento from the old masters, was one of the most perfect little pictures ever painted by one so young. It was purchased out of the British Institution, by no less distinguished a connoisseur than the late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to high repute has been hastened by the favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures are referable to the two distinct classes, to which he has throughout proved constant — Historical and "Domestic;"—domestic treated in a larger manner than is common. "Hagar and Ishmael," (1836), alternated with "The Cronies," (1837); "Paolo and Francesca," (1837); with "Osteria di Campagna, near Rome," (1838), and the "Flemish Mother," (1839). A visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. The pictures which followed indicate little of Continental influence:—"Help thy Father in his Age," (1840); "Alms-Giving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood," (1841). Subjects suggested, and often happily, by the Poets, have always been favourites with him:—The "Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith; "Hope—'Her silent watch the anxious Mother keeps;'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush," (all in 1842); "The Cotter's Saturday Night," (1843). In the summer of the latter year his cartoon, the "First Trial by Jury," gained a prize of 300*l.* in the Westminster Hall competition, and the painter's fortune was made. Of the three who received that award, he proved the only one to retain a firm footing in the same course. In the Fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescos destined to adorn the New House of Lords. His election as Associate of the Academy swiftly followed in the same year. In 1845 his sample cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, were approved of. That subject was in due time successfully executed. To it succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of

Cardinal Wolsey." He attained to the full degree of R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace were given:—"Griselda's First Trial," "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," etc. While these ambitious and ably-executed works were in progress, others in the Domestic class have proceeded from his easel:—the "Young Mother," (1846); "Girl at Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation," (1847); "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso," (1848); "Fireside Musings," and the "First-born," (1849); "Milton's Dream," (1850); "Creeping like Snail unwillingly to School," and "Florence Cope at Dinner-time," (1852). Mr. Cope's love of children and habit of looking toward his own hearth for his best inspiration, as indicated by many of these titles and by many another "Study of a Child's Head," are pleasantly manifested in some of his very latest pictures: "Baby's Turn," (1854), and "The Friends," and two boys regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The technical mastery and native powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia," (of 1850), or his compositions in fresco; a medium of which he has so happily conquered the difficulties.

CORBOULD, EDWARD HENRY, one of the most skilful of our Water-colour Painters who have devoted themselves to figure subjects. In this class his works have for years formed prominent attractions at the exhibitions of the New Water-Colour Society, of which he is a leading member. The times of Chivalry, viewed on the picturesque side,—their movement and bustle, striking pageants, captivating effects of architecture and costume, have yielded an unfailing supply of congenial material for Mr. Corbould's dexterous art. History, in fact, is treated by him in the spirit of Romance; and that new admiration for Gothic times—one of the characteristics of our age—of which Scott was the popular exponent, and which, commencing at externals, is now advancing to deeper matters. In earlier years Mr. Corbould was much employed in book illustrations. In 1843 he mingled with the throng of competitors in Westminster Hall; sent in with others a colossal cartoon, and was adjudged a prize of 100*l.* under the second award. Essays in fresco from his hand followed; the whole concluding with a colossal "Historic" oil-painting (1847). The subject of each attempt, as might have been anticipated, leaned to romance as much as to history:—The "Plague of London, 1344;" "Fair Rosamond;" "William of Eynesham reciting valiant deeds before a chivalrous court." At the exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society (1854), the "Destruction of the Idols at Basle," with its numerous and effective groups of animated burghers in picturesque obsolete garb, represented the artist characteristically as ever, and in undiminished force.

CORMENIN, M., an eminent French Political Writer, was born in 1789. At the age of twenty-two he was called by Napoleon to the Council of State. He was made a Baron by Louis XVIII., and

a Viscount by Charles X. He was a member of the Chamber from 1828 to 1846, and in all these positions distinguished himself as much by independence of character as by the originality of his genius. Cormenin is by profession an *avocat;* in politics he has found himself opposed to every party in turn in which egotism, privilege, or administrative rapacity, was to be resisted; but the cause of social and political progress has no more consistent friend than he. He has written the best treatise on administrative law yet published in France; his "Book of Orators" is the delight of all Frenchmen who can read. Logic, humour, and profound knowledge, combine to make him, perhaps, the most powerful writer in France.

CORNELIUS, PETER VON, one of the most distinguished of the modern German Artists, was born at Düsseldorf, September 16, 1787. He received his first instruction at the academy in his native town, under the direction of Langer. But his genius soon led him to adopt a path of his own, and taught him to seek and appropriate the deep significance of the works of the older masters, then too much neglected. He was wont to make drawings after Marc Antonio's copperplates, by which he was introduced to the spirit of Raffaelle's art. In his nineteenth year he executed, in the cupola of the old church of Neuss, a painting which is still worthy of notice. In 1810 he gave a striking proof of his great talents and creative imagination, in a series of designs for Goethe's "Faust," and the series of pictures from the "Niebelungen Lied," both of which have been engraved. The first visit of Cornelius to Rome, whither he went in 1811, had a decided influence upon his artistic education. Here he perceived still more clearly, in common with Overbeck and other artists of kindred genius, the lofty meaning of the great masters of Italy; while commissions for great works gave scope for the unfolding of the ripest talents. For the villa of Bartholdy, the residence of the Prussian consul-general, Cornelius furnished two cartoons: "Joseph Interpreting the Dream," and the "Recognition of Joseph's Brethren." The general admiration excited by these compositions procured for the painter a commission to adorn the villa of the Marchese Massini with a series of pictures from the Italian poets. He had already furnished designs from the "Divina Commedia," when another magnificent commission reached him from the Crown-prince of Bavaria. The pictures from Dante were never completed, yet they were engraved in outline, and published with explanations by Dällinger. In 1819 Cornelius left Rome to begin the new works at Münich, and at the same time assumed the direction of the Düsseldorf Academy, which he reorganised. His labours were now divided between these two places. He gathered about him a large circle of young artists, whom he instructed and employed, many of whom followed him in his annual journeys between Münich and Düsseldorf, in order to perfect themselves in fresco-painting. In 1825 he was appointed by the King of Bavaria, Director of the Academy at Münich. Here, during the interval from 1820 to 1841, Cornelius executed those colossal works

which will carry his name down to the remotest posterity. First were the great frescos in the halls of the Glyptothek, which were painted from his cartoons, partly by himself and partly by assistants. The subjects are the stories of the Grecian gods and heroes. The antechamber contains representations of some of the myths of Hesiod; one hall has the history of the gods; another that of the Trojan war. In the former is depicted the intercourse between gods and men, the victory of love over rude nature, as well as over the gods, and the triumph of soul, even over the ruler of Olympus. The hall of the Trojan war contains the most important scenes of that conflict; and among the arabesques are intimations of the other Grecian heroic legends. The compositions in this hall are truly magnificent. The whole work was completed in 1830. Another comprehensive work was contemporaneous: the representations from the history of the Christian revelation, which cover the walls and ceilings of the great Ludwig's-church, built for this express purpose, and are carried on, in profound symbolic vision, from the "Incarnation of Christ" to the "Judgment Day." The "Judgment" is not only a fine composition, but is also the largest picture in the world; for Michael Angelo's "Judgment," in the Sistine chapel, is of less extent. Some of the cartoons for this great work were executed in Rome, where Cornelius went again in 1833. Besides these, he furnished the designs for the frescos in the corridor of the Pinothek, of which the subject is the history of modern art, from its revival in the middle ages up to the present time. In these pictures the chief representatives of art appear in characteristic action. In 1841 Cornelius was invited to Berlin by the King of Prussia. At Münich a considerable school was labouring, partly in his spirit, and partly developing itself in an independent manner. Cornelius was, by this invitation, placed in a position to give a direction to art, and to found a school in this third place. His oil-picture of "Christ in Hades" did not meet in the Prussian capital with the favour which was subsequently accorded to his more successful creations: the design was pronounced superior to the execution. His masterpiece at Berlin is the decoration of the Campo Santo. The painter's wonderful acquaintance with Scripture, and his facility in treating religious subjects, has filled this work with an almost exhausting profusion of figures from the Old and New Testaments, and with hints from the antique myths. The whole work has been engraved in eleven sheets (1848), to which, as a supplementary sheet, is added the admirable cartoon of the "Four Horsemen," from the Apocalypse. Contemporaneously with this gigantic work, which the painter executed with all his youthful imagination and vigour, and of which some of the cartoons were drawn at Rome in 1845, Cornelius furnished the manifold designs for the "Shield of Faith," which the King of Prussia sent, as godfather, to the Prince of Wales. He also bore a leading part in the execution of Schinkel's plan for the decoration of the antechamber of the Museum at Berlin, and, moreover, furnished many designs for important medals, and other similar works. Cornelius

possesses a genius of the most poetic amplitude; an inexhaustible wealth of the noblest forms enables him to give full expression to his ideas; while his carefully-elaborated principles of style never allow him to overstep the proper boundaries of art.

COTTA, BERNHARD, a distinguished German Geologist, was born at Little-Gillbach, October 24, 1808. His father directed his attention at an early age towards the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed Professor in 1842. His first production, "The Dendroliths" (1832), gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was undertaken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a *collaborateur*. During this time he published "Geognostic Wanderings" (1836–38), the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology" (1839 and 1849), besides several minor essays. He also published four volumes of the "Year-Book for Forest and Agricultural Affairs of the Academy at Tharande" (1842–47), and his intimacy with Noel having led him to the study of phrenology, he translated Chevenix's "History and Nature of Phrenology." At the conclusion of the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1849 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps" (1850). In geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains" (1851), in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with the natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos" (1848–51), he extends this theory into the organised kingdoms. According to this theory the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical idea. He has written many treatises in addition to those above cited, with the design of popularising, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

COUSIN, VICTOR, the most eminent of living French Metaphysical Philosophers, was born in Paris in 1791. He was for some time a tutor at the Ecole Normale, where he subsequently held the professorship of Philosophy. In 1812 he published his celebrated French translation of Plato, and in 1815 was appointed by Royer Collard to deliver lectures on the History of Philosophy in the "Faculté des Lettres" of the University. On the return of Napoleon from Elba he enrolled himself in the Royalist

volunteers, but the misuse of restored power disgusted him with the Bourbons, and he was often heard to lament from the professorial chair the lost freedom of his nation. This conduct, and the enthusiastic applause it called forth from his hearers, drew upon him the attention of the Government, and in 1820 he received peremptory orders to discontinue his lectures. Restored thus to leisure, he applied himself to philosophical researches, and shortly afterwards published the inedited writings of Proclus, and a complete (and the best) edition of the works of Descartes in nine vols. He also conducted the education of the son of the Duke of Montobello, with whom, in 1834, he travelled in Germany. His freedom of speech made him there an object of suspicion, and at the instance of the Prussian Government he was arrested at Dresden, and carried to Berlin. After a brief imprisonment he was allowed to depart for Paris. In 1828 he was permitted to resume his lectures, and continued to deliver them until Louis Philippe made Guizot a minister, when Cousin, his friend, became Inspector-general of Education. In 1831 he visited Germany at the request of the Government, and next year published his celebrated report on the state of education among the population of that country. Under the brief administration of M. Thiers he was six months Minister of Public Instruction. The philosophical career of Cousin exhibits a singular progress through almost every leading metaphysical system. He started by teaching the existence of the *Ideas* of his favourite Plato, and then became the approving expositor of Scotch philosophy. Presently he was enthusiastic for Kant and the critical philosophy, which he abandoned for the Alexandrian Proclus, who, in turn, was forsaken for Hegel and Schelling. In his later works, M. Cousin justifies himself by professing an impartial and universal eclecticism, which seeks truth wherever it is to be found, and regards all good as but truth in an incomplete form. His published works, besides those already mentioned, are, "Philosophical Fragments," 1826; "New Fragments," 1829; "Cours de Philosophie Morale," of 1815–20, 6 vols. (including the "History of Modern Philosophy," the "Sources of Ideas," and the Sensational, the Scotch, and the Critical Schools), and the "Cours de Philosophie" of 1828–29, in three volumes. Cousin is also the translator of Tenneman's "History of Philosophy," (the abridgment), and editor of the complete works of Abelard.

CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE, Author, and Editor of the "Pictorial History of England," is the son of a schoolmaster, and was born in Fife in 1799. He was educated for the Church of Scotland at the University of St. Andrew, but did not take license as a preacher. After lecturing on poetry in Scotland, in 1824 he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. He was long employed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and Mr. Charles Knight. The work by which he was first favourably known, the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," written for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," and published anony-

mously, the "Pictorial History of England," and other works, were produced under his superintendence. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. He is author, besides the works mentioned, of "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth," 6 vols.; the "History of British Commerce from the Earliest Times," 3 vols.; "Spenser and His Poetry," 3 vols.; "Outlines of the History of the English Language," the "English of Shakespere," 1 vol.; and the "Romance of the Peerage," 4 vols.

CRANWORTH, ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, BARON, Lord High Chancellor of England, stands indebted for a niche among the "men of our time" rather to the notability of his position in the State than to any of those dazzling qualifications which have rendered some of his predecessors the observed of all observers. A sound constitutional lawyer, of moderate politics, and consistent public and private life, his fitness for the eminent office to which he has been raised has never been questioned. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, by a daughter of William Alexander, brother to the Earl of Caledon, and was born in 1790. He was educated, first, at Bury St. Edmunds, afterwards at Winchester, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he was elected a Fellow of Downing College, took his degree of B.A. in the same year, and became M.A. in 1815. In 1816 he was called to the bar, where his perseverance and the soundness of his judgment soon secured for him considerable practice. As a calm, dispassionate adviser and advocate, he commanded, not only the support of the public, but the respect of the bar. In 1832 he was appointed Queen's Counsel, and in 1834 Solicitor-General. Resigning in consequence of a change of ministers in that year, he was reappointed in 1835, and continued to hold that office until 1839, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. Lord Cranworth was one of the Commissioners for holding the Great Seal after the resignation of Lord Cottenham; was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir Launcelot Shadwell in 1850; raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth in December of the same year; and named one of the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in 1851. In 1852 his lordship was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England by Lord Aberdeen. Thus, with no very remarkable talents, and with no very memorable opportunity of displaying that legal acumen for which the world has given him credit, his lordship has risen in rapid succession to the highest honours of his profession. Lord Cranworth is an earnest Whig, but has never taken any violent part in politics. He speaks with some pride of having the blood of Nelson in his veins—his grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Hillborough, having married Alice Nelson, the aunt of the great Admiral Nelson. Of this lady Lord Cranworth's father was the eldest son. His motto, "*Post Nebula Phœbus*"—After

Clouds sunshine—has been more than realised by his career, which has been one of uninterrupted prosperity.

CRAWFORD, THOMAS, Sculptor, one of the most eminent of American artists, was born at New York in 1814. Early showing a passion for art, he placed himself under a wood-carver; in 1834 he went to Italy. After studying under Thorwaldsen, he, in 1839, produced his "Orpheus," which introduced him to general notice. In Rome he has remained, forming one in the little commonwealth of sculptors of all nations, who, tempted by its facilities for study, its elbow-room, and its supply of cheap marble, have made that city their adopted home. His works are characterised by *naïveté* of conception and finished execution. One of his most celebrated is the "Babes in the Wood." At the New Crystal Palace there are specimens of this artist,—"Flora," and the "Dancers;" two figures of children,—one gay, the other sorrowful. Crawford is at present engaged on a colossal monument to Washington, to be erected in America; an equestrian figure of the great American, with four figures of fellow-patriots around the pedestal.

CREASY, EDWARD SHEPHERD, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Professor of History in the University of London, and Author of several popular Historical Works, is the son of Edward Hill Creasy, the well-known auctioneer of Brighton, and proprietor of the "Brighton Gazette." He was born at Bexley in Kent, in 1812, and was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge. In the former he obtained, in 1831, the Newcastle Scholarship; and in the latter was elected Scholar of King's in 1832, and Fellow of the same college in 1834. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1837, and has been for several years a member of the Home Circuit. Mr. Creasy was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in the University of London in 1850. Of his principal work, the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," first published in 1851, there have been six editions, the last of which was called for in 1854. The "Rise and Progress of the British Constitution" was first published in 1834, and the second edition in 1855; of his "History of the Ottoman Turks," 2 vols., only one has yet been published. We think we also remember a book on the celebrities of Eton by Mr. Creasy. His work, the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," written in a popular and attractive style, is peculiarly acceptable at the present moment, as it brings into juxtaposition some of the greatest conflicts throughout the range of ancient and modern history. Mr. Creasy has, however, selected some of his battles rather with a view to their results than to the quantity of troops engaged in them, or to the precise number of the slain; and in this governing principle of selection he is fully borne out by the paragraph which he quotes from Hallam's well-known history, and which suggests that the relative importance of a battle must not be inferred from the number of troops engaged in it so much as from its ulti-

mate consequences to mankind. Professor Creasy married, in 1846, Mary, the second daughter of G. Cottam, Esq., civil engineer, by whom he has several children.

CRÉMIEUX, A., a French Legislator and ex-Minister of Justice under the Provisional Government of France in 1846. Crémieux is a Jew, but has always advocated perfect freedom of conscience. He was for years a member of the Chamber of Deputies before the Revolution overturned Louis-Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against Guizot. He was an energetic supporter of M. Duvergier d'Haurranne's annual motion for the exclusion of paid functionaries (the Ministers excepted) from the Chamber; and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the Game-law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, Crémieux gave it his most vigorous opposition; but, finding that the Ministers were resolved to carry it by means of their majority, he fought hard to procure the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure. In this aim he was successful; but the Peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Duchâtel made his memorable declaration, to the effect that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, Crémieux called out, "There is blood in this!" and he prophesied but too truly. It was he, also, who, encountering Louis-Philippe and the ex-Queen Amélie in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left." He then proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a Provisional Government.

CRESWELL, SIR CRESWELL, Judge, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and called to the bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1819. Having won for himself the rank of King's Counsel in 1834, and led the Northern circuit with an ability which acquired him high reputation, Mr. Creswell was, in 1837, elected to the House of Commons as member for Liverpool. He continued to represent that great commercial community till 1842, when, by the Government of Sir R. Peel, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas and invested with the rank of knighthood. Since his elevation to the bench, Mr. Justice Creswell has given signal proofs of his accuracy, his acuteness, and his quick wit. He is fourth son of Francis Easterly, Esq., of Blackheath, who, on marrying an heiress of John Creswell, Esq., of Creswell, took the surname of that ancient Northumbrian family.

CRESWICK, THOMAS, R.A., Painter, born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1811. First exhibited at the Academy in 1828:—Views in North Wales at first, then in Derbyshire and by the Wye. Mr. Creswick has united the perfection of aërial perspective in his distances with precision in the foregrounds. He seems to take

a secret pleasure in unravelling the mysteries of intricate groves as they overarch the trout-stream, of which he renders the evanescent form and colour with the hand of one who has spent many long summers of careful thought and observation amidst such scenes. The beholder has a perfect confidence in the painter whose happy gift it is to receive and translate nature with an admirable fidelity and truthfulness. Surely the landscape-painters ought to be amongst the happiest people in the world. As one looks at these charming works of Mr. Creswick, one fancies the painter happy in his serene occupation, amidst such beautiful scenery, tracing the course of the river, the forms of rocks, and the play of the sunshine amidst the leaves. Mr. Creswick was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and Royal Academician in 1851. One of his latest commissions has been an extensive one from the Messrs. Grundy of Manchester,—to paint a series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales, for publication in lithograph; a companion series to the "Lake Scenery," executed by Pyne for the same enterprising house. Mr. Creswick was one of the artists entrusted with the task of arranging the Gallery of Modern Paintings at the Manchester Exhibition in 1857.

CROKER, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN WILSON, Poet, Critic, and Politician, a leading contributor to the "Quarterly Review" from its commencement, and during the Tory domination Secretary to the Admiralty, was born in Galway, although of English descent, in 1780. His father, a junior member of an old Devonshire family, the Crokers of Lineham, which settled at Waterford at the beginning of the seventeenth century, held the office of Surveyor-General of that county, and was a man of considerable talent. His son was educated at the Dublin University, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1800. He was called to the Irish bar in 1802, and in 1807, having been retained as counsel at an election for Downpatrick, was eventually returned for that borough to Parliament; and from that date until 1832 held a seat in the House of Commons, for the last five years as the representative of his own University. For twenty one years he occupied the important office of Secretary to the Admiralty (from 1809 to 1830), and in 1828 was appointed a Privy Councillor. An accomplished and powerfully sarcastic debater, Mr. Croker was one of the most noticeable opponents of the Reform-Bill, which it was his firm belief would in due time revolutionise the country; and although a seat in the House of Commons was afterwards repeatedly pressed upon his acceptance, he strenuously refused to take any part in public affairs since the dissolution that followed that measure. For many years past, it has been the fashion to attribute every caustic and ill-natured article which has appeared in the "Quarterly Review" to his pen; and it was repeatedly averred, without contradiction, that he wrote the virulent attack on Lady Morgan, which appeared in an early number of the "Review." It has lately transpired that that article, as well as those bitterly malevolent reviews of Hazlitt, Hunt, and

some of their friends, were written by its editor, William Gifford, the most cantankerous critic of our time. The late scathing review in the "Quarterly" of the "Life and Letters of Thomas Moore" was avowedly from Mr. Croker's pen, and in his subsequent controversy with Lord John Russell on the subject he managed to have by far the best of the argument. It appeared from Lord John Russell's own showing, that whilst Moore was reviling Mr. Croker behind his back, he was asking personal favours at his hands, and addressing him in terms of sycophantic adulation. This correspondence, first published in the "Times," has been reprinted in a pamphlet. But to take Mr. Croker's literary efforts *seriatim*. His first publication, a volume called "Familiar Epistles to Frederick E. Jones, Esq.," gave earnest of the then power of sarcasm which characterises some of his more mature productions. It was succeeded by a short pamphlet, which, under the title of "An Intercepted Letter from Canton," gave a satirical picture of the city of Dublin. His next efforts were, "Songs of Trafalgar;" "The Battle of Talavera;" a "Sketch of Ireland, Past and Present;" "Letters on the Naval War with America;" "Stories from the History of England for Children," (the model, as Sir Walter Scott states in his preface, of the "Tales of a Grandfather;") "Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther;" "The Suffolk Papers;" "Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830;" a translation of Bassompierre's "Embassy to England;" editions of the "Letters of Lady Hervey," and of Lord Hervey's "Memoirs of the Reign of George the Second;" and an annotated edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson." Mr. Croker was subsequently engaged in editing, with the able assistance of Mr. P. Cunningham, a new edition of the works of Pope, with notes and literary illustrations. Besides his "Talavera" and his "Songs of Trafalgar," Mr. Croker wrote some very pleasing lyrical poems, of which his fine lines on the death of his friend, George Canning, are among the most successful. His contributions to the "Quarterly Review," if intermittent, have been tolerably frequent during the last thirty years. We hope some of these days to see his reviews collected in a separate publication, like those of Lord Jeffrey and Mr. Macaulay. They are comparatively entombed in their present form. Mr. Croker, who married early in life, had no family. He resided for several years at West Moulsey, in Surrey, where he drew to his "round table," in turn, most of the most distinguished men of his time. Mr. and Mrs. Croker were much beloved in the neighbourhood in which they resided, and he mixed, when his health permited, a great deal in society, from royalty downwards. Mr. Croker has had the honour of being lampooned by Mr. Disraeli through a three-volume novel, and is said to have been the author of a malignant exposition of Mr. Disraeli's pretensions in the "Quarterly Review." There was also a feud of some standing between Mr. Macaulay and the ex-Secretary; but nothing more deadly than "literary pellets" were ever exchanged between them. Mr. Croker was a gentleman of considerable conversational powers, and his knowledge on questions

connected with politics or the belles-lettres appeared to be almost universal. He had a peculiar talent for repartee, apart from the buffoonery which is now the vogue in literary circles. He was once asked by a blue-stocking countess if he had brought out any new work. "Nothing," he replied, "since the last Mutiny Act."

CROLY, THE REV. GEORGE, LL.D., Poet, Littérateur, and Biblical Critic, was born in Dublin about 1785, and was educated at Trinity College, in that city. His earliest and latest literary efforts have been satires: "The Times," published about 1818, and the "Modern Orlando," in 1854. One of his earliest journalistic employments was that of dramatic critic to the "New Times," a journal which has long since been gathered to the "tomb of all the Capulets." The Reverend Doctor has, in the course of his long literary career, displayed great versatility of talent. He has written poetry, serious and comic, tragedies and comedies, satire and panegyric, sermons and songs, novels and newspapers, and all of them well. His most considerable poems were "Paris in 1815," a vigorous and spirited description of the works of art in the Louvre, previous to their dispersion after the surrender of Paris; and "The Angel of the World," a poem of great vigour, if sometimes a little magniloquent. Dr. Croly has written a great number of very stirring lyrics, some illustrative of gems from the antique; others having reference to the domestic affections; and the rest of a religious character. His novels, "Tales of the Great St. Bernard," "Salathiel," and "Marston," are among the best works of fiction of our time, and have been widely popular. He was one of the first contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine;" the editor of the "Universal Review;" and, for some years, the writer of the leading articles of the "Britannia," a weekly Conservative newspaper, of Protectionist principles. He is a somewhat unsparing critic. Doctor Croly is the Rector of St. Stephen's with Benets, Walbrook, and has the reputation of being an eloquent and impressive preacher. He stands indebted for his present living to Lord Brougham, to whose opinions he was at one period opposed, having been throughout life an earnest, zealous, and consistent Conservative. Among the voluminous writings of Dr. Croly may be enumerated, "Cataline," a tragedy; "Pride shall have a Fall," a comedy; a piquant "Life of Edmund Burke;" and a volume on the Apocalypse. The Doctor is a ripe scholar, and was in his early days an excellent musician. One of his sons, a young gentleman of remarkable promise (an officer in the East India Company's service), fell gloriously in battle in the campaign against the Sikhs. A collected edition of Doctor Croly's poetry was published by Blackwood and Sons several years ago.

CROWDER, SIR RICHARD BURDEN, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, eldest son of the late William Henry Crowder, Esq., of Montagu Place, London, was born in the metropolis in 1790. Having been educated at Eton and at Trinity College,

Cambridge, Mr. Crowder was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1821, and went the Western circuit. In 1837 he attained to the dignity of Queen's Counsel, and in 1846 (having meantime been an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Winchester) he was appointed Recorder of Bristol. In 1854, Mr. Crowder was returned to the House of Commons as member for Liskeard, and continued to represent that place till April 1854, when he became a puisne justice of the Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Crowder has been counsel for the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate to the Fleet; and he is a Deputy-Lieutenant of Cornwall.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, a popular Artist, whose works have afforded boundless amusement, was born in London about the year 1794. His father was an artist of ability, who sometimes etched caricatures, and a taste for the humorous was early developed in the son. His first desultory practice was without any intention of becoming an artist, his wish being to go to sea; but after the death of his father, being unwilling to leave his mother and sister, he thought of the stage, — and about this time he played at the Haymarket for the benefit of a friend, — but some sketches coming by accident under the notice of a publisher, he engaged in the illustration of children's books, song-books, and cheap drolleries, which led to political and other caricatures. He was admitted to the Royal Academy as a student, but at that time it was much crowded. Fuseli told him he must "fight for a place," and finding also that the illustrative figures were ill-placed for a somewhat short sight, he attended only one course, making, we believe, not one drawing. He now made caricatures for "The Scourge," and before he was twenty published, in conjunction with a literary man named Earle, a half-crown periodical called "The Meteor." This failed after a few months, from his coadjutor's negligent habits. On his own part, we believe, no publication was ever delayed for want of punctuality. From this time he was engaged in producing caricatures, published by Humphrey of St. James's Street, Sidebotham of the Strand, Johnson of Cheapside, Fores of Piccadilly, and others; and at a later period formed a connexion with Mr. Hone, whose political squibs he illustrated with a force and spirit that drew crowds round every window in which they were exhibited. "The House that Jack built," "The Man in the Moon," "The Political Showman at Home," "The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "Non mi Ricordo," "A Slap at Slop," were among them, and are still vividly remembered by the elder half of the present generation; the leading plans and ideas, as well as the illustrations, often originating with himself. He had at an early period contemplated a series of pictures to show the evil, and sometimes fatal, consequences to young men of what is called "seeing life;" but not being sufficiently familiar with oil-painting, he used his designs, assisted by his brother Robert, in telling a story in a series of plates, which were written to by Pierce Egan, under the title of "Life in London." The book obtained great popularity, but the moral of his

idea was so much lost sight of, that before the work was finished he left it in disgust. "Life in Paris" followed this, and a series of plates in a collection of facetiæ called the "Humourist." He was next engaged in executing etchings for a series of volumes of popular German stories, which contributed considerably to his reputation for humour. The "Points of Humour" followed these, and became the occasion of a favourable eulogium on his talents in "Blackwood's Magazine." His fame as an illustrator of books was now complete, and his assistance came to be considered indispensable to every work pretending to humour. Among those for which he furnished designs may be mentioned Grimm's "German Popular Stories," "Mornings at Bow Street," "Peter Schlemihl," "Italian Tales," "Hans of Iceland," "Tales of Irish Life," "Punch and Judy," "Tom Thumb," "John Gilpin," "The Epping Hunt," "Three Courses and a Dessert," etc.; in all of which the ludicrous was irresistibly apparent. To these may be added "Illustrations of Phrenology," "Illustrations of Time," "Scraps and Sketches," "My Sketch-Book," the plates to the original editions of "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," "The Tower of London," etc. Nor must that mine of humour, the "Comic Almanack," which for so many years added fresh enjoyment to the festivities of the Christmas season, be omitted. But it is impossible to enumerate all his works, and equally impossible to obtain a collection of them. A few years before Laman Blanchard's death, Cruikshank embarked with him in a periodical entitled "The Omnibus;" and his illustrations of "The Old Sailors," "Greenwich Hospital," are among the happiest of his attempts. No one could sketch "a Jack" of the old school, pigtail and all, like George Cruikshank. Some of them date far back, and he may justly be considered the originator of the style of illustration prevailing at the present day. A vein of moral reproof, directed against excess in drinking, is early traceable in his works; in "Sunday in London," "The Gin Shop," "The Gin Juggernaut," "The Upas Tree," "The Pillars of a Gin Shop," etc. But among his latest works, eight prints, representing the evils of drunkenness in all their hideousness, and published under the title of "The Bottle," have been most successful. This work threw him among the Teetotallers, whose arguments completed a conviction that the plan of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is the only means for effecting a thorough reformation in society; and he is now amongst the most earnest, frequent, and devoted advocates of "Teetotalism," his speeches invariably teeming with happy and amusing observations. He has latterly turned his attention to oil-painting, and contributed to the Exhibitions of the British Institution and the Royal Academy; among which are "Disturbing a Congregation," "A New Situation," "Dressing for the Day," possessing much humour; two illustrations of "Tam o'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom the Weaver," "Grimaldi being Shaved," "Cinderella," "A Runaway Knock," "A Fairy Ring," etc.; showing that in an extended practice of this branch of art he would have had as much success as has attended his other exer-

tions. He possesses considerable dramatic versatility, and was associated with Mr. Charles Dickens in amateur performances for organising the Guild of Literature and Art for benevolent and other purposes. It need only be added, in the words of the late Samuel Phillips, that "George is popular amongst his associates. His face is an index of his mind. There is nothing anomalous about him and his doings. His appearance, his illustrations, his speeches, are all alike—all picturesque, artistic, full of fun, feeling, geniality, and quaintness. His seriousness is grotesque, and his drollery is profound. He is the prince of living caricaturists, and one of the best of men."

CUBITT, SIR WILLIAM, Engineer (knighted for his share in the construction of the Great Exhibition), was born in Norfolk in 1785. At a very early period he was practically occupied in the working of his father's flour-mill. He was then apprenticed to a joiner, and becoming a very superior handicraftsman, rapidly took a good position as a maker of agricultural implements. Within a short time he became a millwright, not only being engaged practically in the erection of machinery, but being much consulted on the subject. About this period (1807) he invented the self-regulating windmill-sails, now so generally used. He ultimately became connected with Messrs. Ransome and Son, of Ipswich, whose agricultural implements are so well known. The transition from his usual occupation with that firm to the practice of general engineering was natural. Accordingly he was extensively engaged in all description of works, among which may be mentioned the erection of gas-works at the earliest period of the introduction of the system, and the invention of the treadmill for gaols and houses of correction. His reputation increasing with his engagements, it became necessary for him to remove to the metropolis, which he did in 1826, and since that period there is scarcely a port, harbour, dock, navigable river, or canal in the United Kingdom, with which he has not been in some way connected. The South Eastern Railway from London to Dover was designed and executed by him, and many improvements which he introduced into this work have since been generally adopted. He there also entertained the bold project of blowing away the face of the Round Down cliff, which he successfully executed by exploding 18,000 lbs. of gunpowder in one blast, precipitating nearly a million tons of chalk cliff into the sea. The great landing-stage at Liverpool, the deck of which is nearly one acre in extent, is a unique example of his works. As Consulting Engineer to the Great Northern Railway, he has materially contributed to the production of one of the best lines in England. One of his last public works was the superintendence of the construction of the Palace for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, which he undertook at the pressing instance of his coadjutors in the Royal Commission, and his valuable services have been recognised in a marked manner by the Queen and Prince Albert.

CULLEN, PAUL, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, is by birth an Irishman, but left his native country at an early age to reside in Rome, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Director of the Irish department of the Papal Government. The death of Dr. Crolly, titular Archbishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a difference of opinion amongst the Irish suffragans as to the nomination of his successor. This want of harmony gave Pio Nono an opportunity of appointing a tried Ultramontanist in the room of the elect of the National Church; and Paul Cullen was consecrated Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland on February 24, 1850. The prelate lost no time in making good his authority in the national affairs, and in a "pastoral" condemned the mixed system of education represented by the government schools and newly-founded colleges; supporting his denunciations by appeals to the supreme and unquestionable dicta of the Pope. Passive and implicit obedience to the see of Rome has been the key-note of all the publications and addresses of this priest, who has as yet failed to take the usual oath of allegiance to the sovereign of these realms. Dr. Cullen aspires to be a scientific as well as an ecclesiastical authority, having written a work affirming the immobility of the earth, on the ground of his interpretation of theological records! If confidence be an element of success, the Pope must be held happy in having an agent who expects to refute the demonstrations of Copernicus and Kepler by such evidence.

CUMMING, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., Minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, a most voluminous and popular author of devotional and controversial works, and, as a preacher, enjoying almost as much popularity as any other pulpit orator in London in the present day, is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, Nov. 10, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833, and has been preaching in the same place to an increasing and now fashionable congregation, which is so numerous that it is impossible for a stray hearer to find accommodation, and even the passages are always crowded with eager listeners. The same popularity follows the Doctor on his platform appearances, where he is distinguished for his determined enmity to the Papacy—a subject on which he never tires of expatiating. Dr. Cumming had the distinction of preaching before Her Majesty at Balmoral, and the sermon was afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." His publications are much too numerous to be separately mentioned in this place. Amongst the most popular are,—"Apocalyptic Sketches, Lectures on the Book of Revelation," "Daily Life," "Voices of the Night," "Voices of the Day," etc. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Church of Scotland, and opposed alike the principle and policy of those who felt it their duty to secede in 1843 and form a denomination of Presbyterian Dissenters in that part of the island.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, Author and Critic, the eldest son of Allan Cunningham the poet—"Honest Allan," as the late Sir Walter Scott loved to designate him—was born in Pimlico, on the 7th of April, 1816, and was educated at a private school. He is the author of that most useful and instructive publication, "The Handbook of London," the largest and most important of the series of Handbooks to which the enterprise of Mr. Murray has given birth. He is also the editor of the new editions of the works of Goldsmith, and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," which have issued from the same press. Mr. Cunningham was appointed by the late Sir Robert Peel, as a mark of his esteem for the talents of his father, to a clerkship in the Audit Office in 1834, and in 1854 was made a chief clerk of that department of the public service. He has been engaged with Mr. John Wilson Croker on a new edition of Pope, intended to form part of that cheap edition of the British standard authors which was projected by Mr. Murray, and of which Johnson's "Lives" and the "Works" of Goldsmith form such important instalments. Mr. Cunningham is best known to the public by his valuable "Handbook of London;" but is the author or editor of several other works, of which the following is the order of publication: "The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden," with large selections from his poetical works (1833); "Songs of England and Scotland," 2 vols. 1835;—this has often been ascribed (erroneously, of course) to Allan Cunningham, who had published a collection of the "Songs of Scotland," in 4 vols.;—the single-volume editions of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," with additional lives and specimens, 1841; "The Handbook to Westminster Abbey," 1842; "The Life of Inigo Jones," for the Shakspere Society, 1848; "The Handbook of London," 2 vols. 1849; second edition in 1 vol. 1850; "Modern London," 1851; Prefatory Memoir of J. M. W. Turner to John Burnet's "Turner and his Works," 1852; "The Story of Nell Gwynn," 1852; "The Works of Oliver Goldsmith," for Murray's "Library of British Classics," 4 vols. 1854; and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," for the same work, 3 vols. 1854; and the "Letters of Horace Walpole," 1857. Mr. Cunningham has also been a large contributor to periodical literature, to "Fraser's Magazine," the "Athenæum," "Household Words," "Notes and Queries," etc.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, D.D., Principal of the New College, Edinburgh, was born at Dunse, Berwickshire, in October 1805, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the ministry in connexion with the Church of Scotland. He greatly distinguished himself as a student, and shortly after receiving license to preach was, in 1830, ordained assistant and successor to the Rev. Dr. Scott at Greenock. His highly intellectual powers were soon recognised, and he received an invitation from the Town Council of Glasgow, the patrons, to become minister of one of the churches in that city; which, however, he declined. He was after-

wards translated to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, where he remained till the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843. He took a prominent part in the discussions and controversies which led to that event, so memorable in the ecclesiastical annals of Scotland; and after the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, he was appointed to succeed him as Principal of the New College, instituted at Edinburgh in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland, in which he has from the first been one of the leading members. Dr. Cunningham has a highly logical mind, and is a most effective platform speaker. His popularity among those who attend his classes is unbounded, whilst his influence in the Church of which he is so distinguished an ornament is, from his position, attainments, and character, naturally very great.

CUSTINE, ARISTOLPHE, MARQUIS DE, a French Novelist, Poet, and Traveller, was born in Paris in 1793. His first work appeared anonymously in 1828, then followed "Mémoires et Voyages" (1830); letters descriptive of travels in Switzerland, Calabria, England, and Scotland; a tragedy in verse, "Beatrice Cenci" (1833), which was acted but a single time; a romance, "Le Monde comme il est" (1835), "L'Espagne sous Ferdinand VII." (1838), "Ethel," a romance (1839), and "Romuald, ou la Vocation" (1848). His chief work, however, is "La Russie in 1839" (1843, third edition in 1846), which has also called forth a number of works in reply to its representations.

CZARTORYSKI, ADAM, PRINCE, a distinguished Polish Nobleman, was born January 14, 1770. He took an active part in the affairs of his country as early as the period of Kosciusko's attempt to liberate her from Russian domination. After the partition of Poland in 1795, he and his brother were sent to St. Petersburg, by command of Catherine II., as hostages. Here Alexander was so charmed with the noble and manly character of the young Pole, that he became his intimate friend, and upon his accession to the throne appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which post Czartoryski conducted himself with so much prudence, that the envy which was at first excited soon gave way. In 1805 he subscribed, in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain. He then demanded his dismissal, but nevertheless accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously assisted at the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Tilsit he retired almost entirely from public life, declaring that his connexion with Russia was only to be referred to the person of the emperor. When the war broke out in 1812, he was again by the side of Alexander, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1814. In 1815 he was appointed Senator-palatine of the kingdom, and in 1817 married the Princess Anna-Sapieha. He attended the first Diet, and spoke boldly in favour of a constitution; but all his hopes were disappointed. In 1821, some students of the University of Wilna, of which he was curator, were accused of revolutionary movements,

and in spite of his efforts sixty of them were imprisoned without trial, many of the sons of the first families were drafted as soldiers into the Russian regiments, and others were banished to Siberia and the military colonies. Czartoryski thereupon resigned his post. When the Revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of his country. He was appointed President of the Provisional Government, and summoned the Diet to meet on the 18th of December, 1830. On the 30th of January, 1831, he was placed at the head of the national government, and offered half of his property for the service of his country. After the terrible days of August 15 and 16 he resigned his post, but served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost he made his escape, and reached Paris, where he has since resided, and busied himself for the benefit of his homeless countrymen. He was expressly excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland were confiscated. During the Polish insurrection of 1846 his Gallician estates were put under sequestration by the Austrian Government, but this was removed in the spring of 1848. In March of that year he issued a proclamation, urging the German representatives to unite with those of France to demand the restoration of Poland. In April, 1848, he enfranchised the peasants upon his estate of Sieniawa, in Gallicia, and gave them their possessions in fee.

D.

DALE, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Vicar of St. Pancras, a Poet, and the author of numerous popular and valuable works, has, on several grounds, a peculiar claim to an honourable mention in these pages. He was born at Pentonville, London, on the 22d of August, 1797. Three years afterwards he had the misfortune to be deprived of his mother, and his father having contracted a second marriage, went out to the West Indies as editor of a public journal, where he soon fell a victim to the climate, leaving his son at a very early age to battle with the world as best he might. The watchful Eye that letteth not a sparrow fall to the ground unnoted, however, appears to have protected him. In 1805, through the kindness of friends, a presentation was obtained for him to Christ's Hospital, where he acquired, under the late Dr. Trollope, an excellent classical education, and was treated with especial kindness by the head-master. Many of the most eminent men of our time—Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Richards, Scholefield, and Middleton, among others—have been delighted to acknowledge a similar obligation to this institution, and to refer their success in life to the

opportunities of acquiring knowledge which they improved under its roof. To the category of its "worthies" must now be added the name of Dale, who, under peculiar disadvantages in the outset of his career, has won his way to a position to which no aristocratical influence, however powerful, could have elevated him. In 1817 Mr. Dale entered himself of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and in the autumn of the subsequent year published his "Widow of Nain." This volume was followed at brief intervals by "The Outlaw of Taurus" and "Irad and Adah, a Tale of the Flood." It is a gratifying circumstance, that to the success of his first literary venture (which passed through six editions in a very short time) Mr. Dale was indebted for the means of prosecuting his studies at Cambridge; whilst it introduced him to the notice of several influential persons, afterwards his firmest friends, to some of whom he was indebted for much of the success which attended his subsequent efforts in tuition. The popular verdict was in this instance fully ratified by the periodical critics of the day, who were unanimous in its praise. Two of the prime objects of the young poet's aspirations were to enter the Church, and to distinguish himself by his pen. One of these desires had already been accomplished, and the achievement of the other was close at hand. Mr. Dale was ordained in 1822, and obtained priest's orders in 1823 from the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London. In 1822 he took his degree of B.A., and in 1826 that of M.A. In 1819 Mr. Dale married the amiable and accomplished daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Richardson, the much-respected bookseller and publisher of Cornhill; the bride being little more than seventeen years of age. Soon after his marriage Mr. Dale opened an academy for a select number of pupils, in the first instance at Greenwich, and subsequently in the large and commodious house at Beckenham which was formerly the residence of Lady Byron; where his success soon surpassed his most sanguine anticipations. It was a beautiful sight to watch the affectionate reverence of these children — some of them separated thousands of miles from their parents — for their young mistress, and her loving anxiety in turn to promote their comfort and happiness. Mr. Dale's first curacy was that of St. Michael, Cornhill, which he held for nearly three years; and his first testimonial, in the shape of a handsome piece of plate, was presented to him on his removal to the assistant preachership of St. Bride's in 1826. The congregation of St. Michael had increased during his ministry from thirty to three hundred persons; and, by a singular coincidence, the number of communicants on his last Sunday was the same as that which attended him at his first. Mr. Dale became Assistant-Preacher of St. Bride's in 1826; was appointed Evening Lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in 1828; Minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark Hill, in 1830; and Vicar of St. Bride's in 1835. In 1828 he accepted a Professorship of English Language and Literature at the London University, which he held for two years, but resigned in 1830; and from 1836 to

1839 he held a similar office in King's College. The omission of religious instruction from the plan of the London University is understood to have had something to do with Mr. Dale's resignation. The circumstances which attended his appointment to St. Bride's, and in 1843 to a canonry of St. Paul's, reflect the highest credit on the great statesman whose calamitous loss to his country has been so universally deplored. In the early part of 1835, the vicarage of St. Bride's having become vacant, Mr. Dale had the gratification to receive the following letter from the late Sir Robert Peel, then First Lord of the Treasury:—"Whitehall Gardens, January 3d, 1835. Sir,—Being desirous of placing in the parish of St. Bride's a resident clergyman of high character, and eminent as a preacher, I beg leave to make you the offer of the living. I know not whether the appointment will be an object to you or not; but it will be gratifying to you, I am sure, to receive an offer dictated solely by consideration of your professional and general character. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Robert Peel."—What a contrast does such conduct present to the nepotism of those statesmen who distribute the whole of the patronage at their disposal, whether in the army, navy, civil service, or the church, without the slightest reference to desert, among their own friends and aristocratical connexions! until the country is degraded and weighed down by the indolence or incompetency of their *protégés*. We frequently hear of Bishops—ay, and Archbishops too—conferring, without the slightest regard for professional merit, the most lucrative Church preferment in their gift upon their own relatives and friends; of Premiers who, rather than miss an opportunity of providing for an importunate aristocratical dependant, will jeopardy the lives of thousands, nay, risk the total discomfiture of our arms, rather than apportion to the man who will best perform its duties some important office in the executive. Alas that Sir Robert Peel should have been almost the only exception, as a statesman, to the grasping and nepotic spirit of our rulers! but that such is the fact, no man who has noted the audacious corruptness with which the most important offices in Church and State have been conferred upon persons unworthy or incapable of adequately performing their duties can entertain a doubt. We might enumerate a host of cases in which Sir Robert Peel sternly refused the applications of the most influential members of the aristocracy for appointments which he *volunteered* to perfect strangers from among the middle classes; on whose activity, intelligence, and good faith he felt he might repose entire confidence. But where, in high places, may we hope to meet with a similar amount of conscientiousness? Nor was Sir Robert content to limit himself to a single mark of favour towards those who had earned a title to his respect. He continued to watch their progress; and, having measured their deserts in their new and enlarged sphere of action, rewarded their zeal and efficiency from time to time, as occasion might arise, with further advancement. Thus, after a close ob-

servation of the manner which Mr. Dale had deported himself in the onerous post to which he had promoted him, he wrote him the following admirable letter, tendering for his acceptance, as a reward for the manner in which he had performed his duties at St. Bride's, a Canonry of St. Paul's; and this without the slightest personal acquaintance with, or solicitation from, Mr. Dale:—"Whitehall, October 19th, 1843. Sir,—When in power in 1835, I appointed you the Minister of an important and populous district of the metropolis, in the confident expectation that your appointment would promote the spiritual welfare of that district. My expectation in this respect has been fully justified; and I have had the satisfaction of receiving ample testimony to the zeal and ability with which you have discharged the duties of a parish minister. For the purpose of rewarding your successful exertions, and of encouraging others in the faithful discharge of their sacred functions, I have recommended to Her Majesty that you should be selected for the vacant Canonry of St. Paul's, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the recommendation. I am, Sir, your faithful servant, ROBERT PEEL,"—Mr. Dale's appointment to St. Pancras took place in July 1846, and in 1849 he resigned the Lectureship of St. Margaret, Lothbury. His poems, originally published in three successive volumes in 1819, 1820, and 1822, all of which passed through several editions in the form in which they first appeared, were collected in 1836 into a single volume. His other publications were—"A Translation of Sophocles," in 1824; "Sermons preached at St. Bride's, 1830;" "Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge as one of the Select Preachers, 1832–1835, 1836;" "The Sabbath Companion," 1844; "The Good Shepherd, a Commentary on the Twenty-third Psalm," 1845; "The Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain," 1846; "The Golden Psalm," 1847; together with many sermons preached on the occasion of visitations, consecrations of churches, and anniversaries of public charities; and an edition of Cowper, with biographical and critical remarks.

DALHOUSIE, JAMES ANDREW BROUN RAMSAY, MARQUIS OF, Statesman, was born in 1812, at the Castle of Dalhousie. After being educated at Harrow, Lord Ramsay—for such was his "title of courtesy"—proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1833, gaining an honorary fourth class in classics. At the general election of January, he contested Edinburgh on Tory principles, against Mr. Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline, and Sir John, now Lord Campbell, but without success. The contest excited much interest, and the young nobleman exhibited a degree of ability which augured well for his future career. His frankness, honesty, and courage were apparent; and in spite of his political creed, the populace could not help cheering a juvenile patrician, the heir of thirty generations, who did not shrink from an encounter with the roughest Radicals in the Scottish me-

tropolis. The antiquity of his race was a subject to which the heir of Dalhousie alluded with pride when he first solicited the suffrages of the electors; and when defeated, he remarked with good humour, that "They were daft to refuse the Laird o' Cockpen." It was in 1837 that Lord Ramsay found his way into the House of Commons as member for the county of Haddington, and his stay there was of no long duration. In 1838 he succeeded his father as tenth Earl of Dalhousie, and took his seat among the Peers of the United Kingdom. Ere long, his business habits brought him under the notice of the late Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, who in 1843 appointed him to the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, in succession to Mr. Gladstone. Two years later he became President of the Board, and was continued in that office till the accession of Lord John Russell to power in 1846. In this position he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the administration of commercial affairs, and showed especial interest in railway concerns, in the science of which and of engineering he had great skill. In 1847, when Lord Hardinge was recalled from India, the Governor-Generalship was offered to Lord Dalhousie. The rule over such a country, inhabited by distinct races, divided from each other in language, blood, and religion, and numbering nearly 120 millions, is a task which might well appal the most experienced of politicians; but Lord Dalhousie resolved, as he said, "to set a stout heart to a steep brae," and about the opening of 1848 he landed in India. He was the youngest Governor-General ever sent to that country. It is said that he was at once a favourite with Ministers and with the Court of Directors; and he was selected by the former for his known business talents and energy, and approved by the latter because believed to be willing in all things to carry out their plans of aggrandisement. He succeeded Lord Hardinge, who, before he left India, reduced the army by 50,000 troops, and departed declaring his conviction that for seven years not another hostile shot would be fired within the British Indian empire. Lord Dalhousie inaugurated his reign by a sanguinary and avowedly vengeful war with the Sikhs, and the annexation of the Punjaub. "If these men," said he, "will have war, they shall have it with a vengeance." To execute this threat, he marched into the North-west Provinces, and the defeat of the Sikhs showed at once the vigour of his plans. He followed up his victory by a bold and original step, by annexing the Punjaub, totally indifferent to the opinion which might be formed in England on so decided a step. But this was not the limit of his conquests. Bezar, Pegu, and Nagpore, and still more recently the rich province of Oude, successively swelled the area of our dominion and his responsibility. While thus fortunate in war, Lord Dalhousie was far from forgetting that "Peace hath her victories." Under his auspices, a vast line of railway was opened and the electric telegraph was introduced, so as to place Calcutta in immediate correspondence with Bombay, Madras, and Lahore; canals were dug, the benefits of education were greatly extended, infanticide and religious persecution

effectually controlled, if not extinguished, and the legal and civil departments of the administration were, as he thought, satisfactorily reformed. Meanwhile, Lord Dalhousie's health had suffered; and he embarked on his return to England on the 6th of March, 1856: his administration, therefore, continued through rather more than eight years. In 1849, Lord Dalhousie was advanced to the Marquisate of Dalhousie, having in the previous year been honoured with the Knighthood of the Thistle. He also received, in 1849, the thanks both of Parliament and of the East India Company for the zeal and ability which he had displayed in the contest with the Sikhs. In 1852, on the death of the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Derby, then Prime Minister, bestowed upon Lord Dalhousie the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports. Lady Dalhousie, a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister of the present Duchess of Wellington, died in 1853, on her homeward voyage, nearly in sight of the Land's End, leaving two daughters. The earl's cousin, Lord Panmure, is heir to the Scottish titles.

DALLAS, GEORGE MIFFLIN, American Minister at the court of St. James's, was born at Philadelphia on the 10th of July, 1792, and having received his early education in that place, graduated, with high honours, at Princeton College in 1810. His father, it appears, had been District Attorney of Pennsylvania under Jefferson; and at a later period, Secretary of the Treasury under Madison; and Dallas the younger, having commenced the study of law in his father's office, was in due time admitted to the American bar. After reaching this stage of his career, and being desirous no doubt to see something of the world, Mr. Dallas accompanied Mr. Gallatin as private secretary to the court of St. Petersburgh, when that gentleman was member of a commission appointed to negotiate a peace under the mediation of the Czar Alexander. Mr. Dallas then took the opportunity of making himself acquainted with European countries, and visited England, France, and the Netherlands. Returning to the United States, he commenced practising as a lawyer, and in 1817 he was nominated Deputy of the Attorney-General of Philadelphia. In 1829, having meantime been elected Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. Dallas was appointed to the office of District-Attorney which his father had held; and having early taken a deep interest in politics, he soon enacted a conspicuous part as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in his native State. In 1831, on being elected to fill a vacancy which occurred in the representation of Pennsylvania, he began to take a prominent part in the debates of which that Assembly was the scene; but on the expiration of his term in 1833, he declined re-election and resumed the pursuit of his professional avocations. A year or two having passed over, Mr. Dallas was, in 1837, accredited as American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and continued to occupy that distinguished position till 1839, when he returned home and once more devoted himself to the law. However, in 1844, he was again tempted from his profession on being elected Vice-President of

the United States, an office which he filled till the elevation of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency. When Mr. Buchanan resigned his post as American Minister at the English court, Mr. Dallas was nominated his successor, and in 1856 appeared in England. The Government of the United States had such confidence in his discretion, that on his arrival he was empowered to settle the Central American Question. He has exercised his ambassadorial functions in such a way as to inspire public men with a high respect for his character.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, Poet and Novelist, is the son of Francis Dana, formerly minister to Russia, member of Congress, and chief-justice of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was born at Cambridge on the 15th of November, 1787. Between the ages of nine and ten he went to Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until he entered Harvard College, at which institution he passed three years; he then became a member of the bar, but was eventually obliged to abandon that profession on account of feeble health. His first literary production was a Fourth-of-July oration, delivered in 1814. In 1817 he became a contributor to the "North American Review," his first article being an essay entitled "Old Times," and when Edward T. Channing became editor of the "Review," Mr. Dana took a part in the management of that periodical. His connexion with the "North American" continued until Channing became professor in Harvard College in 1820, and most of his contributions to the "Review" have been reprinted in an edition of his works published in 1850. In 1821 he began the "Idle Man," which, however, was soon suspended, the undertaking not having been pecuniarily successful. In this publication first appeared "Tom Thornton," one of the best of his tales, and many of his shorter stories. Bryant, too, contributed poems, and Allston's "Monaldi" was written for it, and would have appeared in the second volume had the work been continued. Dana's first poem, the "Dying Raven," was published in the "New York Review" in 1825. In 1827 appeared the "Buccaneer," and other poems, which met with a very favourable reception from the public, and on which his reputation mainly rests. In 1833 he published a collection of his previous writings, together with some new poems; but since that period, if we except some articles contributed to literary journals, and his lectures on Shakspere, he has not appeared before the public as an author. Whether in verse or prose, Mr. Dana addresses himself to men, and in a style that is complimentary to his audience. His eldest son, Mr. Richard H. Dana, jun., who now occupies a high position at the Boston bar, is also favourably known to the public as an author, by his popular and entertaining work, "Two Years before the Mast." One of Mr. Dana's ancestors was sheriff of Middlesex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1839 Mr. Dana delivered in Boston and New York a series of lectures on English Poetry.

DANBY, FRANCIS, A.R.A., the most original Painter of what is technically called the Historical Landscape of our time—an artist who to highly imaginative power superadds a dexterity of handling which has rarely been surpassed, and not often equalled—was born about six miles from Wexford, on the 16th November, 1793. His father was a small landed proprietor, living upon his patrimony in the neighbourhood of Wexford, until the Rebellion of 1798, when, with other loyal subjects, he was induced to remove for greater security to Dublin. It was in the school of the Society of Arts of that city, having given early indications of his tastes, that young Danby received his first instruction in drawing. He had, however, the misfortune to lose his father soon after the removal of the family from Wexford; and his mother, who had uniformly discountenanced the pursuit of art as a profession, finding no other path open to him, was fain at length to consent, when he had attained the age of nineteen years, that he should follow the bent of his own inclinations, and become a painter. His first attempts were exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition so far back, we believe, as 1812; but after a few years' study in that city he determined to seek a wider sphere for the exercise of his talents, and having visited the Exhibition of the English Royal Academy in 1820, was "so struck with its wonders" that he resolved to become, to all intents and purposes, an English artist; and taking up his residence at Bristol, opened his campaign in the gallery of the Royal Academy with a picture entitled "Disappointed Love." In 1823 he tried his hand at an historical landscape, "Warriors of the Olden Time listening to the Song of their Minstrel;" and in 1824, springing like Pallas from the head of Jupiter completely armed for the battle for fame, produced his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm;" one of the most remarkable pictures of the English school. There is scarcely an instance in the history of modern art of so great a stride having been made in so short time. This marvellous effect—a blood-red setting sun over a weltering sea, whose solitude is only broken by the straining raft of a shipwrecked crew clinging convulsively to its timbers—at once established Mr. Danby's position as a painter. Sir Thomas Lawrence, the generous and discriminating patron of his meritorious but less fortunate brother-artists, was so charmed with the picture that he purchased it at a liberal price; and Mr. Danby produced, next year, "The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt"—one of the grandest conceptions of his genius; a picture depending for its success not merely on the highly imaginative qualities it displayed, but remarkable for a dexterity of manipulation, and a perfection of finish in all its details, of which there are few modern examples. Yielding to the out-door pressure, and the unqualified opinion of their President, the Royal Academy elected Mr. Danby, in 1826, an Associate of their body; and in 1826 followed Mr. Danby's "Christ Walking on the Sea;" and in 1827 that gorgeous pageant, "The Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus when she first met Mark Antony in Cilicia." In 1828 Mr. Danby fully sustained his reputation by two

pictures of widely different character, but corresponding excellence: "An Attempt to illustrate the Opening of the Seventh Seal," and "A Scene from the Merchant of Venice" (Lorenzo and Jessica in the garden), now in the Soane Museum. The former was purchased by the great art-connoisseur of his day, Mr. Beckford of Fonthill, who was so well pleased with his bargain that he gave Mr. Danby other commissions for similar subjects. This work, "The Passage of the Red Sea," and "The Deluge," are known widely by large mezzotint prints, which, however, do but slender justice to the originals. This may be said to have been the culminating period of Mr. Danby's career as a painter. An unhappy marriage and its concomitants shivered household gods; and pecuniary difficulties, originating in the erection of a studio, but increased by other circumstances which the painter was unable to control, forced him to quit England at the moment when his anticipations of prosperity seemed brightest. In 1829 he repaired to Switzerland, and so soon as he was enabled to settle sent for his sons. During his absence, which was of several years' duration, he maintained himself chiefly by the sale of drawings in England, through the kind and zealous agency of Mr. Dominic Colnaghi and the well-known water-colour painter, George Robson. The Countess Demidoff in Paris, and a lady of the name of Haldimand in England, had set a fashion for albums of a kind that had never before been seen, either in this country or France. The collections of these ladies were composed of one or two specimens of every artist of mark who would condescend to make a water-colour drawing. Although liberal prices were paid by Mrs. Haldimand, in the first instance, for her drawings, they produced, on their dispersion some years afterwards, more than treble their cost. Whilst the graceful whim lasted, it furnished employment for the leisure hours of some of our most eminent painters, and a seasonable aid to Mr. Danby, who, travelling from one place to another, was seldom able to set up an atelier for oil-painting. Some of these drawings partook of all the fancy and careful finish of his more important pictures. Two—"The Old English Garden," and "Fairies on the Seashore"—were engraved by Miller of Edinburgh for Mr. Alaric Watts's "Cabinet of Modern Art." Several exquisitely poetical sketches in France, Norway, and Greece, found their way into the portfolios of his admirers. From this date, if we remember aright (1829), Mr. Danby exhibited little or nothing beyond "The Golden Age" (1831), a Claude-like landscape with figures, and "Rich and Rare were the Gems she wore"—a young girl in a magnificent costume, adorned with jewels, illustrative of the well-known Irish melody. In 1841 Mr. Danby threw off his lethargy, and reappeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy with several pictures worthy of his earlier days,—"A Morning at Rhodes;" "The Sculptor's Triumph when his Statue of Venus is about to be placed in the Temple," in which the colossal statue in the golden distance harmonises admirably with the splendid procession in the foreground; "The Enchanted Island," a new edition of one of his

earliest and most poetical pictures, and (about this time) his impressive picture of "The Deluge." This subject was engraved so far back as 1824, from an early sketch. The later version may be classed among his best works. His "Enchanted Castle" was of this date and character. In 1842 followed "The Contest of the Lyre and the Pipe in the Valley of Tempe," a conception worthy of Poussin. The sun is setting over Ossa, and the river Peneus, steeped in its departing light, is flowing below. Among other pictures of that year may be mentioned, "A Soirée at St. Cloud in the reign of Louis XIV.;" and "A Holy Family," a most graceful composition. His only picture in the Royal Academy of the succeeding year was "The Last Moment of Sunset," a scene of exquisite repose. In 1844 Mr. Danby exhibited "The Painter's Holyday:" in the foreground of a beautiful landscape the artist, who is compelled by the closing in of the day to lay aside his pencil, is contemplating a glorious sunset. The "Tomb of Christ after the Resurrection," a fine effect of chiaroscura; "The Wood Nymph's Hymn to the Rising Sun" (1845); and "The Fisherman's Home" (1846), in the Vernon Gallery. To the romantic scenery of Norway, which Mr. Danby had visited more than once, he was indebted for much attractive material for even his fancy subjects, besides deriving from it several fine portraits; such, for example, as "Fiensford Lake — a sudden Storm passing off," and several of the drawings in the collections of the late Mr. Bernal, and other distinguished amateurs. But we must close this enumeration of his works by a brief reference to two or three of his later pictures: "Caius Marius amid the Ruins of Carthage" (1848), and "The Departure of Ulysses from Ithaca" (1854), both of which afford satisfactory evidence that his powers have undergone no diminution. On Mr. Danby's return from the Continent in 1841, he again repaired to the West of England, where (at Exmouth) he has lived ever since. Two of his sons are artists of considerable promise, and bid fair to prove themselves worthy disciples of their father. We have thus endeavoured to afford our readers a notion of the genius of a painter whom the Royal Academy, with its Pre-Raphaelites, its stencillers, its miniature-painters, its seal-engravers, its architects and photographers, do *not* delight to honour.

DANTAN, JEAN-PIERRE, a French Sculptor, was born in Paris, December 25, 1800. He studied first at Paris, then went to Italy, where he turned his attention to portraiture. His first considerable work at Rome was the bust of Pope Pius VIII., which was followed in 1829 by that of Boïeldieu. Whilst in Italy he began to produce statuettes, in which anything laughable in physiognomy or form was exaggerated; not to such a degree as to destroy the likeness, but rather to make it more striking. These statuettes, which go by the name of *charges*, gave him great notoriety in France, upon his return in 1830. But he by no means neglected ideal and serious sculpture. He produced small busts

in plaster of almost all the notabilities of France, besides the large bust of Jean Barth for the Museum of the Marine; that of Louis-Philippe for the museum at Versailles; and a second one of Boïeldieu for the city of Rouen. Among his numerous *charges*, those of Talleyrand, Wellington, O'Connell, Brougham, D'Orsay, Rossini, Horace Vernet, Decamps, Victor Hugo, Soulié, Rogers, Costa, and Liszt, are best known. Dantan may claim the merit of never having prostituted his unique and dangerous talent to any malevolent purpose, but has always exercised it with the utmost good humour, sedulously avoiding all political caricature.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, Capitalist and Railway Contractor, whose career affords a striking instance of a man raising himself to wealth and distinction through the exercise of ability, enterprise, and integrity, is a native of Ireland, born at the beginning of the present century. His father was what is called a gentleman-farmer, and occupied an extensive tract of land in the county of Carlow. Young Dargan received a good education, and after leaving school was placed in a surveyor's office. With little beyond this training and a character for the strictest integrity, he left Ireland to push his fortunes. His first employment was under Telford, who was then engaged in constructing the Holyhead Road. When this was completed Dargan returned to Ireland and embarked in several minor undertakings, in which he was fortunate enough to gain sufficient to form the nucleus of that princely fortune, which now entitles him to the appellation of a *millionaire*. Advancing step by step from smaller to more important undertakings, he at length obtained the contract for the Howth Road; and on the projection of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway—the first in Ireland—he became the contractor. Since then, scarcely a public work in Ireland has been undertaken with which Mr. Dargan has not been connected,—the various works executed by him extending, it has been calculated, to nearly one thousand miles of railway, and upwards of one hundred miles of canals, embankments, tunnels, etc. Mr. Dargan is not only a railway contractor; he is also an extensive holder of railway stock, a steam-boat proprietor, flax-grower, and farmer. After the highly-successful result of the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Dargan, with the view of developing the industrial resources of his native country, and with a munificence certainly without parallel in one who has been "the architect of his own fortune," resolved on founding an Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, and placed 20,000*l.* in the hands of a committee, consisting of the leading citizens, and empowered them to erect a building and to defray all the necessary expenses connected with the undertaking, on the sole condition that no begging-box should be handed round for further contributions. He undertook, moreover, to advance whatever additional sums might be required to carry the enterprise to a successful issue. In fact, before the Exhibition opened (May 12, 1853), Mr. Dargan's advances are said not have fallen far short of 100,000*l.* Nor was the advance

of so large a sum altogether devoid of commercial foresight, although it must be confessed the terms were of most self-denying liberality. It was arranged that if, at the close of the Exhibition, the profits were sufficient, Mr. Dargan was to be repaid his advances with five per cent interest; if insufficient, the loss was to be entirely his own; and if there were a surplus beyond the amount required for repayment of principal and interest, it was to be placed entirely at the disposal of the Committee. The result was, we regret to add, that Mr. Dargan came off a loser of some 20,000*l*. At the close of the Exhibition Mr. Roney, the Secretary to the Executive Committee, received from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood,—an honour which was also offered to Mr. Dargan, its Chairman, but declined.

D'AUBIGNÉ, REV. J. H. MERLE, D.D., the Historian of the Reformation, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in the year 1794. He was the third son of Louis Merle, a merchant of that city, and a grandson of Aimé Merle, and Elizabeth, daughter of George d'Aubigné, a distinguished French nobleman of the Protestant faith, and general under Henry IV. of France. The subject of this notice received his academic and theological education in the university of his native city. Having finished his studies at Geneva, M. Merle went to Berlin to hear the lectures of the late distinguished Neander, professor of ecclesiastical history in the university of that city. It was while on a visit to Wartburg Castle, the scene of Luther's captivity, that he resolved to write the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century." For several years he was pastor of a French church in Hamburg, and for a longer period occupied a similar position in Brussels, where he was the favourite court preacher of the late king of Holland, who resided much of his time in that city, from 1815 to 1830. In the summer of 1830 M. Merle returned to his native city, where, upon the founding of the new theological school by the "Evangelical Society of Geneva," he was appointed Professor of Church History, a post which he has since held and adorned. Professor Merle (for such is his true name, that of D'Aubigné, which belonged to his grandmother, being added in accordance with a Swiss custom, *pro honore*) has attained a world-wide reputation as a professor and preacher, but especially as an author. His first publication consisted of a volume of sermons, printed at Hamburg. He next entered upon his great work, the "History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century," of which five volumes have appeared. This work has had an immense circulation, especially in Great Britain and the United States. It is chiefly remarkable for vivacity, for vigour, and for the other qualities of an eloquent style. M. Merle is also the author of several volumes of less importance, a "Life of Cromwell," "Germany, Scotland, and England," and many sermons and addresses.

DAVID, FÉLICIEN, Musical Composer, was born at Casenet,

in the department of Vaucluse, on the 8th of March, 1810. He was left an orphan at the age of five years, and was brought up by one of his sisters. His love for music manifested itself at a very early age, and according to M. Eugène de Mirecourt, who is fond of stating improbabilities, the future composer understood the scale before the alphabet. For his first instruction in music he was entirely indebted to his sister, who taught him a number of songs and romances, with which he used afterwards to delight the whole neighbourhood. When Félicien was in his eighth year he was sent to Aix, where he studied under the chapel-master, and had the additional advantage of singing in the choir of the cathedral, where his voice soon caused itself to be remarked by its extraordinary power and sweetness. Before he had learned any of the rules of harmony, the young composer wrote out the music of an original *motet*, which threw his professor into ecstasies, and which was executed on the following Sunday in the cathedral. Félicien's talent continued to develope itself, until at length his friends urged him to go to Paris to complete his studies. After much trouble, his uncle was prevailed upon to make him the magnificent allowance of fifty francs per month. The young man was at that time twenty. He was at once admitted by Cherubini, then director of the Conservatoire, to all the classes of that institution; but, not contented with his regular lessons in harmony, and determined to make as much progress as possible in the shortest time, he saved twenty francs per month out of his fifty, to enable himself to study harmony and composition under Reber. After the first six months, Félicien was left by his uncle to his own resources, and he lived by giving music lessons until the formation of the St. Simonian sect, of which the young composer became one of the most enthusiastic members. When the St. Simonians retired to Ménilmontant, and established their celebrated colony there, the Père Enfantin acted as high priest, inferior members dug the garden or cooked the dinners, the lowest of all blacked the boots and cleaned the knives. Félicien David had the honourable function assigned to him of musical director, and it was to him that the music of the choruses sung by the entire fraternity was due. When the sect of the St. Simonians was dissolved as an illegal association, the Père Enfantin was imprisoned; but his disciples became apostles, and wandered through France to spread the doctrines of St. Simon. Not being well received in their native land, many of the St. Simonians, whose numbers constantly diminished, determined to make a voyage to the East. There Félicien David, who at length became separated from his companions, remained three years, making notes of his musical impressions, now on the banks of the Nile, now beneath the shadow of the Pyramids, and at another time in the Desert itself. It was not until some time after David's return to Paris that he composed the "Désert" in its complete state. The whole of it was written between December 1843, and May 1844; and no sooner had it been composed, than the composer at once set to work copy-

ing out the whole of the parts himself,—about two thousand pages of music. After meeting with a variety of obstacles, Félicien David succeeded in getting his work executed at the Conservatoire, in December 1844, when its success was so great that soon afterwards it was heard in every capital in Europe. The "Désert" is full of beauties, melodic as well as harmonic. It is, above all, characterised by attempts to suggest by music operations of nature which are evident only to the eye, such as sunrise; and in one portion of the work the composer endeavours, by the same means, to convey notions of space, immensity, and even *silence*. It has been suggested by some platitudinarian critic, that the notion of silence would best be conveyed by a total abstinence from sound on the part of the instruments and singers; on which principle the falling of water would best be imitated by causing water to fall somewhere near the orchestra, while the roaring of the wind might be reproduced by a pair of gigantic bellows. In the same way the sound of striking a light, which is imitated in one of the scenes of the "Prophète"—most unnecessarily, as it seems to us—might have been approached more closely if a real tinder-box, with steel and flint, had been introduced. No; Félicien David has attempted to extend the domain of art to an unnecessary, an impossible, and even an injurious extent; for in art, as in manufactures and in nature itself, extension beyond a certain point produces weakness, and weak art is no art at all. But his imitations are poetical imitations, and not prosaic copies; and there is nothing absurd in the fact of a composer supposing that the musical ideas which have occurred to him, on viewing a particular scene, would, if vividly set forth, assist the listener in realising the scene which originally suggested these ideas. After all, however, the music which is felt, but which cannot be discussed, is the best; and for this reason the non-descriptive portions of the "Désert" appear to us the best. In England Félicien David is only known by the "Désert," which was executed at Her Majesty's Theatre soon after its production in Paris; and by a few romances, of which the one known as "Les Hirondelles" is the most popular. In Paris the "Désert" was followed by "Moïse," which had a partial success, but which was never popular in the literal sense of the word. Félicien David abandoned Moses and sacred subjects, and soon afterwards produced "Christophe Colomb," which was more successful than "Moïse," but which did not possess the freshness and charm of the "Désert." "Christophe Colomb" was played at the Tuileries before Louis-Philippe, who called the composer to his box and decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The "Garden of Eden" ("L'Eden") was brought out during the affairs of 1848, and of course attracted no attention. Félicien David's last work is the "Perle du Brésil," which was produced a short time since at the Théâtre Lyrique with great success. He has since been engaged upon a grand five-act opera, called "The End of the World" ("La Fin du Monde"), the *libretto* of which has been written by Méry.

DAWSON, GEORGE, a popular Lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow; and after the usual study, took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the ministry of the Baptist Nonconformists, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, and he became the minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a studied disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congregation of Mount Zion Chapel; whilst the independence of character in which these traits had their origin gained for him a large circle of adherents. A separation took place in the congregation, when the majority seceded with the minister. A subscription was immediately commenced for the erection of a new chapel, and in August, 1847, the edifice was opened as "The Church of the Saviour." Mr. Dawson has not put forward any peculiarities of doctrine, but rather makes an earnest desire for truth the great test of a Christian spirit. He is, however, more widely known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained a very high popularity. His subjects are of the most varied character, his scope of illustration wide as nature, his language the best Saxon, and his style abounding in humour. No man has studied the intellectual wants and capabilities of the middle classes of this country to more purpose than George Dawson, and to this must be ascribed his pre-eminent success. He has written little, but has some time since had the credit of writing a series of articles which appeared in the "Birmingham Daily Press," a newspaper of which he is the principal proprietor.

DECAMPS, ALEXANDRE-GABRIEL, a French Painter of *tableaux de genre*, was born in Paris in 1803. He was a pupil of the academician Abel de Lujol, whose lessons, however, he soon forgot, in order to follow a course of his own. He is, although a mannerist, one of the most original geniuses of the modern French school. Every picture that he paints is at once recognisable as his. The commonest objects become ennobled and beautified by his mode of treating them; a manner derived not from nature, which he tortures with a set purpose, nor from tradition, which he despises, but from his own ideas. Decamps has a wonderful mastery of light and shade, and this constitutes the most prominent characteristic of his pictures; he is, moreover, the best colourist of his whole school. His painting, now bold, rough, and cross-washed, like a rough-cast wall, now delicate and transparent as the atmosphere, is a true alchemy, the mystery of which is impenetrable. The colours are laid thickly on, sometimes wrought up into irregular crystals, the pigments showing through each other, washed over with lapis-lazuli and varnish, but all adding to the general effect. Before a picture is finished, the tone has been repeatedly heightened and lowered, the ground-colouring repeatedly covered and un-

covered. This kind of *impastatation* has found many imitators, who have pushed it to an excess from which the master himself is not wholly free. Decamps resides principally in the country, not far from Paris, where he passes much of his time in company with foresters and peasants. He is fond of hunting, and is usually accompanied by his dogs, which he frequently introduces into his pictures. He usually chooses unpretending subjects; a child playing with a turtle, a pacha smoking his narghile, a man with a wooden leg pacing along the street. For a long time he only painted monkeys, but with a most indescribably comic resemblance to the human physiognomy. Of these pictures the best is the "Singes experts," a witty and biting satire upon the academic jury, who sometimes refused to admit his pictures into the exhibition. His favourite subjects are French country life and Oriental scenes. He travelled in the East just before the Revolution of 1830, and was the first to avail himself of Eastern scenes for artistic purposes. His "Watchguard at Smyrna," which reminds one of Rembrandt's "Nightwatch," is one of his masterpieces. The "Turkish Guard-room," and the "Turkish School," are favourite subjects, which he has several times treated. He has also produced historical compositions in a higher style, among which are "The Siege of Clermont," "The Overthrow of the Cimbri," and nine scenes from the life of Samson. These last are large drawings in coal, heightened with white, and painted over with oil-colours. He has also produced a great number of water-colour paintings, and even lithographs, which are held in great estimation.

DE GREY, THOMAS PHILIP, EARL, K.G., a munificent Patron of Art and Artists, was born in 1781, and is descended from the Robinsons, high-sheriffs and representatives of the county of York for many generations. He assumed the name and arms of De Grey, in lieu of Robinson, on succeeding to the earldom in 1816. His lordship entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1799, travelled on the Continent in 1802, and in the following year returned to England, and devoted himself to the formation and discipline of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was appointed, and continues to this day, Colonel. In 1831 he was nominated King's Aide-de-camp for the Yeomanry, an office created specially by William IV. in compliment to his lordship's services. Lord De Grey has rarely spoken in the House of Lords. In 1834 he accepted the appointment of First Lord of the Admiralty, under the Peel Administration; under the same auspices he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and his administration proved satisfactory to the moderate men of both parties. His lordship resigned this office in 1844, and has since almost exclusively devoted himself to the encouragement of the Fine Arts, especially in the foundation of the Institute of British Architects, of which his lordship was elected First President in 1835, which office he fills to the present day. The Earl is himself an amateur architect, his beautiful seat at

Wrest Park, in Bedfordshire, having been built from his own design. In 1853 his lordship published, in one volume, "Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington, apart from his Military Talents." It reached a second edition within a few months.

D'HILLIERS, BARAGUAY, Marshal of France, born in 1795, is the son of one of Napoleon's generals of the same name. The Marshal is at once a soldier of the Empire and one of the "African Generals" who now figure so conspicuously in the French army. He began his career in 1806, by entering, nominally, the First Regiment of Dragoons, but actually proceeding to the *Prytanée Militaire*. In 1812 he left the Prytanée, joined the First Regiment of Chasseurs, accompanied his corps in the expedition against Russia, and was present at the terrible battle of La Moskowa. In 1813 he was sent to Prussia, and in an engagement there received a sabre-cut on the head. He became aide-de-camp of the Duke of Ragusa, and with him made the campaign of Germany, fighting at all the great battles until that of Leipsic, where he received a wound which cost him his left arm. He was by this accident deprived of further opportunity of distinction, and had only attained the rank of captain, when his career was, by the fall of Napoleon, suddenly arrested, and he himself was committed to the appreciation of the restored Bourbons, never too well disposed to the soldiers of the Empire. In the struggle of 1815 Baraguay d'Hilliers fought courageously for the fortunes of his Emperor, and at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail, and Quatre Bras, and was always at the post of danger. Being opposed to the new régime he resigned his appointment, but subsequently resumed service in the Second Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard. In 1823 he made the Spanish campaign, and was promoted to a majority in the Second Regiment of Infantry of the Guard. In 1830 he accompanied the expedition to Algiers, and won a colonel's epaulettes by his valour and conduct at the capture of that town. Under the Government of July he rose rapidly. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of the military school of St. Cyr, and with great energy suppressed a republican conspiracy there. In 1841 he proceeded to Africa, was made Governor of Constantine, and took an important part in the system of measures by which Marshal Bugeaud was endeavouring to subjugate the Arabs of Algeria. His principal service in this country was that of leading the expedition against the south of Médéah. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, having been made a major-general in 1836. When the Revolution of 1848 resulted in the installation of a republican government he was commander of the sixth division of the army, and had his head-quarters at Besançon. He recognised the Republic, and was confirmed in his command; but it cannot be said that he displayed much republican zeal: perhaps to this negative merit he owed his election by the inhabitants of that town as their representative in the National Assembly. In 1849 the Prince President sent him to Rome on a mission to the Pope, appointing him at the same time commander

of the French army in the States of the Church. After passing a year in Italy he returned to France, and was elected to the Legislative Assembly as representative of the Doubs. On the 9th of January, 1851, he received the chief command of the troops in the third military division. He resigned this post before the accomplishment of the *coup d'état*, and only took office when Louis-Napoleon's new system of government was pretty well established. He was then made a member and Vice-President of the Senate. In November 1853 he was appointed to succeed M. Lacour as ambassador of France at Constantinople. This post he held until April 1854, when a question respecting a distinction which the general wished to be made between the treatment by the Porte of Catholic and non-Catholic subjects of the King of Greece being decided against his counsel, he was recalled at his own request. The Emperor compensated the old soldier by giving him the command of the French corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the fleets of the Allies. The troops were landed on one of the Aland isles, on the 8th of August, 1854, and by the 16th the defences of Bomarsund had fallen, and its garrison and commander were prisoners to the Allies. For this service Baraguay d'Hilliers was rewarded with a marshal's bâton.

DELACROIX, EUGÈNE, French Historical Painter, was born at Charenton in 1803, and is one of the most eminent of what is called the "Romanto School." Many of his most important works were painted for the New Gallery at Versailles, and for the decoration of public edifices in Paris and the departments. Some of his subjects have been derived from English history and literature. His principal pictures are: "The Massacre of Scio," in the Luxembourg, "Dante and Virgil in the Inferno," "Algerian Women," the "Jewish Wedding," his *plafonds* in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and the ceiling of the Hôtel-de-Ville. He enjoys in Paris a considerable reputation as a colourist. He has, however, much to learn before he approaches the leading colourists of the British school.

DELANE, JOHN T., Acting-Editor of the "Times" newspaper, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree. In former times the editor of a daily newspaper either wrote himself, or caused to be written under his immediate supervision, the leading articles which were to appear in the impression of the ensuing morning; the task of the compilation of the news department of the journal and the correction and arrangement of the respective reports devolving upon a sub-editor. *Mais on a changé tout cela.* With the exception of some able, versatile, and highly-remunerated pen, whose duty it is to deal with the current topics of the night, a late debate on a popular question, the arrival of telegraphic despatches of importance, or the occurrence of some domestic event of sufficient moment to demand immediate attention,—

the leading disquisitions of the daily press are usually written by "outsiders," who send their manuscripts for the acceptance and revision of the managing-editor at a comparatively early hour of the evening, and who are wholly unacquainted, until they see them in print the next morning, with the lucubrations of their fellow-labourers. The staffs of our leading newspaper establishments, that of the "Times" more especially, are now so large as to admit of there being a writer of leading articles on each topic of the day. Thus, one will discuss the state of affairs in the Crimea; another the parliamentary division of the night; a third, such domestic topics as may seem to call for prompt remark; the duty of the managing-editor being to revise and give his *imprimatur* to such articles; the cutting down of reports and selection of news paragraphs devolving upon one or more sub-editors, whose labours seldom terminate until the paper is ready for press. It thus often happens that those noble articles which greet us in our morning paper, on an infinite variety of topics, are the productions of gentlemen who have hardly ever seen the inside of the editor's room. In former days the editor-in-chief was accustomed to write himself, as well as to revise the writings of others; to bear, in fact, assisted by a sub-editor, the entire responsibilities of the evening. So largely have our daily newspapers increased the number of effective hands employed in the original departments of the paper, that the "Daily News," under the supreme direction of Mr. Dickens, had at its commencement no fewer than ten gentlemen; one receiving 2000*l.* a-year, and the remainder from 800*l.* to 300*l.* per annum, all of whom were presumed to belong to its editorial staff. By the admirable system of a careful division of labour, each department of the "Times" is rendered as perfect as it is possible to make it; and a repetition, or error of the press, however trifling, is rarely to be detected in its columns. We gather from the latest return of the distribution of newspaper-stamps that the daily issue of the "Times" exceeds 60,000 copies. During the last two years the unflinching independence of this journal in dragging to light and exposing to public animadversion the shortcomings of successive ministers and the two legislative houses, has tended greatly to increase its influence and widen the sphere of its circulation. The attempt to impose upon it an additional duty under the new Act, by restricting the weight of newspapers to be carried by post for one penny, seems to have been aimed directly at the "Times;" and equally so the impunity granted by Parliament to the penny plunderers, who have announced their intention to rob it of its news within an hour of its publication. Mr. Delane, under whose management, as its acting-editor, the paper has attained its present unexampled prosperity, has proved himself fully competent to the performance of the onerous duties with which he is charged. As the directing spirit of the greatest literary vehicle in the world, he possesses a power, which he has shown no disposition to exercise unfairly, absolutely without a parallel in the history of the periodical press.

DE LHUYS, M. LE COMTE DROUYN. This Statesman, whose pen used to be put in requisition as often as the sophistries of Count Nesselrode's notes required to be exposed to the eye of the public, or as the French minister at Vienna demanded fresh instructions, was born in 1804. His father, who was very rich, gave him a legal education, and then obtained for him an introduction to the diplomatic service of France. He became Secretary of Embassy in Holland and Spain, and returning to France for a time, filled a post in the department of Foreign Affairs. Whilst holding this appointment he obtained, in 1842, a seat in the Chamber, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot, then a powerful minister. A second act of parliamentary opposition to the Government upon the Tahiti question cost him his official post. He was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow the same minister in February, 1848. In the Odillon-Barrot ministry, under Prince Napoleon, Drouyn De Lhuys took the portfolio of foreign affairs, and was the author of the instructions given to General Oudinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and represented France at this court during the memorable Pacifico quarrel with Greece. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, the latter taking part with Greece; and M. Drouyn De Lhuys, without formally withdrawing, absented himself from London for a brief space in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at the Foreign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations of the two great countries were re-established. M. Drouyn De Lhuys was the first, one might say the only statesman, who lent his aid to the Government of Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte after the *coup d'état*. As Minister under the Empire, he upheld the foreign policy of his country with an ability which is universally acknowledged. His despatches on the Russian question were models of diplomatic composition, and for clearness and force have never been surpassed. In May, 1855, M. Drouyn De Lhuys resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs, and was succeeded by Count Walewski.

DE MORGAN, AUGUSTUS, a Writer on and Teacher of Mathematics, was born at Madura, in the East Indies, in 1806. From a casual remark in one of his works, it appears that he is a great-grandson of the mathematician James Dodson, the author of the "Anti-Logarithmic Canon." He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took the B.A. degree in 1827, as fourth wrangler. He never proceeded to the degree of M.A., we understand, from an objection to the subscriptions required: his name now appears at the head of the B.A. list in his College. On leaving Cambridge he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced his studies for the bar; but abandoned them on obtaining, in 1828, the Professorship of Mathematics in the newly-founded University of London, now known, to those who can contrive to understand the distinction, as University College. It is not even yet generally understood that when the Government, in 1837, founded what is *now* the University of London, the institution in Gower Street, till then so called, agreed

to give up its name, and to become one of the affiliated colleges of the New University of London, under the name University College. In some essays recently published at Oxford, an assailant of the system of the University of London transfers both the system and the locality of the University to the College in Gower Street, which had nothing whatever to do with the formation of the system, and in which we believe that some parts of the attack would meet with cordial support. Mr. De Morgan resigned his post in 1831, and returned to it in 1836, on the death of his successor. He is a voluminous writer on the principles and history of mathematics, and on points connected with the profession of an actuary, which he has practised for many years, although not attached to any office, He has published works on arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, double algebra, the differential calculus, the calculus of functions, the theory of probabilities, life contingencies, the gnomonic projection, the use of the globes, formal logic, arithmetical books (bibliographical), and a book called the "Book of Almanacs," by which the whole almanac of any year, past, present, or future may be turned to at once, in either style. He has also written the articles on mathematics and astronomy in the "Penny Cyclopædia," many biographies in that work, in the "Gallery of Portraits," and in the uncompleted Biographical Dictionary of the Useful Knowledge Society, with lives of Newton and Halley in "Knight's British Worthies;" a series of articles in the "Companion to the Almanac," commencing with 1833; many memoirs and papers in the "Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society," the "Philosophical Magazine," the "Cambridge and Dublin Journal," etc. etc. etc. Mr. De Morgan was a large contributor to the publications of, and for some years on the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and it is not uncommon to attribute to him writings anonymously published by that Society, to which he has no claim whatever. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He has been for twenty-five years on the Council of the Astronomical Society, during eighteen of which he was one of its Secretaries. He has for many years written in favour of the system of decimal coinage, which was recently recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. De Morgan is married to a daughter of the late William Frend, of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of the Rock Life Office.

DENISON, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN EVELYN, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, was born in 1800, and when chosen was verging upon fifty-eight years of age. After undergoing a preparatory course of study at Eton, he went to Christ Church, Oxford, where he made the acquaintance of many who afterwards became celebrated in the political world, and where his political tastes were formed. On the completion of his studies, Mr. Denison, in company with Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby), and Mr. Henry Labouchere, the present Secretary of State for the

Colonies, made a protracted tour through the United States. On their return, the friends evinced a unanimous ambition for parliamentary honours, which was soon gratified. They entered the House of Commons almost at the same time, and ere long two of them received official appointments: Mr. Stanley was made Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Denison one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce—the Catholic Emancipation question being the pivot upon which the political world was balanced. Mr. Denison took an active part in the discussion, and although by no means distinguished as a debater, managed to work himself into repute by a consistent and straightforward mode of action. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty board, and has never since held office, though several administrations have sought his services. Mr. Denison seems to have coveted the distinction of a political career, without desiring the responsibilities of an official position. In 1823 he entered the House of Commons as the representative of Newcastle-under-Lyne. He occupied the seat for this place until July, 1826, when he paid his addresses to the constituency of Hastings, and had the happiness of being accepted. In 1831 he courted the favours of the electors of Liverpool, and was again successful. He afterwards represented the county of Nottingham, and subsequently the little borough of Malton. The local demands of the latter district proving far less exacting than those of the larger constituencies, Mr. Denison was enabled to devote much time to the private business of the House. In this department of his parliamentary duties the hon. gentleman somewhat highly distinguished himself. He always displayed much sagacity and industry in the investigation of private bills, and considerably improved the mode of conducting the "committee" work of the House of Commons. On the retirement of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in the year 1857, Mr. Denison was appointed Speaker of the House of Commons. He is fortunate in the possession of many qualifications, such as being tall and dignified, and possesses a voice calculated to convey an impression of authority, without grating disagreeably upon the ears of those who have to submit. Moreover, he is painstaking, methodical, and patient. In 1827 Mr. Denison married the third daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland, and through her ladyship acquired much influence and respect amongst the aristocracy. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Denison is entitled to rank after Barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house suitable to his position, a salary of 6000*l.* a-year, and a peerage and pension of 4000*l.* per annum on quitting the chair.

DENMARK, CHARLES-CHRISTIAN-FREDERICK, KING OF, was born on the 6th of October, 1808, and succeeded his father, the late king, Jan. 20, 1848. His first wife was the Princess Wilhelmina-Mary of Denmark, from whom he was divorced in

1837; and his second the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. He had no issue by either wife. This fact has been productive of the most disastrous results to the state of Denmark proper, and also to the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, of which the king is duke. The kingdom of Denmark at present consists of three, or even of four parts, each claiming a different origin, different rights, different allegiance, and looking to a very different future. First, there is Denmark proper, being the Isles and Jutland. At the other extremity of the kingdom is Holstein, German in its history, language, leanings, and even in its *régime*, for it makes part of the German empire, and entitles the King of Denmark to a vote in the Diet of Frankfort. Of course there exist strong repulsion and hostility between Holstein and Denmark proper, which alone would considerably embarrass the working of a common government. But this embarrassment is multiplied tenfold by the existence of a province between them,—that of Schleswig, which is half Danish, half German, over which Denmark has claims, and to which Holstein has many rights of commerce and affinity. So that, given the separation of Holstein and Denmark, there remains the question unto which of them Schleswig shall belong;—a question which involves in its solution not only the fate of the duchies, but that of the Danish monarchy altogether. If these ill-joined and ill-fated wheels of the political machinery of the kingdom worked ill enough during the old system of government, still their mutual jarring or stopping was comparatively little felt. But true liberalism made progress, and even constitutions were granted, and a certain liberty of the press enjoyed. The attempts of the Radical party to extend and confirm the privileges of the people led to the Revolution of Copenhagen in 1848, and the resolution of Holstein and Schleswig to secure themselves in their comparative independence, to knit closer their connexion with Germany, and uphold the rights of the Duke of Augustenburg, led to the disastrous Schleswig-Holstein war. The question of succession was settled favourably to Russia in 1852, and immediately thereupon a struggle, respecting the internal constitution of the monarchy, began between the crown and nation. Three times the King dissolved the Parliament, which opposed his pretensions to *octroyer* a constitution. At length, in the autumn of 1854, the nation having returned to the Parliament members almost entirely belonging to the Opposition party, the King gave way and chose a ministry representing the wishes of the people.

DE QUINCEY, THOMAS, a Philosophical Writer. In the celebrated "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," originally published in the "London Magazine," Mr. De Quincey has treated the events of his early life in a manner which makes that subject for ever his own. His literary character and career are far less startling and amusing. He has a most extensive knowledge of German literature, which he preceded Carlyle in introducing to

English readers. He has written some excellent translations from Jean-Paul Richter and Lessing, which appeared respectively in the old "London Magazine," and in "Blackwood." A paper on "The Knocking in Macbeth" is greatly admired, as well as a "Lecture on Murder, considered as one of the Fine Arts." He wrote many masterly articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and papers innumerable in the magazines already mentioned, and in "Tait." Metaphysical discussion, philosophical criticism, and biography, are the classes of subjects in which Mr. De Quincey excels, and to which his masculine, clear, and logical style, is eminently adapted. He has lately published his literary recollections. In those contributed some years ago to "Tait's Magazine," he does not appear to have treated some of his distinguished contemporaries with either the delicacy or generosity that might have been expected at his hands.

DERBY, EDWARD GEOFFREY STANLEY, EARL OF, Statesman, was born in 1799, at Knowsley Park, Lancashire. Having been educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, Mr. Stanley, in 1821, became a member of the House of Commons, in which, for the next twenty years, he enacted a most conspicuous part. He seems to have been in no haste to trespass on the attention of the illustrious assembly; but when he broke silence in 1824, his maiden speech, though on a matter of mere local interest, elicited a high eulogium from Sir J. Macintosh; and in the course of the same session his second oratorical effort, on the subject of the Irish Church, exhibited the readiness, aptitude, and ability of an experienced debater. Mr. Macaulay remarked, that Mr. Stanley's knowledge of the science of parliamentary defence resembled an instinct, and that it would be difficult to name any other debater who has not made himself a master of his art at the expense of his audience. During the brief Canning and Goderich administrations Mr. Stanley, as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was initiated into official mysteries, and on the formation of Lord Grey's Government he was nominated to the then arduous post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. But although the young nobleman's political views were of the most popular colour, the constituency of Preston preferred the claims of Henry Hunt; and the heir of one of the few houses among our titled aristocracy whose lineage can, without mockery, be called patrician, received a wholesome lesson in having to make way for a demagogue of the hour. However, Mr. Stanley found his way into the political arena through the borough of Windsor, and was ere long engaged in those single-handed conflicts with O'Connell and Shiel which for years excited Parliament and alarmed the country. While the Reform Bill was under discussion in 1832, his singular genius for debate was often exercised with effect in defence of its provisions; and about the same time he carried the measure for National Education in Ireland. It was, however, during the session of 1833 that Mr. Stanley's ability was most conspicuous, and his voice most potent in the battle of debate.

At the opening of Parliament he overpowered the Irish Repealers by his vehement invective; and, combining the pride of patrician blood with the pride of intellectual prowess, it would indeed have been something novel in human nature if he had not manifested a degree of scorn for his adversaries. This tendency soon raised up a host of foes eager to annoy him; but he neither asked nor gave quarter. The complaint of hauteur became so frequent, that the leader of the Opposition came to the rescue. "I have often," said Sir R. Peel, "heard the right honourable gentleman taunted with his aristocratical bearing and demeanour. I rather think I should hear fewer complaints on that score if he were a less powerful opponent in debate." This year Mr. Stanley carried the Church Temporalities Bill, and the measure for emancipating the West India slaves; having for the latter purpose become Colonial Secretary and a member of the Cabinet. But in 1834, alarmed at the ministerial project of still further reducing the Irish Church Establishment, Lord Stanley withdrew from office, carrying Sir J. Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond in his train. He declined to take part in the administration formed by Sir R. Peel on Lord Grey's resignation; but, after acting in concert with the Conservative opposition for seven years, he accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and occupied that post for more than four years, in the course of which he was removed to the House of Peers. But at the close of 1845, when Sir R. Peel arrived at the resolution of abandoning the cause of Protection, Lord Stanley, rather than desert his expressed opinions, retired from the Cabinet, and next year, though with seeming reluctance, appeared as head of the Protectionist opposition, for which the industry of Lord George Bentinck and the genius of Mr. Disraeli gradually secured public recognition. Their struggle, if power was the object in view, at first appeared hopeless; but at length, in 1851, the resignation of Lord J. Russell brought the Conservatives to the very gates of Downing Street; and after the Whigs had retained their offices for a year longer, in February, 1852, the Conservative chief, who meanwhile had succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby, accepted the responsibilities of office, and constructed a cabinet. His colleagues certainly made the best use of their brief term of power; having, besides other achievements, carried measures of Chancery Reform, passed the Militia Bill, and formed with the Emperor of the French that alliance which circumstances subsequently rendered so popular. But after the general election Lord Derby, in deference to that vote of the House of Commons hostile to the financial schemes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promptly tendered to Her Majesty the resignation of his Cabinet, and resumed his former functions as leader of the Opposition. On the fall of the Coalition in 1855 the earl declined to undertake the duties of Government, on the ground that the only ministry he could have formed would have been dependent for existence on the forbearance of foes. When the death of the Duke of Wellington took place in 1852, Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

DESCHENES, ADMIRAL PARCEVAL, Commander of the French Baltic Fleet in the naval campaign of 1854, was born in 1790. He entered the naval service of his country at an early age, under the patronage of Admiral Latouche-Tréville, and fought on board the flag-ship Bucentaure at the battle of Trafalgar. In 1809 he was present at the combat of Sablonnes-d'Olonne, and next year was made *enseigne de vaisseau*. In 1814 he served with the flotilla of the Scheldt. In 1815 he was chosen by the Government of the Restoration to announce to the Barbaresque States the return of the Bourbons, and subsequently to command the naval station of French Guiana. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Dutch Guiana, and again on the coast of Cuba. In 1824, after the capitulation of Barcelona, where he had distinguished himself, he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1830 he commanded the Euryale at the expedition to Algiers, with the rank of Captain; and in 1833 the Victoire at the siege of Bougie. He next commanded a frigate of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Leblanc, which was sent to the Plate river to demand satisfaction of Rosas, President of the Argentine Confederation. In the expedition against Mexico which soon followed, Parceval Deschenes commanded the Iphigénie, 60-gun frigate, which took part in the reduction of Ulloa. In the embarkation which took place he led a storming column to the attack of Vera Cruz, and took a bastion of eight guns. He was most honourably mentioned in the despatches of Admiral Bauden reporting on these operations. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1846, and was a member of the French Board of Admiralty when appointed to the command of the Baltic fleet in 1854. This force was composed of twenty-two vessels, carrying 1200 guns. The tactics of the Russians, it is well known, gave no opportunities for fair and open sea-fighting; but Bomarsund was reduced with the co-operation of a division of land-troops, Parceval Deschenes seconding the attack in the Inflexible. The Emperor marked his approbation of the Admiral's conduct by raising him to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

DICKENS, CHARLES, the most popular Writer of his time, was born in February 1812, at Landport, Portsmouth. His father, the late Mr. John Dickens, in the earlier part of his life enjoyed a post in the Navy Pay Department, the duties of which required that he should reside from time to time in different naval stations, —now at Plymouth, now at Portsmouth, and then at Sheerness and Chatham. "In the glorious days" of the war with France, these towns were full of life, bustle, and character; and the father of "Boz" was at times fond of dilating upon the strange scenes he had witnessed. One of his stories described a sitting-room he once enjoyed at Blue Town, Sheerness, abutting on the theatre. Of an evening he used to sit in this room, and could hear what was passing on the stage, and join in the chorus of "God save the King," and "Britannia rules the Waves,"—then the favourite songs

of Englishmen. The war being at an end, amongst those who left the public service with a pension was the father of our novelist. Coming to London, he subsequently found lucrative employment for his talents on the press as a reporter of parliamentary debates. Charles Dickens may, therefore, be said to have been in his youth familiarised with "copy;" and when his father, with parental anxiety for his future career, took the preliminary steps for making his son an attorney, the dreariness of the proposed occupation fell so heavily upon the mind of the future author, that he induced his father to permit him to resign the law and join the parliamentary corps of a daily newspaper. His first engagement was on "The True Sun," an ultra-Liberal paper, then carrying on a fierce struggle for existence, from the staff of which he afterwards passed into the reporting ranks of the "Morning Chronicle." On that paper he obtained reputation as a first-rate man—his reports being exceedingly rapid, and no less correct. In the columns of the "Chronicle" he soon gave proofs of other talents than those of a reporter; for in the evening edition of that journal appeared the "Sketches of English Life and Character," afterwards collected to form the two well-known volumes of "Sketches by Boz," published respectively in 1836 and 1837. The first of these sketches were published in the "Old Monthly Magazine." A passenger by the Britannia says, "Having crossed the Atlantic in the Britannia with Mr. Dickens, I recollect a few of his observations made to me on the passage. I asked him the origin of the signature 'Boz.' He said that he had a little brother, who resembled so much the Moses in the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' that he used to call him Moses also; but a younger girl, who could not then articulate plainly, was in the habit of calling him Bozie or Boz. This simple or natural circumstance made him assume that name in the first article he risked to the public, and therefore he continued the same, as the first effort was approved of." The "Sketches by Boz" at once attracted considerable notice, and obtained great success. Another publisher came to an arrangement with Mr. Dickens and Seymour, the comic draughtsman, the one to write and the other to illustrate a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of Cockney sportsmen. Hence the appearance of "Pickwick," a book which made its author's reputation and the publisher's fortune. After the work had commenced poor Seymour committed suicide, and Mr. Hablot K. Browne was selected to continue the illustrations, which he did under the signature of "Phiz." Meanwhile Mr. Dickens had married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, then—and now—a musical writer, a man of considerable attainments, and who, in his earlier days, whilst a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, enjoyed the intimate friendship of Sir Walter Scott (whose law agent he was), Jeffrey, and the other literary notables at that day adorning the Modern Athens. The great success of "Pickwick" brought down upon its author demands from all sides for another work, and "Boz" agreed to write "Nicholas Nickleby," to be published in monthly parts. In the prefatory notices, which

give additional value to the cheap and elegant reprints of the works of Dickens, we are indulged with slight glimpses of his own recollections, personal and literary. Thus, in the introduction to "Nicholas Nickleby," when alluding to the portrait of Squeers, he says, "I cannot call to mind, now, how I came to hear about Yorkshire schools when I was not a very robust child, sitting in bye-places near Rochester Castle, with a head full of Partridge, Strap, Tom Pipes, and Sancho Panza; but I know that my first impressions of them were picked up at that time, and that they were somehow or another connected with a suppurated abscess that some boy had come home with, in consequence of his Yorkshire 'guide, philosopher, and friend,' having ripped it open with an inky penknife. The impression made upon me, however made, never left me. I was always curious about them—fell, long afterwards, and at sundry times, into the way of hearing more about them—at last, having an audience, resolved to write about them. With that intent I went down into Yorkshire before I began this book, in very severe winter time, which is pretty faithfully described herein. As I wanted to see a schoolmaster or two, and was forewarned that those gentlemen might, in their modesty, be shy of receiving a visit from the author of the 'Pickwick Papers,' I consulted with a professional friend here, who had a Yorkshire connexion, and with whom I conceived a pious fraud. He gave me some letters of introduction, in the name, I think, of my travelling companion; they bore reference to a supposititious little boy, who had been left with a widowed mother, who didn't know what to do with him. The poor lady had thought, as a means of thawing the tardy compassion of her relations in his behalf, of sending him to a Yorkshire school: I was the poor lady's friend travelling that way; and if the recipient of the letter could inform me of a school in his neighbourhood, the writer would be very much obliged. I went to several places in that part of the country where I understood these schools to be most plentifully sprinkled, and had no occasion to deliver a letter until I came to a certain town which shall be nameless. The person to whom it was addressed was not at home; but he came down at night, through the snow, to the inn where I was staying. It was after dinner; and he needed little persuasion to sit down by the fire in a warm corner, and take his share of the wine that was on the table. I am afraid he is dead now. I recollect he was a jovial, ruddy, broad-faced man; that we got acquainted directly; and that we talked on all kinds of subjects except the school, which he showed a great anxiety to avoid. 'Was there any large school near?' I asked him, in reference to the letter. 'Oh, yes,' he said; 'there was a pratty big 'un.' 'Was it a good one?' I asked. 'Ey!' he said, 'it was as good as anoother—that was a' matther of opinion;' and fell to looking at the fire, staring round the room, and whistling a little. On my reverting to some other topic that we had been discussing, he recovered immediately; but, though I tried him again and again, I never approached the question of the school, even if he were in the middle of a laugh, without observing

that his countenance fell, and that he became uncomfortable. At last, when we had passed a couple of hours or so very agreeably, he suddenly took up his hat, and leaning over the table and looking me full in the face, said, in a low voice, 'Weel, Misther, we've been vary pleasant togather, and ar'll spak' my moind tiv'ee. Dinnot let the weedur send her lattle boy to yan o' our school-measthers, while there's a harse to hoold in a' Lunnon, or a gootther to lie asleep in. Ar wouldn't mak' ill words amang my neeburs, and ar speak tiv'ee quiet loike. But I'm dom'd if ar can gang to bed and not tellee, for weedur's sak', to keep the lattle boy from a' sike scoondrels while there's a harse to hoold in a' Lunnun, or a gootther to lie asleep in!' Repeating these words with great heartiness, and with a solemnity on his jolly face that made it look twice as large as before, he shook hands and went away. I never saw him afterwards, but I sometimes imagine that I descry a faint recollection of him in John Browdie." "Nicholas Nickleby" was followed by "Oliver Twist," which originally appeared in "Bentley's Miscellany," of which Dickens undertook the editorship, and which, under his hands, rose to a large circulation. The publisher entertaining the opinion usual amongst his class as to the minor share which the author ought to receive in such cases, Dickens subsequently gave up his editorship of a magazine whose chief boast it must ever be that "Boz" was once its conductor. In "Oliver Twist," Dickens gave tokens of other talents than that of humour. He painted scenes of deep pathos, and evinced strong sympathy for the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed, and showed the world a literary champion in the field ready to do battle in the cause of virtue and humanity. The pen of "Boz," urged by kindly sympathies, has exposed many a phase of cruelty and wrong, and has excited the desires of good men to lessen the amount of evil and of suffering existing in society. He has been, indeed, the author of many social ameliorations and reforms. Whilst he has amused, he has improved us. After "Nickleby" came "Master Humphrey's Clock," in which Dickens endeavoured to realise a long-cherished plan of supplying the public with the best writing at the smallest possible price; and the new work was accordingly published in weekly numbers of low cost, as well as in monthly parts. "Humphrey's Clock" was the general title of a collection of tales joined by a connecting narrative. In the first of these, called "The Old Curiosity Shop," Dickens introduced the character of "Little Nell," perhaps one of the most perfect he has ever drawn; and the pathos and simplicity of which has made it a universal favourite. The story of "Barnaby Rudge" was the second of the same work, and contains, among other specimens of remarkably descriptive power, a vivid picture of the Lord George Gordon riots. In the preface to the new and cheap edition of "Barnaby Rudge," the author again lets us have a glimpse of his own life. "The raven (he says) in this story is a compound of two great originals, of whom I have been, at different times, the proud possessor. The first was in the bloom of his youth when he was discovered in a

modest retirement in London, by a friend of mine, and given to me. He had from the first, as Sir Hugh Evans says of Ann Page, 'good gifts,' which he improved by study and attention in a most exemplary manner. He slept in a stable—generally on horseback—and so terrified a Newfoundland dog by his preternatural sagacity, that he has been known, by the mere superiority of his genius, to walk off unmolested with the dog's dinner, from before his face. He was rapidly rising in acquirements and virtues, when, in an evil hour, his stable was newly painted. He observed the workmen closely, saw that they were careful of the paint, and immediately burned to possess it. On their going to dinner he ate up all they had left behind, consisting of a pound or two of white lead; and this youthful indiscretion terminated in death. While I was yet inconsolable for his loss, another friend of mine in Yorkshire discovered an older and more gifted raven at a village public-house, which he prevailed upon the landlord to part with for a consideration, and sent up to me. The first act of this sage was to administer to the effects of his predecessor, by disinterring all the cheese and half-pence he had buried in the garden—a work of immense labour and research, to which he devoted all the energies of his mind. When he had achieved this task, he applied himself to the acquisition of stable language, in which he soon became such an adept, that he would perch outside my window and drive imaginary horses with great skill all day. Perhaps even I never saw him at his best, for his former master sent his duty with him, 'and if I wished the bird to come out very strong, would I be so good as to show him a drunken man'—which I never did, having (unfortunately) none but sober people at hand. But I could hardly have respected him more, whatever the stimulating influence of this sight might have been. He had not the least respect, I am sorry to say, for me in return, or for anybody but the cook, to whom he was attached—but only, I fear, as a policeman might have been. Once I met him unexpectedly, about half-a-mile off, walking down the middle of a public street, attended by a pretty large crowd, and spontaneously exhibiting the whole of his accomplishments. His gravity under these trying circumstances I never can forget, nor the extraordinary gallantry with which, refusing to be brought home, he defended himself behind a pump, until overpowered by numbers. It may have been that he was too bright a genius to live long, or it may have been that he took some pernicious substance into his bill, and thence into his maw—which is not improbable, seeing that he new-pointed the greater part of the garden wall by digging out the mortar, broke countless squares of glass by scraping away the putty all around the frames, and tore up, and swallowed in splinters, the greater part of a wooden staircase of six steps and a landing—but, after some three years, he, too, was taken ill and died before the kitchen fire. He kept his eyes to the last upon the meat as it roasted, and suddenly turned over on his back with a sepulchral cry of 'Cuckoo!' Since then I have been ravenless." On the completion of "Humphrey's

Clock," Dickens set sail for America, where he accumulated materials for his "American Notes for General Circulation," published on his return in 1842. In the course of the year 1843 he commenced his "Martin Chuzzlewit," which appeared, like his earlier works, in monthly parts. In the middle of 1844 he went to Italy, where he spent about a year. In 1845 he proposed to found a new morning newspaper, the "Daily News," of which he was to be the editor. He organised a large literary staff, and surrounded himself with the most popular writers of the day. Money was abundant, the project was warmly applauded, and on the 21st of January, 1846, the first number of the new journal appeared. In it Dickens commenced his sketches, entitled "Pictures of Italy." Expectation had been so highly excited, that when the first number appeared — (though probably full fifty times as good as any first number of a daily newspaper that ever before appeared)—and because in its very first infancy it did not utterly eclipse its rivals that had been organised for half a century—many people professed to be disappointed. This public disregard for the new journal, and the constant heavy labour of editing a morning newspaper, combined, probably, to induce Dickens to withdraw from so troublesome a task. Since then he has delighted the world in his own peculiar fashion with his "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Hard Times," and "Little Dorrit;" has written several Christmas books, and has established the weekly paper called "Household Words," to which he and other writers have attracted a host of supporters, numbering, it is understood, somewhere about sixty thousand per week. Mr. Dickens was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature and Art; if, indeed, a project which has failed so unequivocally can be said to have been founded at all. Fully recognising the benevolent intentions of the promoters, we must be content to take little more than the will for the deed.

DILKE, CHARLES WENTWORTH, Principal Proprietor and for many years Editor of the "Athenæum," was born December 8, 1789, and began his career in the Navy Pay Office. Some thirty or forty years since, Mr. Dilke was an extensive contributor to our leading reviews and magazines, then in their palmy days — to the "Westminster Review," and the "Retrospective," when under the editorship of Mr. Southern, our late minister at La Plata; he also published several works connected with our early drama and literary history. On the consolidation of offices, which occurred some years since, Mr. Dilke took the opportunity of withdrawing from official duties. He did not, however, "retire" into the easy enjoyment of well-earned leisure, but undertook the heavy and too often thankless task of conducting a critical journal, in which the truth, as far as he could find it, should be honestly told. He bought the "Athenæum," which under its originator, Mr. J. S. Buckingham, and afterwards under John Stirling (son of "The Thunderer" of "the Times"), had been unsuccessful; and laid

himself out deliberately to build it up into a powerful and profitable literary paper. The prime feature of his plan was to reduce its price from a shilling to fourpence, and include an even larger quantity of matter. The experiment, although regarded with apprehension by many of his friends, was undoubtedly successful. His journal is now to literary journals what the "Times" is to newspapers. No reader can be kept *au courant* with the literature of the age who does not see the "Athenæum." After testing the capabilities of more than one editor, the "Athenæum" was placed in 1846 in the hands of Mr. T. K. Hervey, under whose editorial direction it remained for eight years. In the year 1853 it once more changed hands, and is now under the able superintendence of Mr. H. Dixon. Up to 1846 Mr. Dilke had taken an active part in the editorship of his paper. In that year, however, he became manager of the "Daily News," and tried a similar experiment to that on which he had ventured with such unqualified success in the "Athenæum." Under his control the price of that daily paper was reduced to 2½*d.*, when it obtained a very large circulation, but not large enough to justify (under the other circumstances of the journal) persistance in so low a price. Since his retirement from the "Daily News," Mr. Dilke appears to have indulged himself with more repose than his tendency to hard work ever before permitted him to enjoy. Now and then he may be seen in the Reading Room of the British Museum (of which, by the way, he was one of the very earliest frequenters in the days of D'Israeli the elder) poring over some rare *brochure*, printed, perhaps, by a flying press during the turmoil of the Civil Wars, or, it may be, in the less sanguinary but scarcely less exciting day of "Wilkes and '45," when lord mayors and sheriffs bearded parliaments and ministers, and the press was struggling to be free. In a number of the "Athenæum" thereafter may sometimes be detected a paper evidently written by a man who had gone *con amore* to his task—who had looked at it, turned it about, examined every passage of its history, connexions and relations—had tested it by the standards of logic and of strong common sense—and then wound up, pen in hand, by pouring out the whole results in some fluent columns of type deserving a more distinctive existence than generally attaches to articles in a weekly journal. "Junius" is one of the questions which Mr. Dilke has investigated, and his papers on the subject present a very remarkable marshalling of evidence upon a vexed and probably never-to-be-settled literary question. Mr. Dilke's son — also Charles Wentworth Dilke—was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and acted as the leading member of the Executive Committee. When rewards were conferred on various members of that body for their valuable services, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, jun., was offered a knighthood—which he had the discretion to decline. He also refused all pecuniary reward for his assistance, wishing his public services to be purely honorary. Her Majesty, who entirely appreciated the services rendered by Mr. Dilke,

sent a handsome souvenir to Mrs. Dilke, in the shape of a diamond bracelet of considerable value, which will no doubt become an heir-loom in his family.

DISRAELI, THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN, Novelist, Biographer, and Statesman, son of the well-known author of the "Curiosities of Literature," was born in London about 1805, and educated at a suburban academy, where he is said to have expressed his determination of arriving at senatorial distinction. Having been placed for some time in the office of a metropolitan attorney,—a dull prelude to a career so variegated,—"Disraeli the Younger," as he was then called, is understood to have essayed his literary prowess in the columns of the "Representative." That Tory journal, after enjoying a brief existence during the year 1826, went to Limbo; but ere long Mr. Disraeli appeared in a new character, and took the novel-reading public by surprise with "Vivian Grey," followed, at intervals, by "The Young Duke," "Henrietta Temple," "Contarini Fleming," "Venetia," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," and other brilliant works of imagination. Meanwhile Mr. Disraeli, while pursuing his success as a writer of fiction, did not neglect to struggle for the great object of his ambition—a seat in Parliament. As the descendant of a Hebrew family, whose members, though flourishing for centuries on European soil—first in Spain and afterwards in Italy—had fondly cherished the traditions of their fathers, it was natural that a youth of his aspiring vein should manifest some sympathy with Eastern affairs; and, leaving England in the year 1829, he gratified his curiosity, in regard to scenes of Oriental life, by spending the winter at Constantinople, and travelling in the spring through Syria, Egypt, and Nubia. Mr. Disraeli returned to his native shores in 1831, and found the English people violently excited on the question of Parliamentary Reform. The youthful novelist's sympathy with Eastern localities was not quite absorbing; and in 1832, the ambition of enacting a part in English politics prompted him to present himself as a candidate for the borough of Chipping Wycombe, standing snugly in a valley among the beech-clad hills of Bucks, about five miles from his father's residence at Bradenham. Mr. Disraeli neither called himself Whig nor Tory; indeed his views were so peculiar, that he appeared one day to belong to one party, and the next gave indications of being an adherent of the other. Gradually, however, he threw himself on the people; declared for Triennial Parliaments and Vote by Ballot; got into the good graces of the multitude, and was claimed by the Radicals as their own. After fighting three electioneering battles in this little town, and being defeated on each occasion, Mr. Disraeli left the constituency of Wycombe to the Smiths and Greys, and turning his eyes to Taunton, contested that borough as a Conservative of the Lyndhurst type! He again failed in his object; and some remarks which he made uncomplimentary to O'Connell led to the memorable incident of the

Irish Liberator's coarse allusion to his Hebrew extraction; the cartel sent to the Agitator's son; and the epistle addressed by Mr. Disraeli to O'Connell, concluding with the flourish,—"We shall meet at Philippi!" A perilous prophecy, assuredly, after so many disappointments; but fortune at length deigned to smile on the political aspirant, and, under favourable auspices, the author of "Vivian Grey" found his way into the House of Commons, as member for Maidstone. Having at length attained the position so resolutely sought, Mr. Disraeli, with indiscreet haste, claimed the ear of the House; and his style proving utterly at variance with the ideas of oratory entertained by noble lords and honourable gentlemen, the display was treated with derision. The baffled senator was under the necessity of resuming his seat; but even at that moment, with characteristic confidence in his destiny, he exclaimed,—"The time will come when you will hear me;" and though the vaticination was certainly bold to temerity, many of the laughers have lived to applaud its fulfilment. In the meantime, admonished by this repulse that the House was not to be taken by fireworks, Mr. Disraeli, after exercising for a season the "talent of silence," learned to keep his eloquence within bounds, and to speak like a man who comprehended the temper of the assembly with which he had to deal; and he made considerable progress in the art of debate ere the general election of 1841 placed in power a Conservative ministry, presided over by Sir R. Peel, fortified by the accession of Lord Stanley and his political associates, commanding an overwhelming majority in both Houses, and enjoying the confidence of the Church, the landed gentry, and the Colonial interest. In that Parliament Mr. Disraeli appeared as member for Shrewsbury, and for a time figured as an adherent of the ministry. But in 1844 (the year when "Coningsby," which was followed by "Sybil" and "Tancred,"—works curiously compounded of politics and fiction,—came into the hands of the public), St. Stephen's saw another sight; and during two sessions a succession of speeches, replete with caustic ridicule and withering sarcasm, proclaimed in brilliant periods to the British public that the all-powerful Premier was a very pompous, common-place, and treacherous personage, at the head of an "organised hypocrisy." Peel was described as "a great middleman, who bamboozled one party and plundered the other;" and Stanley compared to Prince Rupert, who after his hottest charges always found the enemy in possession of the camp. Members listened with some degree of alarm; officials indignantly denounced the assailant of their patrons; and the country was rather diverted than otherwise at such great Conservative statesmen being bearded by a clever novelist. The conflict seemed so utterly unequal, that any man who had foretold its issue would have been regarded as fit only for a lunatic asylum. But when the memorable session of 1846 commenced, and the premier avowed his conversion to Free-Trade doctrines, and the Conservative party was rent in twain, Mr. Disraeli, girding on his armour for a

still fiercer encounter, began a war of words, in which it soon appeared there was to be no discharge. Never, perhaps, since the fall of Walpole, had the weapons of parliamentary warfare been used with such merciless effect. The minister, though perplexed in the extreme, did, indeed, with the aid of the Liberal party, carry his fiscal measures; but no sooner was he left to his own resources than a hostile majority compelled him to surrender the reins of government; and Mr. Disraeli proceeded to organise, under the leadership of Lord George Bentinck, an opposition to the Whig ministers, who had succeeded to power. The party, of which Mr. Disraeli now became the guiding spirit, was exposed to the rudest shocks. Their bill for the encouragement of Irish railways was rejected; the general election of 1847, though giving Mr. Disraeli a seat for the county of Buckingham, was, on the whole, adverse to their pretensions; and some votes on the Jew Bill caused such internal dissensions that the aristocratical leader retreated from his responsible post. But amid all disasters and misunderstandings, night after night, from among the Chartists and Peelites who jostled him on the front Opposition bench, Mr. Disraeli, with thoughts for partisans, rose to ridicule the measures of the Whig ministry, to denounce the politics of "the Manchester school," to give a new creed to the desponding adherents of the lost cause, and to swell their scanty ranks into a formidable phalanx. In the autumn of 1848, just as matters were beginning to brighten, death suddenly carried his patrician coadjutor to an untimely grave; and in the ensuing session Mr. Disraeli signalised his accession to the leadership by proposing a reduction of the burdens on land, and moving for an inquiry into the state of the nation. After the voice of Sir Robert Peel was mute for ever, the course pursued by his disciples on the question of Papal Aggression enabled the member for Bucks to assume a more influential position; and in February 1852, after the appearance of the political biography of Lord G. Bentinck, the auspicious day when Mr. Disraeli was to be invested with the insignia of office at length arrived. The Russell administration had ceased to exist; and Lord Derby, having undertaken the construction of a cabinet, entrusted Mr. Disraeli with the duties of leading the House of Commons and managing the national finances. The spectacle of a novelist figuring as Chancellor of the Exchequer at first made the wise and prudent shake their heads, and afforded the silly and stupid an opportunity for a sneer. On the 30th of April, however, Mr. Disraeli dissipated all murmurs by a financial statement which elicited tremendous cheers from a hostile House of Commons, and extracted compliments from his rivals. The popular error as to a man of genius being incapable of dealing with figures seemed to be refuted for ever, and Parliament was dissolved with the public under that impression. But alas for the mutability of public opinion! When the autumnal session was held, and the mortal remains of the Warrior Duke had been consigned with funereal pomp to St. Paul's, and the Free-Trade motion of Mr. Villiers had been disposed of, the financial projects that

had for months been "looming in the future" were developed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech of five hours' duration. At first the applause was not stinted; the praises of the budget were sung by the most influential of journals, and echoed by the guests at the Mansion House. Suddenly, however, a loud clamour was raised against the increase of the House Duty and the decrease of the Malt Tax; an impassioned debate took place within the walls of Parliament; and Mr. Disraeli being sneeringly told to alter his budget, as Mr. Pitt and others had done, replied with becoming scorn, —"I do not aspire to Mr. Pitt's fame; but I will never descend to the degradation of others." When, however, the Commons divided on the first resolution, the ministers were found to be in a considerable minority. In a few days the Derby Cabinet was in the dust; Mr. Disraeli was resuming his place on the front Opposition bench; and caps were in the air for the Earl of Aberdeen and his colleagues.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, Author, and Editor of the "Athenæum," is the son of Abner Dixon, Esq., of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born in 1821. In consequence of ill health he was unable to attend a public school, and was sent to live at a farm-house on the moor of Over Darwin, with a grand-uncle. Like many other men of genius, Mr. Dixon began his literary life with a five-act tragedy, which is a sort of five-barred gate, necessary for Pegasus to take in order to come well on into the open field. Unlike many others, we believe he did not publish it. He was for some time the literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham. From that place he came to London in 1846, and entered the Inner Temple. Besides contributing to other periodicals, he wrote a very notable series of papers in the "Daily News" on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's most important inquiries into the condition of the purchasers of such garbage as Mr. Dixon turned up in his researches. It was the first time that public attention had been so pointedly and powerfully called to a fearful source of immorality, which was polluting and destroying the young mind of the lower classes daily and hourly. He also contributed another series of articles to the same paper, which were afterwards revised and enlarged, and appeared in a volume entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir,"—the first of several books in which history is popularised and vitalised by the human interest of biography. In a preface to the fifth edition of this work, Mr. Dixon adds a note for the encouragement of young authors:—"I wrote this book when I was young. For a long time after it was written it lay on my hands. Unknown to letters, as all young authors must be at first, no publisher would venture to produce my volume. It went the round of the trade, and did not find a patron. One said the subject was too new—another said it was too old. In one place I was informed that the public have not yet learned to care about social reformers; in a second, that they are tired of social reformers. A publisher, gene-

rally thought able and acute, objected to the book as being too much about prisons. Worn out with deferred hope, I offered to give it away,—and could not." When published, three editions were sold in one year. This work was followed by biographies of Penn and Blake, in 1851 and 1852. In 1850 Mr. Dixon was elected Deputy-Commissioner to the Royal Commission for organising the Great Exhibition of 1851. Few people are aware how great a work had to be accomplished in preparing the mind of the country, and ensuring the success of that grand and novel experiment. Mr. Dixon had to perform a curious duty, in proselytising among classes of the community ranging from Oxford "Dons" to Lancashire "roughs." He was successful in organising one hundred committees out of the three hundred that were organised; a labour which justly deserved the public and private recognition it received. At the time of the invasion panic in 1852, Mr. Dixon wrote an anonymous pamphlet, called the "French in England," which furnished a very conclusive demonstration that if the first Napoleon could not succeed in carrying out his intention, the third Napoleon would not. It is interesting to know that this terse, vigorous, and brilliant piece of writing, was penned at a single sitting. Mr. H. Dixon's career had a narrow chance of being suddenly cut short in the troublous times of '48. On his way to Vienna he was attacked by robbers, and pretty well cleared out. They took all he had about him, including his passport. On arriving at Vienna without a passport, he was taken to be a political *suspect*, and some energetic official was for having him led out on to the glacis and immediately despatched by a file of soldiers. To any such termination of his excursion, Mr. Dixon naturally enough strenuously objected, and the catastrophe was happily averted. When Mr. Madden projected his "Prize Magazine," Mr. Dixon contributed the essays which won the two highest prizes. These essays attracted the attention of the proprietor of the "Athenæum," and led to their author's engagement on the staff of that paper. In 1853 he worthily became its editor.

DOBELL, SYDNEY (*nom de plume*, "Sydney Yendys"), Poet, was born in 1824, at Peckham Rye, where his childhood was spent. In 1835 his father removed his business, that of a wine-merchant, from London to Cheltenham, at which place, or at a country-house in the valley of Charlton Kings, four miles from the town, the poet lived until he was married. Thus he passed the sweetest and most impressible period of his life in one of the loveliest of our English valleys; a defile opening out of the rich vast "Vale of Gloucester," between undulating hills of wood, pasture, and orchard, where the great ocean of summer that fills the plain runs and ripples, curls and breaks into every exquisite spray of wealth and beauty. Midway in this sequestered bay, embowered in orchards, and shaded from the white winding road by tall evergreens, stands "Coxhorne House," once the residence of the family to whom the chief portion of the hills and valleys around belong, and here the greater portion of the poet's married life has been passed. He was never

sent to a school, either public or private; his father having strong prejudices in favour of home education; and with the aid of their mother and a tutor, he educated his ten children himself, and has very successfully established the possibility of the highest and noblest culture by such a process. At twelve years of age the boy entered his father's counting-house as a clerk, a position which he filled for fifteen years, and so assiduously and dutifully that the good old gentleman, a capital judge in such matters, was proud to testify that he never had a better clerk. While engaged in this somewhat uncongenial employment he wrote the "Roman" on Sundays and other holydays, thus illustrating the fact, that literature may be made independent of booksellers, and many of the evils that authors are heir to, by uniting it with the practice of some business occupation. But it is not every one who can fly from daily toil, and the dust of cities, to such repose as awaited our poet in that happy valley, surrounded by all the lovely variations of scenery. When the "Roman" first appeared its author was generally hailed as a new poet; in fact, he was the first of the "New Poets" of these latter times. It was published in 1850, and won well-merited popularity. In the year 1844, Mr. Dobell married Emily, daughter of George Fordham, Esq., of Odsey House, a country seat in Cambridgeshire; he fell in love at ten, was engaged at fifteen, and married at twenty. In 1851 he passed part of the summer in Switzerland. In 1852 he came to London in search of medical advice for his wife, whose health, never strong, had been broken up by the mental and bodily fatigue of nursing him several years before, through a long and nearly fatal rheumatic fever. He remained in London only one year, and at the end of 1853 went to Edinburgh, on the same errand. During the last few years he has had an income as a kind of sleeping partner in his father's business, which enables him to devote the greater part of his time to the pursuit of art and the production of poetry. Early in 1854 he published the first part of "Balder," a representative and not autobiographical poem, as some critics have assumed. Balder is a poet, an egotist, who has built his throne on a mountain of conceit, and continually revolves on a pivot of self. The author anatomises him to show the dark depths of a disease which has existed, and which still exists, in many minds otherwise noble. At the bottom of his nature lies a pool of death, and many who are suffering from the infirmity of over-consciousness on looking down into this gulph will start at the hideous reflex of a familiar face. Balder demonstrates the fact that the sun of genius, which shines as a glowing orb of light, to warm the world, may be a cold thing at heart, and its radiating atmosphere of glory may be nearer to the eyes of a universe than to the human affections that nestle within it. Mr. Dobell's ancestors were rich and desperate Cavaliers, and lost their estates in fighting against Cromwell. Their descendants having been obliged ever since to struggle with fortune by brain and hand, have been for many generations earnest Democrats. A curious proof that brains have

been an inheritance with them is, that almost the only remains of one of the Dobell seats, Streat Place, in Sussex, long since in ruins, is a library covered with unusual and curiously chosen classical inscriptions in the carved oak of the time; a time when country gentlemen were not remarkable for learning, and ordinarily loved to adorn their walls with ruder things than lines from the Latin poets. Mr. Dobell, in 1855, appeared in print in companionship with Alexander Smith. A common residence in Edinburgh seems to have brought them together, and led to their poetic partnership in "Sonnets of the War." He is author of "England in Time of War."

DONALDSON, JOHN WILLIAM, D.D., Author, Philologist, and Divine, born about 1810, is son of Stuart Donaldson, a merchant in London. Like Warburton, he was originally intended for the legal profession, and articled to an attorney, but abandoning his pursuit went to Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. His first work was "The Theatre of the Greeks," which has gone through several editions. "The New Cratylus," and "Varronianus," display great philological knowledge. He contributed a variety of articles to the "Quarterly Review," and other periodicals. His recent works, "The Book of Jasher," and "Christian Orthodoxy," have been decried in some quarters as Rationalistic, but are considered by many competent judges as able attempts to uphold the doctrines of the Church of England on the principles of modern criticism. Dr. Donaldson was for many years Head Master of the Grammar School of Bury St. Edmund's, which he conducted with much success. He now resides at Cambridge, acting as a private tutor, and applying to theological and literary pursuits.

DOO, GEORGE T., Engraver, a worthy successor of Strange and Sharp; of a period when engraving was an art, not a manufacture, and England stood unrivalled in that department; of times when the printseller deserved the title of a merchant-adventurer, and the public knew how to appreciate and reward his enterprise. Among the very few first-class line-engravers of the present day who devote themselves to figure subjects and engravings of what is technically termed an historical size, who have remained constant to the good old traditions of their art, Mr. Doo is pre-eminent for the preservation of expression, and for the union of boldness, vigour, and breadth, with conscientious and artistic, not mechanical, finish and delicacy. Of all the arts, engraving is the slowest and most painful in its processes. A line-engraving by such a man as Strange or Doo requires long years for its accomplishment. Amid the prevailing demand for lithographic, mezzotint, "mixed," and mechanical styles, Mr. Doo has, at much personal sacrifice, and to his lasting honour, refused to descend to "manufacture" (in fact, to employ an engraver's shibboleth, "scamp") his work. To the later Exhibitions of the Academy,

as occasionally before, he contributed several small, carefully-executed portraits, being without a single commission in his own branch of art! Mr. Doo, like many other eminent engravers, has often been engaged in translating the works of men whose lease of fame will prove a short one; but his masterly transcripts of Raffaelle's "Infant Christ," and Correggio's "Ecce Homo," in our National Gallery, which occupied him, at intervals, during twenty years, of Lawrence's "Calmeady's Children," and of Etty's noble "Combat," will be as much prized two hundred years hence as they are now. His "Knox Preaching," after Wilkie, is the plate which has perhaps gained him most fame. Those after Lawrence and Newton, artists—more especially the former—gaining, rather than losing, in the hands of an engraver such as Doo, are among his most popular works. "Pilgrims in sight of the Holy City, after Eastlake .is also a fine example of his art.

DOYLE, RICHARD, Artist, born in London in 1826, is son of the reputed author of the celebrated "HB" sketches. He first attracted attention by his sportive and graceful designs from the life and manners of the day, in "Punch;" and was soon recognised as one of the most original and delightful contributors to that potent organ of opinion: there "doing incalculable good, by affording to thousands true, faithful, vigorous art,—good drawing, expression, and nature." "Doyle's groups," continues his eulogist (De Quincey, writing in 1847), "his children and maidens, his dainty devices, his 'quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles;' his pure, though quaint taste; his drawing,—which reminds one of Mulready in its unassuming force and truth,—his tone of innocence: all are to our mind truly the work of genius." In 1850 Mr. Doyle abandoned his connexion with "Punch," in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his co-religionists. Thackeray, in a pleasant paper in the "Quarterly Review," thus refers to the circumstance:—"At the time of the Papal aggression, Mr. Punch was prodigiously angry; and one of the chief misfortunes which happened to him at that period was that, through the violent opinions which he expressed regarding the Roman Catholic hierarchy, he lost the invaluable services, the graceful pencil, the harmless wit, the charming fancy of Mr. Doyle." By this step the artist voluntarily sacrificed, for conscience' sake, what was in itself a secure and fair income. Doyle's fresh fancy and delicate feeling have been abundantly evinced in his illustrations to the "Fairy Ring," to Leigh Hunt's "Jar of Honey," to Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," to Montalba's "Fairy Tales from All Nations," to "Jack the Giant-Killer," and to other similar books. More lately, his "wit which has no malice and mirth which has no folly" have delighted a larger public in the most popular Christmas Book of 1854,—"The Continental Tour of Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson;" and (under an alliance with his friend Mr. Thackeray) in the illustrations to "The Newcomes."

DREW, CAPTAIN ANDREW, R.N., whose dashing exploit in cutting out the Caroline steamer from under Fort Schlosser, on the American side of the Niagara, and sending it blazing down the Falls, has earned for him such well-merited fame, entered the Royal Navy as a first-class volunteer in 1806, on board the Belleisle, Captain John Phillimore, and one of his earliest services was that of assisting in the attack on the Boulogne flotilla. At the siege of Copenhagen, in the ensuing year, Mr. Drew took part, in the Bellette, in the gallant defeat of a flotilla of sixteen guns, sent with a view to capture that vessel; and after bringing home despatches and being sent on special service, passed upwards of two years as midshipman in the Virginie, 38, Captain Edward Bruce; the Fortune, 36, Captain Henry Vansittart; and the Marlborough, Captain J. Phillimore; in which latter ship he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809. He was next employed in the Diadem, in co-operating with the Spanish patriots in the north of Spain, until 1813, when he was removed to the Eurotas, 46 guns and 320 men. In this vessel, after witnessing the capture of La Trave, French frigate, Mr. Drew took part in a destructive action between the Eurotas and La Clorinde, 44 guns with 12 brass swivels, having a complement of 360 picked men, of whom 120 were killed or wounded, the loss on our side being less than half that number. For his gallant behaviour on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and reappointed to the Eurotas; from which ship, however, he invalided in 1815. In 1818 Lieutenant Drew was appointed to the Wye, and in 1824 had the satisfaction to rejoin his old captain (Phillimore) in the Thetis, as his first lieutenant. This vessel was ordered to the coast of Africa, to take part in the Ashantee hostilities at Cape Coast Castle. In this service Lieutenant Drew landed in command of the seamen and marines, and assisted at the final dispersion of the enemy. He was next employed, in 1837, in Canada, where he materially assisted in putting down the rebellion, and punishing the sympathisers of Navy Island. The cutting out and destruction of the Caroline was one of the most daring exploits in our naval records. The vessel was detached from under Fort Schlosser, and having been fired by her captors, was sent blazing over the Falls. For this service Captain Drew received the thanks of the two Houses of Parliament of Upper Canada, and was appointed Commodore of the Provincial Marine. In this capacity, and in a hired armed steamer, he maintained for some time the chief command of Lake Erie. His last appointment was to the Wasp, 16, on the coast of Africa. For his conduct whilst on that station he received the thanks of his Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Adam, who thus recognised the service he had rendered by his careful survey of a dangerous shoal, now known upon the Admiralty's charts as Drew's Rock. Since his post promotion in 1843, Captain Drew has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope.

DUCHATEL, M., Minister of France under Louis-Philippe,

the son of an humble *employé* of the Enregistrement of Domains at Bordeaux, was born in 1805. During the Revolution and the Empire, the father advanced step by step in the administrative career, till he arrived at the Director-generalship of Domains, and received the titles of Count and Councillor of State. The late minister being an advocate without causes, sought to make himself a position as a man of letters, and became one of the editors and proprietors of the "Globe," about the year 1827. After the Revolution of 1830 he was named Councillor of State, and in 1832 elected Deputy. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary-general of the Minister of Finance. In 1834 he became Minister of Commerce. In 1836 he brought forward the question of the Spanish funds, and introduced some reforms into the French administrative system. For the last seven years of the monarchy of 1830 he was Minister of the Interior. In the Chamber he was very popular with the members of the Centre, and having a good house, a good cook, and being a safe and discreet man, and *tant soit peu gourmand*, he was influential, and in a sense popular. Duchâtel possesses some of the qualities and some of the defects of Guizot. He is not so good a scholar, and possesses not his powers of speech and exposition; but, on the other hand, he has more practical and administrative knowledge. His violent denunciations of reform in February, 1848, precipitated the insurrection which destroyed the monarchy of July.

DUFAURE, M., an ex-Minister of France, was born in 1789. He was educated for the bar, and long practised at Bordeaux. Under the Guizot ministry he became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation he left the cabinet, and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the Revolution of February he was elected for the Charente Inférieure, and became, under Louis-Napoleon, a constitutional minister. When the President resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, could do no less than oppose the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and all the statesmen of France.

DUFF, ALEXANDER, D.D., whose name is identified with the Missionary cause in India, was born at Pitlochry, a small village in Perthshire, in 1808. He studied with great success at the University of St. Andrews, and even at college was remarkable for the great interest which he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was first made to him to take upon himself the important office of a missionary to India from the Church of Scotland, and having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and set sail for India about the middle of October of that year, in the Lady Holland, East Indiaman, from Portsmouth. On the night of the 13th February,

1830, the vessel violently struck on the rocks of an uninhabited barren island, about thirty miles north of Cape Town, when the passengers and crew escaped with the utmost difficulty with their lives. The missionary lost all his books, journals, notes, memoranda, essays, etc., the only article belonging to him which was recovered in a wholly undamaged state being a quarto copy of Bagster's "Comprehensive Bible and Prayer-book;" which, as the parting memorial of a few friends, had been carefully wrapped up in leather, and thus escaped uninjured. Having set sail in another ship from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 7th of March, a tremendous gale was encountered off the Mauritius, in which the vessel almost foundered; and at the mouth of the Ganges she was overtaken by a hurricane, and violently tossed ashore. At length, on the evening of the 27th of May, after nearly an eight-months' voyage of incessant dangers and trials, the devoted missionary landed on the shores of India, and his arduous exertions there have made his name known throughout the religious world. In 1843 he joined the large section of the clergy who seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his untiring energy and zeal, high name and great influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta, in connexion with the Free Church of his native land. His publications and labours have all been directed to the promotion of the cause of missions in the East. He is the author, among other works, of "The Church of Scotland's India Mission," being the substance of an Address delivered before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1835, 8vo.; "A Vindication of the Church of Scotland's India Mission," the substance of a similar address, 1837; "Speech delivered in Exeter Hall, at the Anniversary of the Church of Scotland's Foreign Missions," 1837; "New Era of the English Language and Literature in India," Edinburgh, 1837; "India and India Missions," 1839, containing the substance of his addresses on different occasions, both from the platform and the pulpit in England and Scotland, on the subject of India Missions; "Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church;" also, the "Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of an Indian Missionary," 1839.

DUFFY, CHARLES GAVAN, is the son of a Monaghan farmer, but though an "Ulster Man," he is essentially Celtic in race. He was entirely self-educated, and in his eighteenth year went to Dublin, friendless and unknown, but determining on being an author he obtained employment on the newspaper press. He next became the editor of an influential newspaper at Belfast. He returned to Dublin in 1841, and connected himself with "The Mountain" of the O'Connell party. In 1842 he started "The Nation," as an educational journal, "to create and foster public opinion in Ireland, and to make it racy of the soil." In five years Mr. Duffy collected a party. In 1844 he was a fellow-prisoner with O'Connell for "sedition," in Richmond goal, Dublin; he acted in concert with O'Connell until 1847, when he left the

Repeal Association, and joined the Irish Confederation and the Young Ireland Party; he was tried for sedition with O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, but was acquitted upon legal and constitutional grounds. He resumed "The Nation," which had been suspended, modifying his policy, and promising to limit it to social reforms, as the landlord and tenant rights, in support of which was formed the "Independent Irish Party" in Parliament. Mr. Duffy has been twice married; he is a barrister, but has never practised. He emigrated to Australia in 1855, and became a Member of the Colonial Legislature.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, French Novelist and Dramatist, was born on the 24th June, 1803, at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne. Alexandre-Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the wars arising out of the Revolution, was the illegitimate son of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo, by a negress. On his father's death, Alexandre Dumas repaired to Paris with the hope of obtaining some situation through the influence of his father's friends, but he met with a very cold reception, and had it not been for General Foy, to whom he brought a letter of introduction, he might have been reduced to a state of destitution. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the Duke of Orleans (late King of the French). He devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his education, and soon acquired a taste for literature and a desire to excel as an author. A representation of "Hamlet" by an English company, which he witnessed, aided in stimulating his ambition, and he resolved to produce a tragedy after the model of the great English dramatist. The consequence of this resolution was the appearance of "Henri III. et sa Cour," which obtained unbounded applause, and spread the fame of the author far and wide. Many other dramas, too numerous to particularise, followed in rapid succession. Out of his own country, M. Dumas is probably better known as a novelist than a dramatist, and more especially by his "Monte Christo," which has been served up in England in several forms. As a dramatic author he has been a bold innovator upon the old-established manner of the French stage, and his writings have perhaps been of some service to French literature, in assisting to free his countrymen from subjection to arbitrary rules of composition. He had some difficulty with M. Guillaudet in relation to the authorship of the "Tour de Nesle;" but as M. G. was never known as the author of anything else, his claim was discredited. The mere list of Dumas's novels would fill some pages of this work. They have mostly been contributed piecemeal to the *feuilletons* of the various Parisian newspapers, more for profit than reputation. It would be curious, as showing how much one man can accomplish, were it not notorious that M. Dumas employs a corps of writers, who work out his ideas, and whose labours he simply retouches. A recent writer has given us the following truthful sketch of Alexandre Dumas:—"He is a fine specimen of the Negro blood, and exhibits, in an almost

equal degree, the qualities of the indefatigable slave and the brilliant Frenchman. With an insatiable lust for notoriety, he contrives that his sayings and doings shall occupy the gossips of France. Not only as a writer—not simply as *le roi du feuilleton*, the *facile princeps* of the circulating library, but also as a *gentilhomme*, a *grand seigneur*, and as a man, must he always astonish the public. If not noble himself, he at least assumes his grandfather's name, Marquis Davy de la Pailleterie; and talks with easy familiarity of his friends, the Princes. If not an accomplished duellist, he is, at least, very great on the theory of duelling. His pen is the inheritance which enables him to give banquets rivalling in splendour the Oriental lavishness of his own Monte Christo. He has not 'smelt powder,' but to see him on a grand review-day, at the head of a company of national guards, you would fancy him the very Cæsar, Alexander, Attila, Napoleon, or Wellington of private life—his breast is a blaze of orders. The objects of his existence seem to be two:—first, to make enormous sums of money to spend with princely prodigality; secondly, incessantly to astonish the world. Above all things, he courts notoriety, scandal, and the power to set men wondering. He began life as a daring innovator and romanticist. Racine, and the whole of the traditional style of French art, he attempted to replace by effective melodramas, which he impudently asserted were modelled after Shakspeare; his audacity was crowned with a loud but fugitive success. Since then his restless activity has exhibited itself in many ways, and of late the author has almost been eclipsed by the *éclat* attached to the man. A celebrated trial enabled him to gratify his craving for notoriety in a very striking manner. One of these was that strange revelation of corruption—the trial of Beauvallon for killing Dujarrier in a duel—a trial which, while its details scandalised all Europe, and showed them that the fearful pictures of French life painted by Balzac in his 'Grande Homme de Province à Paris,' were not exaggerations, also enabled Dumas, who was called as a witness, to display his science in the duellist's code, his delicate sense of *gentilhommerie*, and his unextinguishable love of display. There was a buffoonery about his manner during this very serious trial of one man for the murder of another which called forth general indignation. Aping the orators of the Chamber of Deputies, he said once or twice, 'M. le Président, je demande la parole;' and with a beautiful touch of French bombast, affecting modesty, when asked his profession, he said, 'Monsieur, je dirais auteur dramatique, si je n'étais dans la patrie de Corneille.' Whereupon the President, a man of true French wit, replied, 'Mais, monsieur, il y a des dégrés.'" The general personal appearance of Dumas indicates his origin. He has the negro physiognomy and hair, and is, in spite of his splendid exterior, unprepossessing. He visited England during the general elections of 1857.

DUMAS, JEAN-BAPTISTE, the first Practical Chemist of France, late Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, Member of

the Institute, was born at Alais, July 1800. When fourteen, Dumas went to Geneva to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connexion with De Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was soon attracted to him by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prévost. In 1821 he was appointed Teacher of Chemistry in the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. In 1821 Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge of organic chemistry. Dumas's theory of substitution is one of the most important works of this chemist, and his treatise on chemistry as applied to the arts is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique" are popular. As a lecturer, Dumas is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May, 1849, Dumas was elected to the National Assembly; and the President of the Republic called him, on the 31st of October, to join the administration, and intrusted him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings bearing on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. Dumas was Chairman of the Jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of 1851, in London.

DUNDAS, SIR JAMES WHITLEY DEANS, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, and late naval Commander-in-chief in the Black Sea, was born 4th December, 1785; he is the son of James Deans, Esq., M.D., of Calcutta, and assumed the names of Whitley and Dundas on marrying, 2d April, 1808, his first cousin, Janet, only daughter of the late Lord Amesbury. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and entered the navy 19th March, 1799, as first-class volunteer on board the Kent, 74. In the following August he attended the expedition to Holland. In 1801, the ship to which he belonged was in the blockade of Alexandria, having in the previous December conveyed Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt. In November 1802, in the Boadicea, 38, he was present in a spirited skirmish with the French 74, Duguay Trouin; also at the capture of Le Vanteur, national lugger, of 12 guns, and at the blockade of Rochefort. He was promoted to be lieutenant of the Cambrian, 40 guns, May 25th, 1805, and the same year assisted at the capture of three privateers, carrying in all 40 guns and 225 men. In command of the Rosamond, 18, he was employed in attendance on the British Ambassador to the King of Sweden, pending the siege of Stralsund; and in 1807, a few nights after the surrender of Copenhagen, he was injured by the bursting of a shell, while endeavouring to extinguish a fire in the dockyard of that city. He became Post-Captain 13th October, 1807, and in command of the Pyramus, 36, captured the privateer Zébra, of 10 guns, 20th April, 1813, and the Ville de l'Orient, also a privateer, 18th February following. He was nominated naval aide-de-camp to King William IV.

1831; M.P. for Greenwich in the Parliament of 1832, and for Devizes, from February 1836 to 1838; Commander of the Bath, 25th October, 1839; a Lord of the Admiralty under the Whig Administration, 23d June, 1841; and again in July 1836; Rear-Admiral of the White, 23d November, 1841; Vice-Admiral, 1854. He held the naval command in the Black Sea at the commencement of the war in the Crimea, and assisted in the disembarkation of the troops and the early operations against Sebastopol. In December, 1854, he retired from command of the Black Sea fleet, his term of service having expired; Rear-Admiral Lyons becoming his successor. Admiral Dundas is a deputy-lieutenant for Berkshire. He has been an object of severe criticism; first, for having spared the town of Odessa, when he might with comparative ease have reduced it to ashes; and secondly, for not having undertaken, at an earlier period, some dashing and decided operation against the seaward forts of Sebastopol: but if his ships, not steamers like those of Sir Charles Napier's magnificent fleet, were unable to cope with the granite walls of the strongest fortress in the world, he had at least indulged in no unseemly preliminary boasts of what he proposed to achieve. His tenderness to the people of Odessa, however ill deserved, could but have originated in one motive, and that an honourable one. It is generally understood, however, that the forbearance he exhibited on that occasion was dictated to him by instructions of a very positive character; whilst the reception he met with on his return from the naval authorities of the kingdom, and above all from Her Majesty, (by whom he was entertained at dinner a few days after he struck his flag), renders it impossible to believe that any ground of complaint against him can exist on the part of those who must possess the best means of estimating his conduct throughout the affair. For his services in the Black Sea Admiral Dundas has been created a G.C.B.; has also received the Crimean medal; and from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidie of the first class.

DUNDAS, REAR ADMIRAL THE HON. RICHARD SAUNDERS, KC.B., the successor of Admiral Sir Charles Napier in the command of the Baltic fleet, was born on the 11th April, 1802, and is the second son of Viscount Melville, for many years First Lord of the Admiralty, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Huck Saunders, Esq., M.D., the grand-niece of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders. This officer entered the naval service on the 15th June, 1817, as a volunteer on board the Ganymede, 26 guns, Capt. the Hon. Robert Cavendish Spencer, with whom as midshipman of that ship, and of the Owen Glendower, he remained until December 1820, on the Mediterranean and South American stations. He next joined in succession the Creole, 42, and Superb, 78, both commanded by Capt. Adam Mackenzie; the Alacrity and Icarus sloops, Henry Stanhope and Henry Algernon Elliott, commanders; and the Glasgow, 50, Capt. Bentinck Cavendish Doyle. Promoted to

a lieutenancy on the 18th June, 1821, he appears to have served in the Active, 46, Capt. Andrew King; the Owen Glendower, 42, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Spencer; and the Sparrowhawk, Capt. Edward Boxer. On the 23d June he was advanced to the rank of Commander of the last-mentioned vessel, on the Halifax station; and in the Mediterranean he continued to serve until he had obtained his Post rank, to which he was appointed on the 17th July, 1824. His next commands were in the Volage, 28, fitting for South America, and the Warspite, 76, in which ship (the first of her class that had circumnavigated the globe) he returned to England from New South Wales, in October 1828. He was subsequently removed to the Belvidera, 42, employed in the Mediterranean, and off Oporto; and on his return home in 1837 to the Melville, 72, in which ship he took part in the campaign in China. During this service he received the warm thanks of Sir Gordon Bremer for his conduct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, as well as at that of the forts of the Bocca Tigris. In 1845, Capt. Dundas, who had filled the same office under his father in 1828–29–30, was appointed Private Secretary to the Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of that period, with whom he remained until his secession from office in 1846. In 1841 the Military Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon him for his services in China. In 1851 he was appointed Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard. From 1852 to 1855 he was one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and again appointed in 1857, on the retirement of Sir R. Peel. He became Rear-Admiral in 1853. Admiral Dundas commanded at the bombardment of Sweaborg, August 9, 1855; and after the war was created a K.C.B. He also received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.

DUNDONALD, THOMAS COCHRANE, TENTH EARL OF, better known as Lord Cochrane, was born 14th December, 1775, and when only five years of age was entered on the books of the Vesuvius, bomb, commanded by his uncle, Capt. Cochrane, who transferred it successively to the Carolina and the Sophie. He did not go to sea until the 27th June, 1793, when he embarked with his relative in the Hind, of 28 guns. Previously to this he had been gazetted to a Captaincy in the 79th Foot, but had not joined his regiment. On 17th May, 1795, when acting-lieutenant of the Thetis, 42, commanded by his uncle, he contributed, with the Hussar of 28 guns, to the defeat, on the coast of North America, of a French squadron of five sail, two of which were captured. His confirmation to the Thetis took place 24th May, 1726, and he subsequently joined, after serving in various ships, the Queen Charlotte, flagship in the Mediterranean of Admiral Lord Keith. On 21st December, 1799, he was sent from Gibraltar Bay, in command of the boats of the Queen Charlotte and the Emerald frigate, to relieve the Lady Nelson cutter, then surrounded and attacked off Cabritta Point by several French privateers and Spanish gunboats, some of which he pursued and boarded with the most undaunted gallantry, chasing others under the very cannon of the harbour. On the capture, 18th

February 1800, of the French 74, Le Généreux, he was appointed her acting-captain; but on 28th March following he was promoted to be Master and Commander of the Speedy sloop-of-war, of 14 guns and 54 men, and in the ten succeeding months he took thirty-three vessels, carrying in all 128 guns and 533 men, besides assisting at the capture of many others. For one of these, the seizure by boarding of the Spanish frigate El Gamo, 32 guns, off Barcelona, on 6th May, 1801, he received his commission as Post-Captain, dated 8th August following. He also succeeded in cutting out a Spanish convoy at Oroposo, lying under the protection of a strong battery and numerous gunboats. On the 3d July, however, the Speedy was herself captured by the French squadron under Admiral Linois. On this occasion Lord Cochrane's courage had been so conspicuous, that on presenting his sword to the captain of the French 74, Dessaix, it was returned to him, with the request that he would continue to wear what he had so nobly used. On the 6th of the same month he was on board the French squadron when attacked by Sir James Saumarez in Algesiras Bay, and being soon afterwards exchanged, he returned to England and went on half-pay. On 5th October, 1803, he was appointed to the Arab, 22 guns, from which ship, after serving at the blockade of Boulogne, he removed, 3d December, 1804, to the Pallas frigate, 32, in which in the following year he was sent out with despatches to his uncle, Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, at that time employed in the blockade of Ferrol. Whilst cruising off the Spanish coast, in March 1805, he made a considerable number of prizes; amongst which was the Fortuna, from Rio de la Plata to Coruña, with specie to the amount of 150,000*l*., besides a considerable quantity of merchandise; but he generously returned 10,000 crowns to the Spanish captain and supercargo. Early in April, 1806, the Pallas was employed in the Gironde—a river very difficult of navigation; and on this service he succeeded in cutting out the Tapagense corvette, of 14 long twelve-pounders and 95 men, notwithstanding she lay twenty miles above the Cordovan shoal, under the protection of two heavy batteries. In the following month, with the marines and boats' crews, he destroyed the semaphores along the French coast, and bore off the signal flags. The battery at Pointe l'Equilon he carried by storm and laid in ruins; spiking the guns, burning the carriages, blowing up the barrack and magazine, and throwing all the shells into the sea. On 23d August he assumed the command of the Impérieuse, 44 guns, and between 13th December, 1806, and 7th January, 1807, some days short of a month, he took and destroyed fifteen of the enemy's ships, chiefly laden with wine and provisions. He was afterwards sent to co-operate with the patriots on the coast of Catalonia, and on 21st July, 1808, he compelled the surrender of the castle of Mongat, by which the road to Gerona, then besieged by the French, had been completely commanded. In September he renewed his operations against the semaphores on the coast of Languedoc, and blew up the newly-constructed semaphoric telegraph at Bourdique, La Pinede, St. Maguire,

Frontignan, Canet, and Foy, with the houses attached to them, fourteen barracks of the *gendarmes*, a battery, and the strong tower upon the lake of Frontignan. In 1809 he volunteered for the defence of Trinidad Castle, attached to the fortress of Rosas on the coast of Catalonia, then besieged by the French. At the head of eighty of his own men, and about an equal number of Spaniards, he repelled a thousand of the enemy in an assault made by them on the castle. He protracted the siege for twelve days, but on the citadel capitulating he blew up the magazine of Trinidad Castle and retired to his ship. In April, 1809, he was selected by the first Lord of the Admiralty, from his daring intrepidity, to command a fleet of fire-ships intended for the destruction of the French fleet, then lying at anchor and blockaded by Lord Gambier in the Basque Roads. On the night of the 11th of that month he went on board one of the explosion-ships, containing 1500 barrels of gunpowder, and performed the hazardous service confided to him most effectually. For his signal gallantry on this occasion he received the Knighthood of the Bath. He had been chosen M.P., first for Honiton, and afterwards, in 1807, for Westminster; and as he intimated his intention to oppose the vote of thanks proposed by Government to Lord Gambier, who had held the chief command in the Basque Roads affair, that nobleman was subjected to a court-martial, but acquitted. His own prospects of promotion were ruined by his constant opposition to the ministry, and by the stock-jobbing transactions of 1814. Early in that year a false report was spread that Napoleon had fallen, on which the funds suddenly rose, and Lord Cochrane and several of his friends sold out to a large amount. Tried on a charge of being concerned in propagating the report, a jury found him guilty of fraud, and Lord Cochrane was, on the 5th July, sentenced to a heavy fine, a year's imprisonment, and to stand in the pillory. He was also deprived of the Order of the Bath, of his rank in the navy, and expelled from the House of Commons. One part of the sentence (the pillory) was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him for their representative, and under circumstances of extraordinary daring he broke out of prison and appeared in his place in Parliament. In 1818 Lord Cochrane accepted the command of the fleet of the South American state of Chili, then contending for its national independence, and he materially contributed to the success of the cause, particularly by the capture of Valdivia, the last stronghold left to the Spaniards. His cutting out of the Esmeralda, a large 40-gun frigate, on 5th November, 1820, from under the guns of the castle of Callao, was one of the most daring as well as the most celebrated of his exploits. Subsequently he was by the Emperor Dom Pedro appointed to the command of the Brazilian fleet, and in 1823 was by that monarch created Marquis of Marenham. His lordship next gave his services to Greece, and was employed in that country from 1827 to 1828. In 1830, on the accession of the Whigs to office under King William IV., Lord Dundonald was reinstated in his rank in the British navy, from a feeling that he had been made the victim of party;

and on 22d May, 1847, the Order of the Bath was restored to him. He succeeded his father as Earl of Dundonald in 1831, and became Vice-Admiral of the Blue 23d November, 1841. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station in 1848. In 1851 he became Vice-Admiral of the White, and in 1854 Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom. Besides his other honours, he is a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, of 1673; G.C.B., 1847; Grand Cross of the Imperial Brazilian Order of the Cruzero; Knight of the Royal Order of the Redeemer of Greece; and of the Order of Merit of Chili. He enjoys a high reputation for his scientific attainments, and is author of a pamphlet entitled "Observations on Naval Affairs and on some Collateral Subjects," in which he has inserted a summary of his naval services, and exposed several acts of injustice which he has experienced in the performance of his duty. He long ago invented a projectile for blowing up and annihilating fleets, which was submitted to the Government; and it is said that it is so overwhelmingly destructive, that at the personal request of George IV. he not only abstained from using it, but pledged his honour to his majesty that he never would use it without the sanction of the Crown. Lord Dundonald is understood to have suggested several valuable hints for the improvement of our steam navy. During the late war with Russia, his lordship wrote to various members of the Government, offering to destroy Sebastopol in a few hours, with perfect security to our own forces; but his plans, after examination by a committee, were rejected by the Government. He is understood to have asked a million sterling for their realisation, if accepted; and as that was a large sum of money, it was important that it should not be thrown away. Those who know Lord Dundonald, however, had faith in his anticipations of success. Indeed his general talents are worthy of his professional ones. In his "Observations on Naval Affairs" (1847), in his letters and speeches, we find evidence of a quick, powerful, and fervent mind. In elegance, indeed, his writings are not equal to Lord Collingwood's—that most accomplished of modern seamen—but they are, perhaps, not inferior in force; and Collingwood gave no such evidence of a genius for science. Lord Dundonald has much meditated professional discoveries—improved "poop and signal lights," and the like. The personal appearance of Lord Dundonald has been thus described,—"Fancy to yourself a broad-built Scotchman, rather seared than conquered by age, with hairs of snowy white, and a face in which intellect still beams through traces of struggle and sorrow, and the marks of eighty years of active life. A slight stoop takes away from a height that is almost commanding. Add to these a vision of good old-fashioned courtesy colouring the whole man, his gestures, and speech, and you have some idea of the Earl of Dundonald in June, 1855."

DUNFERMLINE, JAMES ABERCROMBY, LORD, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, third son of the celebrated Sir

Ralph Abercromby, was born in 1776, and was called to the bar in Lincoln's Inn, 1800. In 1812 he was elected M.P. for Calne, and in 1827 appointed Judge-Advocate-General, and sworn a Privy Councillor. For several years he was auditor to the Duke of Devonshire's estates, and for some time a Commissioner in Bankruptcy. In 1830 he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. In 1832 he was chosen M.P. for Edinburgh, and in 1834 became Master of the Mint. The following year he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons; and on retiring from the Chair in 1839 was created Baron Dunfermline, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with a pension of 4000*l.* per annum. His lordship was one of the most eloquent and efficient members of the House of Commons. Before he was Speaker of the House, he attacked in his place in Parliament, for a breach of privilege, the Earl of Eldon, then Lord Chancellor, and but for the tact of Mr. Canning would have carried his motion.

DUPIN, ANDRÉ-MARIE-JEAN-JACQUES, French Politician, ex-President of the National Assembly, was born at Varzy, October 6, 1784. He was educated by his father in the institute as well as the rudiments of law. He was, with M. Berryer, the defender of Marshal Ney in 1815; and as the steadfast enemy of the Jesuits enjoyed a large popularity under the Restoration. He has produced two works on the productive powers of France. M. Dupin was elected, in May 1815, a member of the Representative Chamber by the Electoral College of Nièvre, and opposed the arbitrary government of the various cabinets until 1830. In the new Parliament he became President and Speaker, and exhibited great tact in directing the debates to a practical conclusion. He is the impersonation of the French *bourgeoisie*, and has often contrived so to adjust his views that they shall not mar his fortune. He was President of the French Commission of the International Jury at the Great Exhibition of 1851. He made a show of moral opposition to the *coup d'état* when the Assembly was dispersed; but has since been on good terms with the government of Louis Napoleon, now Emperor. His only public appearance under the new *régime* took place at the inauguration of Ney's statue, when he delivered an address.

DUPONT, PIERRE, a Poet of France, was born at Lyons, April 21st, 1821. He is the son of hard-working people, whose ancient and honourable pedigree was that of toil. His mother was a Lyonnaise, his father a native of Provins. His mother died when he was but four years of age, and the young Dupont was left to the care of an old priest, who was his godfather. It was in the old priest's study that the future poet obtained his introduction to literature, and here he read with the greatest avidity. He had an only sister, for whom his affection was very great, and he has made her immortal in one of the most beautiful of his songs. On leaving

his godfather he returned to Lyons, and was placed as clerk in a bank. It was his custom to wander along the shores of the Rhône of an evening, indulging in poetic reverie, and forgetting the toils of the day. M. Lebrun first recognised him as a poet, and obtained for him subscribers for his first volume of poems, entitled "The Two Angels," which was published in 1844. This gentleman also freed him from the necessity of entering the military service, to which he was on the point of subjecting himself. He next obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but the influences of poetry beginning to stir like wings within him, he at length broke away from his laborious occupation. He had a great ambition to become an actor, and was still seeking an opening to the stage, when the wonderful success of his song entitled "The Oxen" opened up a fairy-like future to his astonished eyes. It was famous, and he was famous in a day. He now felt his power, and had found his *forte;* and he continued to sing of the country in many a fine rural melody, that carried the freshness of green fields, and their pastoral simplicity, into the feverish heart of Paris. He is the Burns of France, even more than was the poet Béranger. In his songs of love, his affection for the country, his power of delineating rural life and sentiment, and in his honest, sturdy nature, he is akin to the inspired Scottish ploughman. But he has a stormy strength, which has found expression in political poetry; and in a time of revolution the critic St. Beauve said of him, "He is the poet of the moment, he sings the song of the hour: all France listens, and applauds him." In coming to Paris, he could not keep aloof from the questions of the time, and before the Revolution of 1848 he had written his celebrated "Song of Bread," one day when bread was very dear; also, his noble "Song of the Workers." With the Revolution of February his voice was heard ringing out, above the din of conflict, in triumphant pæans and words of cheer. At the time of the *coup d'état* Louis-Napoleon had Dupont arrested, and sentenced to transportation to Cayenne; but such earnest representations were made to him, that he ordered a release. Notwithstanding the power and success of Dupont's political songs and republican lyrics, we think him greatest in his love-songs and rural strains. He sets his songs to music of his own composing, and sings them to assemblages of his fellow-workmen. He does not understand music as a science, neither do the birds, yet both make exquisite melody; and few who have ever had the good fortune to listen to his singing will ever forget the electrical effect he produces.

DYCE, THE REV. ALEXANDER, Author, Editor of early English Literature, and Poetical Critic, the son of a General officer in the East India Company's service, was born in Edinburgh in 1798. His education was commenced at the High School of that city, and was completed at Exeter College, Oxford. Having entered the Church, he served as curate of Lantegloss, in Cornwall, and afterwards of Nayland, in Suffolk; and in 1827 took up his

permanent residence in London. His earliest publications were, "Select Translations from Quintus Smyrnæus," an edition of the poet Collins, and "Specimens of British Poetesses." He subsequently edited, with notes and biographies, the dramatic and poetical works of Peele, 3 vols.; of Greene, 3 vols.; of Webster, 4 vols.; of Middleton, 5 vols.; of Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; of Marlowe, 3 vols.: and he completed in 6 vols. the edition of Shirley, which Gifford had left unfinished. He has also published the critical and theological works of Bentley, 3 vols.; the poetical works of Skelton, with a biography and copious annotations, 2 vols.; "Specimens of British Sonnets;" "Remarks on Collier's and Knight's editions of Shakespere;" and "A Few Notes on Shakespere." To Pickering's "Aldine Poets" he contributed the Lives of Shakespere, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie; and for the Shakespere, Percy, and Camden Societies, he has edited a variety of pieces. He is at present engaged on an edition of Shakespere (to be comprised in 6 vols.), in which the text will be carefully collated with the old copies, the punctuation amended, and a few critical notes on readings added. He has also for some years past been occasionally amusing himself by translating "Athenæus;" and when this work appears, such a close, and at the same time poetical, version of the various lyrical and other fragments preserved by Athenæus may be looked for as none of the attempts hitherto made have at all approached. Most of the standard editions of our early English dramatists were published under his superintendence, including the works of Shakespere, George Peel, Robert Greene, John Webster, Shirley, Wotton, Drayton, Bentley, Thomas Middleton, Skelton, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Marlowe. In the difficult task of collecting materials for the biographies of our early writers, industry and judgment have earned for him a high reputation. There is, indeed, no living critic whose authority is so universally recognised as that of Mr. Dyce; nor has he limited his labours to our elder poets. He has edited several volumes of Pickering's "Aldine Poets," including Pope, Collins, Akenside, Beattie, and others; and the care, research, and critical acumen which have distinguished his editorial lucubrations, have given them a general preference over all predecessors in the same walk of literature. For the Camden Society he undertook the publication of Kemp's "Nine Days' Wonder," and for the Shakspere Society, of the old tragedies of Timon and Sir Thomas More. He was also one of the founders of the Percy Society, many volumes of whose series were edited and most judiciously annotated by him. In his remarks on the editions of Shakespere of Mr. John Payne Collier and Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Dyce has exploded critical fallacies which had long held possession of the public mind, and has, perhaps, done more than any other editor to restore and purify doubtful passages of the texts of our early standard writers, and of Shakespere more especially. One of his latest works is a volume of notes upon the emendations adopted by Mr. Collier, from the manuscript corrections discovered by that gentleman in the second folio

edition of our immortal dramatist, in which he has proved that many of these "emendations" are grievous corruptions of the poet's text.

DYCE, WILLIAM, an able Painter of *tableaux de genre*, and Fine-Art Critic, is a native of Scotland, and underwent his probation in the Scottish Academy, of which he was elected an Associate in 1827. Like most aspirants to the higher honours of his profession, he painted portraits in the earlier part of his career; and it was not until 1827 that he made his appearance on the walls of the Scottish Academy with a subject which had already employed the pencil of Howard not unworthily, namely, "Bacchus nursed by the Nymphs of Nysa." In 1831 he began to exhibit his works in the Royal Academy; but between that period and 1838, we only remember to have met with two of his pictures on its walls: the "Descent of Venus" and a "Madonna and Child." In 1839 Mr. Dyce was appointed to the Head-Mastership of the newly instituted School of Design at Somerset House. In the same year his "St. Dunstan separating Edwy and Elgiva" afforded indication of a power for which the world had hardly then given him credit, and which afterwards developed itself in a much finer and more complete representation of the same subject. A "Design for the Façade of a Chapel," in the style of Giotto's "Scholars," and "to illustrate the polychromatic decoration of the end of the fourteenth century," was an earnest of his knowledge in the department of decorative art. "Titian and Irene da Spilembergo" followed. For a few years, however, his duties at the School of Design interfered with the progress of his art. Disagreements between the learned master and the amateurs who formed the more active and influential section of the Council led to their parting company in 1842. During the study of fresco, which, amid the movement for adorning the new Houses of Parliament, engrossed so much of the attention of artists and royal commissions, Mr. Dyce displayed a perfect acquaintance with the theory and practice of that long obsolete process. In 1844 the sample of fresco manipulation sent by him to Westminster Hall—"Two Heads," part of a larger composition, the "Consecration of Archbishop Parker in Lambeth Chapel, A.D. 1559"—obtained for him a commission for further specimens. During the summer of the same year he was appointed by Prince Albert to take the place of Etty, as one of the select decorators of the summer-house in Buckingham Palace gardens. In 1845 his cartoon, fresco, and coloured sketch for the "Baptism of Ethelbert" were approved and accepted. The subject was soon afterwards executed on the walls of the House of Lords. This fresco displayed a knowledge—historic, antiquarian, and technical—that has given him a decided preference over his brother artists in this branch of art. Since that period Mr. Dyce has continued to receive the patronage of Prince Albert in private, and of the Royal Commission in public. In 1845 he was elected Associate of the Academy, and in 1848, R.A. To the Exhibitions

of the Royal Academy his contributions during this period have been comparatively few: "Madonna and Child," in 1846; "Omnia Vanitas," in 1849; "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," 1850; and "Lear in the Storm," 1851. Mr. Dyce is the author of an admirable pamphlet on the vexed subject of the future management of the National Gallery, and would doubtless have made a skilled and experienced director, had not a more powerful influence than it was possible for him to overcome stood in his way.

E.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCK, Painter, and President of the Royal Academy, is the son of a solicitor of Plymouth, where he was born about 1793. He was educated at the Charter House, which he quitted, at a comparatively early age, for the purpose of pursuing those studies to which the greater part of his life has been devoted. After the usual probation at the Royal Academy, under Fuseli, he painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus' Daughter," which was purchased by the late Mr. Jeremiah Harman, one of the leading amateurs of the time, by whom he was afterwards employed to make copies from celebrated pictures in the Louvre; an occupation which the incursion of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba compelled him to relinquish. On his return home he employed himself chiefly in portrait-painting in his native town, and on the arrival at Plymouth of the Bellerophon with Napoleon Buonaparte on board, he managed, from sketches made daily alongside, to paint a full-length life-size portrait of the ex-Emperor as he appeared at the gangway of the ship. We do not find, however, that he thought well enough of it to exhibit it at the Royal Academy; to which, indeed, he sent nothing from his pencil until the year 1823. In 1817 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy, and in 1819 Greece, accompanied by several friends, among whom were the late Mr. Brockedon, the painter, and Mr. (now Sir Charles) Barry, the architect. In the following year he made the tour of Sicily, after which he returned to Rome, where he remained several years, and formed many connexions among travelled amateurs, which were eminently useful to him in after-life. The first year in which we find any pictures from his pencil in the Royal Academy was in 1823, when he exhibited Views of the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Coliseum, and St. Peter's. Soon afterwards, he began to paint those costume groups, illustrative of Italian life, for which the neighbourhood of Rome affords such abundant materials, and which are always sought for with avidity as mementos of the country by its occasional visitors. The first of his works of this class sent over to England for exhibi-

tion was "A Girl of Albano leading a Blind Woman to Mass" (1825); to which succeeded, in 1827, a more ambitious attempt, "The Spartan Isidas." In 1827 Mr. Eastlake was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in the year ensuing, as if to establish his title to the honour, he produced his "Pilgrims arriving in sight of Rome," his most successful effort. During his residence at Rome he painted many pictures, of cabinet size, of subjects connected with Roman banditti, contadini, etc., one of which, "A Brigand's Wife defending her Wounded Husband," made so favourable an impression upon the principal of the house of Hurst, Robinson, and Co., the well-known printsellers and publishers, who succeeded to the business of Alderman Boydell, that they entered into an engagement to pay him a handsome income to paint only for them. Such arrangements are seldom beneficial to an artist of reputation; and, beyond the pecuniary part of the transaction, are rarely advantageous to either party. We are unable to say how many pictures Mr. Eastlake painted in accordance with this contract; but by the time that two or three had been engraved the publishers failed for a large amount, and the arrangement fell to the ground. In 1830 he attained the rank of Royal Academician, and abandoned his Italian-costume groups for a higher walk of art. He still continued, however, to illustrate Italian history, poetry, and manners; and his "Contadina and Family returning from a Festa prisoners to Banditti," and "Escape of Francesco di Carrara and his Wife," must always rank among his most successful efforts. In a similar category may be classed several of his scenes of the Turco-Greek war; his "Arab selling his Captives;" his "Gaston de Foix," and other works of the same class. About this period he began to devote himself more especially to religious subjects, and his "Christ blessing the little Children," "Christ weeping over Jerusalem," "Hagar and Ishmael," remind us in sentiment of some of the best works of Ary Scheffer, and are more agreeable in colour. One of the most striking of his poetical pictures is his illustration of a passage in Lord Byron's "Dream," advantageously known to the public through Willmore's beautiful engraving. Now and then the "bulk-head," as it is termed, of the great room of the Royal Academy is occupied by one of those elaborately-finished faces, sometimes ideal, which call to mind, by the purity and delicacy of their tone and the exquisiteness of their finish, the heads of Leonardo da Vinci. On the death of Sir Martin Archer Shee (1850), Mr. Eastlake was elected President of the Royal Academy, on which occasion the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Her Majesty. He thus attained the post and rank which are understood to have been the great objects of his ambition. He is now the fêted of the nobility, the guest of royalty, and the accredited *arbiter elegantiarum* of his time. As the paid Director of the National Gallery, the Secretary to the Fine Arts Commission, and the Art-adviser of Her Majesty and her Royal Consort, he may be said to have reached the culminating point of his career. His honours, however, appear to leave him little leisure for art, and we

have, accordingly, had but few pictures from his easel for some time past. We ought to add, that Sir Charles Eastlake has made several valuable contributions to the literature of the Fine Arts, among which may be mentioned with honour his translation of "Goethe on Colour," "Notes to Kügler's Hand-book of Painting," "Contributions towards a History of Oil-Painting." Sir Charles married, somewhat late in life, Miss Elizabeth Rigby, a lady who had already distinguished herself by her writings. Lady Eastlake is the author of "Letters from the Baltic," and is said to have been a contributor to the "Quarterly Review." In 1843 Sir Charles Eastlake was appointed Keeper of the National Gallery, but resigned it in 1847; in order, it would seem, to qualify himself for becoming the Director under the new arrangement at 1000*l.* per annum, with an assistant, in the shape of a secretary or curator, at 800*l.* The stipend was formerly only 200*l.* a-year, and that without apartments. The appointment of Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr. Wornum to their respective offices as Director, and Secretary and Keeper, of the National Gallery, is understood to have been influenced by Prince Albert.

EBRINGTON, VISCOUNT, M.P. for Marylebone, has already greatly distinguished himself in the public service. He was born in London in 1818, and is the son of the second Earl Fortescue, for some two years Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Viscount Ebrington was elected for Plymouth in 1841, when he gave the Whig party his general support; and after the fall of the Peel administration and the return of the Whigs to office, his lordship was made a Lord of the Treasury in 1846, and next year Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, where his business habits, firm but considerate application of rules difficult of execution, and urbanity of manners, gave very great satisfaction. In 1851 Lord Ebrington resigned this office, and shortly afterwards accepted a post in the Public Health Commission. At the general election of 1852 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Barnstaple. Thenceforth he did not take any prominent part in political life until December 1854, when the death of Lord Dudley Stuart having occasioned a vacancy in the representation of Marylebone, Lord Ebrington became a candidate in the Liberal interest in opposition to Mr. Jacob Bell: his lordship was regarded with favour both by Liberals and Conservatives, and was returned by a majority of 2773 votes. In 1857 his election was unopposed. As a political man, Lord Ebrington has been invariably distinguished by his independence of character and his advocacy of measures of social improvement. He was one of the originators of Public Baths and Washhouses. His lordship is author of a pamphlet upon Parliamentary Reform, and has edited an educational work entitled "The Mother-Tongue," from the French of Père Girard. Lord Ebrington married, in 1847, the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, by whom he has had four daughters.

EDWARDES, LIEUT.-COLONEL HERBERT BENJAMIN, C.B., an officer of the Bengal army, who rendered most valuable service in the great Indian war of 1848, is a native of Frodesley, in Salop, where he was baptized on the 17th of January, 1820. His father, the Rev. B. Edwardes, brother to Sir Henry Edwardes, of Ryton Grove, Shrewsbury, was at that period rector of Frodesley. After receiving a preparatory education in his native village, Herbert was sent to King's College, London. He was one of those cadets, therefore, who had not the advantage afforded him of an education in the Hon. East India Company's establishment at Addiscombe. Through the instrumentality of his uncle, Sir Henry Edwardes, the young man was nominated to a cadetship by Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., late M.P. for Shrewsbury, many years in the civil department in India. He was passed and sworn on the 26th of August, 1840; arrived in Calcutta about the end of January following, and was immediately appointed to the 1st European Regiment. Having passed the usual examination in the Hindostanee language, he was, in November 1845, appointed aide-de-camp to Sir H. (now Viscount) Gough, commander-in-chief; and was present in the battle of Moodkee on the 18th of December, where he received a wound, for which a pension was awarded him. In February, 1846, Mr. Edwardes was declared qualified as an interpreter, and having resumed his duties as aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, was in the thickest of the fire at Sobraon. In April, 1846, he was appointed third assistant to the Commissioners of the Trans-Sutlej territory; and in January, 1847, first assistant to the resident at Lahore. It was not, however, till April, 1848, that he commenced those independent operations which have attracted the attention of his countrymen, and won for him the marked favour of his sovereign. Messrs. Agnew and Anderson were assassinated at Mooltan on the 18th April. Lieutenant Edwardes was then at Derah Futteh Khan, on the Indus, with one regiment of the Lahore troops and three hundred horse. His first movement was for the rescue of the British envoys; but on ascertaining they were murdered, he resolved upon raising levies from the border tribes of the Sooleiman mountains, and occupying as much of the rebel provinces as possible; and to collect the revenues and pay his troops from the enemy's resources. Volunteers flocking to his standard in large numbers, he determined to endeavour to shut up the rebel Moolraj in the fortress of Mooltan till a British force arrived. The Nawab of Bhawulpore, who tendered his aid, was requested to cross the Sutlej and threaten Mooltan from the east, while Edwardes advanced with his levies from the west. Thus was covered and occupied a territory producing an annual revenue of eight lacs of rupees. On the 20th of May Colonel Cortlandt, an officer in the Sikh service, came up with the Sikh garrison of Dera Ismail Khan, about 4000 men, and some guns; and the Bhawulpore troops having been attacked by the rebel Moolraj on the 18th of June, at Keneyree, Edwardes hastened to his assistance with his raw levies, being the only European amongst them. He

might, however, have fared ill had he not been efficiently aided by a portion of Cortlandt's force, with some guns. The victory was complete; and undoubtedly much is due to the exertions of Lieutenant Edwardes, who observed in a letter to a friend that "No Englishman could be beaten on the 18th of June!" The British force (British only in its leaders) then advanced upon Mooltan, driving the Dewan before them. On the 1st of July, however, another battle took place at Sadoosam, when the enemy was again defeated, and lost four guns. From this date till the 18th of August, Edwardes remained before Mooltan, keeping Moolraj a prisoner. The troops under General Whish then arrived; and Lieutenant Edwardes, being of inferior rank to that officer, took only a subordinate part in the subsequent operations. He received the brevet rank of Major for his conduct in his affair, and was created an extra member, by special statute, of the Order of the Bath. On the restoration of peace he came to England, married, spent a few months in Wales, and returned to India. Colonel Edwardes lost his right hand by an accident, but the privation not having occurred in action, no compensation could be awarded him consistently with the usages of the service. The Company has, however, voted him an annuity of 100*l.*, and the Court of Directors have commemorated his services by striking a medal in gold.

EGG, AUGUSTUS, A.R.A., Painter, was born in London. First exhibited at the Academy in 1838; elected Associate in 1848. A clever painter of scenic and humorous subjects. Shakspere in his lighter scenes and the memoir-writers of the seventeenth century have furnished materials for many of his pictures. Some of his best efforts, however, for character and expression, have been illustrations of Le Sage, an author within the scope, and well adapted to his special bent. The example from his hand in the Vernon Gallery, scene from "Le Diable Boiteux"—"The Victim," protesting against the bill he has to defray for his fair comrades, and slowly submitting to be fleeced,—is a case in point, and a good (early) instance of the artist's style. It was executed in 1844: in the same year also, "Gil Blas exchanging Rings with Camilla." Undeniably his best picture is "Peter the Great sees Catherine, his future Empress, for the first time," (1850),—a more pictorial and interesting incident than some of the clever quasi-historical pieces could boast, which preceded it, pictures such as "Queen Elizabeth discovers she is no longer Young" (1848), or "Henrietta Maria relieved by Cardinal De Retz" (1849). A great advance it manifested, both in technical power and higher attainments,—character, ease of action, and *vraisemblance*, the crowning, most difficult attainment, with the painter of *genre*. Mr. Egg had the distinction, in 1857, of being one of the artists selected to arrange the Gallery of Modern Paintings at the Manchester Exhibition.

EGLINTON AND WINTON, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM

MONTGOMERIE, EARL OF, and K.T., late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the only son of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, was born at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1812. His mother, Lady Mary Montgomerie, was his father's cousin, and the heir to Archibald, the eleventh earl. His lordship has at various times held the appointments of Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Ayrshire, is Colonel of the Ayrshire Militia, Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and Dean of the Faculty of that seat of learning. Lord Eglinton is well known on the turf as an eminent patron and supporter of field sports, and in 1840 revived, with great *éclat*, that splendid pageant of the Middle Ages, a tournament at Eglinton Castle, with all the splendour, if deficient in the chivalry, of the olden time. Indeed, so far as the eye was concerned, we doubt very much if any tournament in any age has ever been put before the spectator in so magnificent and tasteful an aspect. The Queen of Beauty on the occasion was Lady Seymour (now Duchess of Somerset), who sustained her part most admirably; and the now celebrated personage, Napoleon III., was one of the most distinguished actors. In 1841 Lord Eglinton married Theresa, daughter of C. Newcomen, Esq., and widow of Capt. Cockerell, R.N. She died in 1853. On the dissolution of Lord John Russell's administration, in Feb. 1852, his lordship was appointed to succeed Lord Clarendon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, where he was received on the 9th of March, with every demonstration of esteem. In this high position he remained until the accession to the Government of Lord Aberdeen in November following. In the same month he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. As a landlord, the earl has been distinguished for his earnest endeavours to promote agricultural improvements among his tenantry, and general education among the people of his neighbourhood.

EGYPT, SAID PACHA, VICEROY OF, is the eldest living son of the renowned Mehemet Ali, whose rebellion against the Sultan occupies so important a place in the modern history of the East. When the derangement of the Ottoman empire was terminated by the intervention of four of the great powers of Europe, and the government of Egypt was made hereditary in the family of Mehemet Ali, a peculiar law of succession was established. In order to avoid the evils to which the rule of a minor exposes an unsettled and turbulent country, it was agreed by all the powers that the eldest male for the time being of Mehemet Ali's family should exercise the vice-royalty. Abbas Pacha, the late Viceroy, although the grandson, was older than Said Pacha, the son of Mehemet Ali, and accordingly became ruler of Egypt; but when private revenge, as is generally believed, removed Abbas Pacha from the scene, on July 14, 1854, the direct line of succession no longer coincided with the public law of the country, and Said Pacha, born in 1822, was preferred to the viceregal throne before the son of the late ruler. Abbas Pacha was tyrannical towards his own

people and exclusive towards foreigners; sordid in his administration, and of degraded personal habits. Said Pacha is a man of acknowledged ability, with a mind enlarged by Western experience, and strongly inclined to European manners and principles of administration. The court of Her Majesty the Queen is often visited by Eastern celebrities, sometimes with no higher object than curiosity or ostentatious display; but Said Pacha, when in England in 1852, evinced a liberal spirit of inquiry, displayed great interest in our mechanical inventions and engineering works, and especially concerned himself with all that related to our shipping and docks; his highness being himself by profession a sailor, and having held the office of Admiral of the Egyptian fleet. The brief space which has elapsed since his accession to the throne has been marked by several important reforms. One of these is the interdiction of slave importation into any of the provinces placed under his dominion. The most formal orders have been given on the subject in the ports of the Red Sea, and in all parts of the southern frontier by which the importation of negroes or Abyssinians took place. The slaves who are at present in Egypt remain provisionally in the same situation, as a change in this respect would have too profoundly overthrown the Mussulman family arrangements; but the principle is laid down, and a hope is afforded that slavery will at no distant day entirely disappear from Egypt. Again, what are called the tolls, paid at Suez and Kosseir, have been suppressed. This suppression assures the real and complete liberty of commerce in the Red Sea, and puts an end to a tax of which merchants and travellers had reason to complain. Further, any article on which import duties may have been already paid is not for the future to be subjected to any other duty, whatever transformation it may have undergone. This decision settles in the best spirit, as regards Egypt, a question which has given rise to great controversy. These reforms have been followed by the conclusion of a convention with a French company for carrying out the line of railroad from Cairo to Suez. There is reason to hope that his reforms will not be confined to material interests, but that education in Egypt will receive an important impulse from the present Viceroy. Said Pacha has not only proved the value which he attaches to intellectual cultivation by acquiring the command of several European and Eastern languages, and by a close study of the ordinary sciences, but he has for years devoted a portion of his income to the maintenance of numerous young Egyptians at foreign universities. From some of these it may reasonably be hoped he will be able to derive assistance in the government of a country whose welfare must always be important to Europe. In addition to the enlightened acts of Said Pacha's government which have been already enumerated, it should be mentioned that one of its first acts was to abolish the payment by the fellaneen, or agricultural peasantry, of their taxes on produce at an arbitrary valuation, fixed by the pachas themselves. He has also liberally aided in the transport of British troops through Egypt, a measure to which former viceroys have always

been opposed. His highness has further afforded every facility to the English Government and the large companies concerned in steam navigation for the transit of passengers, goods, specie, etc., to and from our vast Oriental dependencies, of which Egypt has now become the highway.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, THE EARL OF, K.T., seven years Governor-General of Canada, claims common ancestry with the royal family of Bruce, whose name he bears. He is the eldest son of the late earl, who, whilst ambassador at Constantinople, collected and conveyed to England the celebrated "Elgin Marbles." The present Earl was born in 1811, and was educated at the University of Oxford. In 1841 he was elected to represent Southampton in Parliament; but in November following, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the family honours. In 1842 he was nominated to the Governorship of Jamaica, which he filled with great honour until 1846, when he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, with a salary of 7000*l.* per annum. His administration, practically sanctioned by six successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies, was extremely popular, especially by his encouragement of the agriculture, commerce, or export manufacture of the province, as well as by the dignified neutrality which he maintained amidst the extremes of Canadian politics. Upon his return to England in 1854, his lordship was entertained at a grand public banquet, at which men of all shades of politics were present. The Earl of Elgin has been twice married; the present countess being the eldest surviving daughter of the late Earl of Durham, formerly Governor-General of Canada. When, in the spring of 1857, the operations of Sir John Bowring in China gave rise to so much debate and discussion in this country, Lord Elgin was selected by the Government of Lord Palmerston to proceed as Plenipotentiary to the Court of Pekin, with power to settle the controversy. "It would not be easy," says the "Times" newspaper, "to name a more unexceptionable man for the office, or even one with so many positive recommendations. Lord Elgin performed with admirable tact and entire success the task of conducting Canada from government by cliques and imperial influences to that system of self-government which has rendered the provinces of British America an honour, and even a support, to the British throne, instead of a scandal and a thorn in our side. He also successfully negotiated the Treaty for Reciprocity of Trade between British America and the United States. Of course there were those who opposed both these processes, and therefore did not like the agent employed; but they are now a minority, if not converts to the system which he helped to inaugurate. Lord Elgin is a man of great industry, patience, and forbearance, with ready powers of expression, and a great desire to accommodate himself to the habits of those with whom he has to deal. So well did he discharge the delicate, and, as some thought, impossible task, of turning Canadian rebels into British Royalists without any sacrifice of Imperial dignity, that his

popularity extended even across the frontier, and ovations were offered him by the citizens of the adjacent States. He will not be objected to, therefore, by those who apprehend that we were going to carry matters with a high hand over the silly barbarians to whom he is now accredited."

ELLENBOROUGH, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD LAW, EARL OF, son of a Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and grandson of a Bishop of Carlisle, was born on the 8th of September, 1790, and educated at Eton. Having been a member of the House of Commons, he, in 1818, succeeded his father as a peer of the realm; and being imbued with the doctrines of Toryism, as then understood, he was entrusted with the Privy Seal in the Ministry of the Duke of Wellington. During the first and short-lived Peel Administration, Lord Ellenborough figured as President of the Board of Control, and First Commissioner for the Affairs of India; and he again appeared in that position after the Conservative triumph of 1841. The new Ministry, soon after its formation, recalled Lord Auckland from the Government of India. Lord Ellenborough had twice acted with reputation as President of the Board of Control; he was considered to possess the confidence of the East India Directors; he had long been connected in public life with the members of the Peel Cabinet; and he, moreover, enjoyed the advantage of a close intimacy with the Duke of Wellington. These circumstances, with his long experience of public affairs, indicated Lord Ellenborough as the man to fill the vacant post; and having been nominated Governor-General of India, he arrived in Calcutta at February, 1842. It soon appeared that, notwithstanding his talent and knowledge, Lord Ellenborough was not quite the man for India. He was, indeed, in 1843, voted the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for "the ability and judgment" with which he had supported the military operations in Affghanistan; and his heartiness, good-will, and diligence in the public service were generally admitted. Moreover, he signalised his term of vice-royalty by the conquest of Scinde and the reduction of Gwalior. But a cry was raised that his eccentricities were leading him astray. He was charged too with fraternising with the military in such a manner as to disgust the civil servants of the Government; of endangering the discipline of the very army which he had endeavoured to conciliate by means the least prudent and justifiable; of making showy progresses calculated to excite ridicule; of addressing to the rulers and nations of India proclamations which appeared to sanction idolatry; and of using bombastic language about the celebrated sandal-wood gates of the Temple of Juggernaut when brought back from Ghuznee. The matter was discussed in Parliament; the Duke of Wellington could only defend the affair of the gates of Somnauth by taking Lord Ellenborough's proclamation out of the category of works, subject to European criticism, and designating it as "a song of triumph;" the potentates of Leadenhall Street at length arrived at the reso-

lution of exercising their privilege, and, in spite of the remonstrance of Ministers, recalled Lord Ellenborough in April, 1844. On his return he was advanced, in October 1844, to the rank of Earl, and created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and in 1846 he fulfilled the functions of First Lord of the Admiralty, from the date of Lord Derby's withdrawal from the Cabinet to that of Sir R. Peel's expulsion from power. Lord Ellenborough has not, since the catastrophe of the Peel ministry, been in office; but he has taken a conspicuous lead in the debates of the House of Lords; and when, in the spring of 1855, Lord Derby's advent to office was anticipated, Lord Ellenborough was mentioned as the statesman best qualified to administer the War Department with honour to himself and advantage to the country. Some time after the Coalition Cabinet had been purged of its Muscovite elements, Lord Ellenborough submitted to the assembly of which he is so bright an ornament resolutions to the effect, that the conduct of the war with Russia had occasioned general dissatisfaction and had led to just complaints, and that it was only through the selection of men for public employment without regard to anything but the public service that the country could hope to prosecute the war successfully and to attain its only legitimate object — a secure and honourable peace. It was on this occasion (the 14th of May, 1855) that so many members of the female aristocracy appeared in the gallery as to elicit from Lord Redesdale a remark, that the House looked more like a casino than a deliberative assembly. "Never," said the "Times" next day, "was the House of Lords more crowded, never did a more brilliant audience throng the galleries or besiege the bar, never was public curiosity more excited; yet, in spite of all these announcements, of all these preparations, and of the tiptoe avidity of the public, we are constrained to add that the debate in no degree realised these expectations, and the large majority which negatived Lord Ellenborough's resolutions expressed the opinion of all who listened impartially to the debate. The most brilliant audience in Britain was, indeed, kept for above an hour suspended between platitudes which no one could contest, and paradoxes which no one could believe; and we suspect that most of those present retired with the melancholy conviction that, although the country may be sorely in want of a powerful War Minister, that heaven-born statesman had not been found in the accomplished orator who had commenced the discussion." Lord Ellenborough is, however, a wonderful speaker; in fact, one of the most accomplished orators of the present day. In the House of Lords he is listened to with an interest and attention rarely bestowed, except on those parliamentary personages who, in both Houses of Parliament, have ruled their compeers by the might of eloquence, and vindicated their claim to superiority in countless intellectual contests.

ELLIOTSON, JOHN, M.D. Cantab., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, formerly Physician to and Lecturer on the

Practice of Medicine in St. Thomas's Hospital, President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in University College, London, and Physician to its Hospital; was born in London, and, with the exception of three years spent in the University of Edinburgh (where he was chosen President of the Royal Medical Society by the students), three years at Cambridge, and a few summer months upon the Continent, has lived all his life and acquired all his practical medical experience within the limits at which the sound of Bow bells may be heard upon a quiet day. His early education was received from private tutors, and, after attending the medical and surgical practice of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals for three years, and being five years Assistant-Physician to the latter institution, he was elected one of its Physicians. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of London, a post in which he commanded not only the respect of his pupils for the soundness of his acquirements and his great practical experience, but conciliated their affectionate regard by the kindness and suavity of his personal demeanour. This urbanity of manner, combined with inflexible energy of purpose, rendered him one of the most effective as well as popular medical instructors of his time. When Dr. Cholmeley, Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital, was elected Physician, Dr. Laird and Dr. E. offered themselves for the vacant office, and Dr. Laird succeeded. When Dr. G. Currey, Assistant-Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, was elected Physician in 1816, Dr. R. Williams and Dr. E. offered themselves for the vacant office, and Dr. Williams, who had not studied at either hospital, succeeded. In 1817 one Physician, Dr. Wells, died, and another, Dr. Lister, resigned. Dr. Williams was chosen Physician, and Dr. J. Scott and Dr. E. offered themselves for the vacant offices of Physician and Assistant-Physician. Dr. Scott was chosen Physician and Dr. E. Assistant-Physician. In 1834 he succeeded in effecting the establishment of an hospital in University College, and then resigned St. Thomas's altogether. His lectures and practice there drew crowds, such as medical lectures and medical hospital practice had never drawn before in London. In 1830 he published his "Lumleyan Lectures on the recent Improvements in the Art of distinguishing the various Diseases of the Heart," that he had delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1829, at the request of the President. These lectures are three in number:—1. On Diseases of the External Membrane of the Heart. 2. On those of the Internal Membrane of the Heart. 3. On those of the Substance of the Heart and the Aorta. To these important labours may be added various expositions of interesting pathological facts, and his translation of Blumenbach's "Physiology," with notes more bulky than the original, and now in its fifth edition. He was, moreover, the founder, and was elected the President, of the Phrenological Society, the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of

London, an F.R.S., and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1837 the attention of Dr. E. having been directed to certain wonderful phenomena, and certain modes of producing these phenomena, and of removing diseases ill understood and difficult to cure, that were vouched for by men of the highest accomplishment and the soundest judgment, he found there was a substratum of truth in what he had heard and read that was worthy of recognition; that an agent or agency existed which had hitherto been overlooked; and his inquiries were soon attended with such striking results that a considerable body of medical men, most distinguished noblemen, nay, royalty itself, members of the House of Commons, some of the first men of science in the kingdom, professors of Oxford and Cambridge, presidents of societies and academies, and teachers of the various hospitals, flocked to witness his experiments. In fact, Dr. E. managed to make innumerable converts from among the educated classes, not only to the almost magical external results of mesmerism, but to his sincere belief in its wonderful curative powers. In 1849 a Mesmeric Hospital was established, at the instance of Dr. E., at which numerous cures, that would seem all but miraculous, have been performed. "We are fearfully and wonderfully made." It is not, therefore, for us to question facts that appeal for their existence to our ordinary senses. Of course such an anomaly as a medical man capable of thinking for himself, and courageous enough to abide by his convictions, had never entered the conception of College or Hospital Boards or Councils: so, his medical colleagues and the Council of University College, London, having insulted their distinguished officer, he resigned in disdain in the month of December, 1838, presenting an address to his pupils explanatory of his resignation, and proposing liberally to return them the whole of their fees for the session. Since then Dr. E. has lost a large sum of money in the promotion, for curative purposes, of the science in whose behalf he had already made such extensive sacrifices, and has now the satisfaction of knowing that it has been cultivated and practised with most beneficial effects in all parts of the world. "The Zoist," a mesmeric and phrenological journal, established by him, and now completed in 13 vols., contains all his labours in mesmerism.

ELMORE, ALFRED, R.A., Painter, born at Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, in 1816. A painter of ability in a kind which abounds at the present day. First exhibited at the Academy in 1834; not again, with one exception, for nine years. The titles of some of his earlier pictures evidence aspirations within the range of the "high historic:"—a "Crucifixion," at the British Institution in 1838; the "Martyrdom of à Becket," at the Academy in 1839; the latter painted for Mr. O'Connell; both now in a Roman Catholic church in Dublin. He next visited Italy, and on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institution, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders. His-

torical or semi-historical incidents, treated in the spirit of the *genre* painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel," of 1845, gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art-Union's highest prize—300*l*. In the same year he was elected Associate of the Academy. The "Fainting of Hero," from "Much Ado about Nothing," in the following year, again seduced the choice of the Art-Union's leading prizeholder. It was not the last of his pictures to please fortunate prizeholders. Mr. Elmore has been especially prosperous in that respect. Of the Exhibition of 1847, the "Invention of the Stocking-Loom" was a popular feature,—a clever rendering of an anecdote not intrinsically pictorial. Amid the quest for novel and attractive subjects, the byways of history have been eagerly ransacked by the younger competitors among our painters for notice. Some of Mr. Elmore's chief pictures subsequently have been the "Death-bed of Robert, king of Naples, Wise and Good" (1848); "Religious Controversy in the time of Louis XIV." (1849); "Griselda" (1850); "Hotspur and the Fop" (1851); "A Subject from Pepys' Diary—'Mr. Hales began my wife's portrait,'" &c. (1852). In 1857 Mr. Elmore was elected a Royal Academician.

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, an American Metaphysician, is the son of a Unitarian clergyman at Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, being then but about eighteen. Having turned his attention to theology, he was ordained minister of one of the congregations of his native city; but embracing soon afterwards peculiar views in regard to forms of worship, he abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the quiet village of Concord, devoted himself to his favourite study—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration called "Man-thinking" before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in the following year. He did not pretend to reason, but to discover; he announced, not argued. In 1838 Mr. Emerson published "Literary Ethics, an Oration;" and in the following year, "Nature, an Essay." In 1840 he commenced the "Dial," a magazine of literature, philosophy, and history, which was continued four years. In 1841 he published "The Method of Nature," and "Man the Reformer;" three lectures on the times; and the first series of his "Essays." In 1844 he gave to the public the second series of his "Essays." In 1846 he published a volume of poems. In 1849 he visited England, and delivered the lectures which now form the volume called "Representative Men." In 1852, in connexion with Mr. W. H. Channing, he published the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli." Mr. Emerson, in 1856, published a work entitled "English Traits."

ENCKE, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, Director of the Royal Observatory and Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was born at Hamburg, September 28, 1791. He studied at Göttingen, under

Gauss, and afterwards entered the Prussian artillery service. At Kolberg, where he was stationed as Lieutenant, he became known to Von Lindenau, the Saxon Minister of State, who procured for him an appointment in the observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. In 1825 he was appointed Director of the Observatory at Berlin, and also became Secretary to the Mathematical Class in the Royal Academy. He was the first to recognise the comet discovered by Pons, on the 26th of November, 1818, as having a very short period of revolution; on which account that comet has been called by the name of Encke, and for which the Royal Astronomical Society of London adjudged him their Gold Medal, in June 1823. He published, in 1831–32, the investigation he had made in two treatises, bearing the title "Concerning the Comet of Pons;" in these he called attention to the retardation which cometary bodies apparently experience from the ether in passing through space. In his work, "The Distance of the Sun" (two vols. 1822–24), he calculated the entire series of observations upon the transit of Venus. The first volume of his "Astronomical Observations at the Royal Observatory at Berlin," appeared in 1840. He has also published treatises "De Formulis Dioptricis" (1845), and "On the Relation of Astronomy to the other Sciences" (1846). Since 1830, Encke has edited the "Astronomischen Jahrbuche," formerly conducted by Bode. In 1840 he was created Knight of the class of Peace, of the order Pour le Merite.

ERICSSON, JOHN, a distinguished Mechanician, was born in the province of Vermeland, Sweden, in 1803. He showed a decided taste for mechanics when quite young, and at the age of eleven attracted the attention of Count Platen, who procured him the appointment of cadet in a corps of engineers; and in 1816 he was made *aireleur* on the grand ship canal between the Baltic and the North Sea. From his associations with military men he acquired a taste for military life, and entered the Swedish army as an ensign, a step which lost him the favour of his patron, Count Platen. In the army he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and shortly after his promotion he was employed for some time in the survey of Northern Sweden. In the meanwhile he devoted much of his time to his favourite speculations in mechanics, and projected his *flame engine*, one of the earliest of his inventions—an engine intended to work independently of steam, by condensing flame. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he hoped to bring his invention into public notice, but he soon discovered that, when the engine was worked by mineral fuel, the experiment was a total failure. He was not discouraged, however, and in 1829 he competed for the prize offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive, and produced an engine that attained the then incredible speed of fifty miles an hour. He subsequently removed to the United States, where he has been the author of many inventions which have made his name familiar to the public. Ericsson's propeller, semi-cylindrical engine, centrifugal blowers,

besides some improvements in managing guns, were applied to the steamer Princeton with successful results. In the American department of the Great Exhibition of 1851 he exhibited a distance instrument, for measuring distances at sea; the hydrostatic gauge, for measuring the volume of fluids under pressure; the reciprocating fluid-meter, the alarm-barometer, the pyrometer, the rotary fluid-meter, and the sea-lead: of all which instruments he has given a "brief explanation," in a pamphlet published the same year. The invention, however, which has lately attracted most attention, is the caloric engine, intended to supersede the use of steam. Mr. Ericsson first brought this remarkable invention before the scientific world in London in 1833, when he constructed an engine of five-horse power, and exhibited it to a number of scientific gentlemen of the metropolis. But although it met with the approbation of many distinguished men, Brunel and Faraday pronounced against the feasibility of the scheme, and the English Government, which at first seemed inclined to give the matter their attention, immediately let it drop. The subject was, however, subsequently revived in the United States, and a ship named the Ericsson, of 2200 tons burden, was built and fitted with a caloric engine; and "a complete revolution in steam navigation" was somewhat sanguinely predicted as "clearly evident." On her trial-trip she gradually attained a speed of twelve miles an hour. But on her return "she was unfortunately struck by a severe squall, which careening the starboard ports under water, she gradually filled, and then sank in about six fathoms of water within 300 yards of Jersey city." The ship was subsequently raised and taken into dock, and her "caloric" replaced by an ordinary steam-engine, on the condenser of which Mr. Ericsson claims to have made a very important improvement. Mr. Ericsson is a Knight of the Order of Vasa, and a member of many scientific societies.

ERLE, SIR WILLIAM, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, the son of a clergyman of Dorset, was born in the year 1793 at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated first at Winchester School, and afterwards at New College, Oxford. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was next year called to the bar, and went the Western Circuit with success. In 1834, the year when he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Williams, Warden of New College and Prebendary of Winchester, Mr. Erle became King's Counsel; and in 1837, he was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till Parliament was dissolved. In 1845 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and created a Knight Bachelor. Next year, however, he was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. The father of Mr. Justice Erle, the Rev. Christopher Erle of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of considerable antiquity in the West of England.

ESPARTERO, MARSHAL BALDOMERO, formerly Regent of

Spain, and afterwards First Minister to Isabella II., Queen of that country, is the son of a carpenter in humble circumstances, who, in consideration of the sickly habit of his son, sought to procure for him the ease of a Spanish priest. When the French invaded Spain, Espartero exchanged his gown for a uniform. He manifested great military capacity, and, obtaining the patronage of an influential family, was placed at a military school, where he remained until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned to Spain, after much fighting and gambling, possessed of 8000*l.*, and married a wealthy lady, and in 1833, when Ferdinand died, took a decided part in favour of Donna Maria against Don Carlos her uncle. He took the field against Zumallacaregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in the end Espartero became Regent of Spain. For the next six years he governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. In July, 1843, he found it necessary to take strong measures against a party which sought to restore the influence of Queen Christina, and even bombarded Seville. Narvaez entered Madrid, and Espartero was attacked by General Concha at Seville; he was compelled to retire to the coast, and embarking at Puerto San Real sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed for Lisbon, and thence to England. He remained for some time in London, but was afterwards invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In that month a military insurrection, originating at Madrid, having been seconded by revolutionary movements in the large towns of Spain, effected the overthrow of the corrupt and anti-constitutional government, of which Queen Christina was the soul. In July, Queen Isabella, sorely against her will, sent for Espartero and commissioned him to form a Ministry. Espartero entered the capital under triumphal arches, and was hailed as a general deliverer. On the 19th July he formed a Ministry in conjunction with General O'Donnell, his former rival; but his government encountered great difficulties in the thorough corruption of the Court and the administrative departments; in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters reached a crisis. The decorum and propriety which, during Espartero's administration, characterised the Spanish Court were subscribed to, but hardly relished, by so gay a queen as Isabella II.; and she saw with no good will her old friends and intimates removed from her side and replaced by persons whose political and moral character were more in accordance with her own respectability and the views of her new advisers. In Madrid it was generally believed that she cherished a mortal hatred of the National Guard, and certainly the constraint and terror she underwent when blockaded in her palace, and when bands of armed citizens beset the country beyond it to prevent her escape or that of her mother, were unlikely

to inspire her with a friendly feeling towards the civic troops. Her powers of dissimulation—inherited from her father, who ever smiled most sweetly on those whose death or disgrace was at hand—are notorious, and the king never forgave, we may be very sure, the reproofs and checks he repeatedly received at a time when he busily intrigued against Espartero, and especially at the period of the conspiracy at Aranjuez, in the early part of 1855, which was quickly followed by a complete change in his household, his aides-de-camp being replaced by officers enjoying the minister's confidence. Other influences, it appears, were at work. Intrigues had long been going on in Paris, between Queen Christina and others. A "case" was got up against Espartero, likely to prejudice him in the mind of the Queen of Spain, and at length the hour arrived for his overthrow. It appears that M. Escosura, the Minister of the Interior, on his return from Castile, endeavoured to explain the origin of some events which had taken place there, and which he attributed to the reactionary parties—meaning by that term the Moderados, the Conservatives, the Vicalvarists, or partisans of O'Donnell, and the Carlists. To publicly accuse the incendiaries, M. Escosura had expressed the same opinion in the preamble of a royal decree for assembling the Cortes in order to afterwards dissolve them; for banishing the Jesuits from the Peninsula; and for promulgating the Constitution. Complaints had been rife for some time that the Carlist journals, and those of the reactionary party generally, had assumed a violence towards the Government which threatened to endanger public tranquillity again, as they had already in part led to the outrages in Castile and Leon. The subject had occupied the attention of the Government, and two days before the fall of the Cabinet the question was discussed whether it had not become absolutely necessary to adopt certain measures of restriction. The proposition was at once strongly opposed by no less a person than General O'Donnell. This excited surprise among his colleagues. The ministers had discussed Escosura's proposition for two days, and it was adopted by all of them, with the single exception of O'Donnell, who made a proposition in turn—namely, that Escosura should be ejected from the Cabinet. Having expressed himself thus, he abruptly snatched up his hat, went home, and, feigning illness, betook himself to bed. The other ministers, anticipating that the moment for executing the project which it was evident O'Donnell and his friends had been long concocting had arrived, consulted together some time; and Espartero, by their advice, followed O'Donnell, persuaded him to leave his bed, and succeeded in bringing him back to the Council-room. O'Donnell once more made his appearance, but it was to demand still more vehemently than before the expulsion of his colleague. The question was put to the vote, and O'Donnell's proposition was unanimously rejected, as unfounded and uncalled for. In circumstances of great emergency it is the practice in Spain, when constitutionally governed, to call in the President and Vice-President of the Chambers to aid with their counsel the Government and the Sovereign. General

Infante, the President, was summoned, with his Vice-President, to attend the Council. The matter was once more discussed, and, after everything for and against was advanced, they again put it to the vote, when the President of the Cortes, though believed to be a friend of O'Donnell, and the Vice-President, gave their decision against him. In the meantime Escosura placed his resignation in the hands of Espartero, as President of the Council. Espartero asked if General O'Donnell was ready to do the same, as announced. The latter sulkily replied that he should hand it himself to the queen. Espartero thereupon suggested that the ministers should go together to the palace and hold a council, with her majesty presiding in person. The ministers proceeded to the palace, and, contrary to the opinion of all, excepting of course O'Donnell, the queen decided that Escosura should quit the Cabinet, and that she would not accept O'Donnell's resignation. Espartero, who was determined that Escosura should not be sacrificed alone, but that O'Donnell should also retire, informed the queen that in such case he himself, and the whole of his colleagues, would also resign. The queen said a few words expressive of regret, but accepted the collective resignations, and on the spot named O'Donnell President of the Council, with power to form a new cabinet. An insurrection in Madrid, which was the consequence of this change of ministers, was put down with the strong hand; and Espartero, deprived of office and power, sunk into political non-existence. In 1857 he resigned his dignity of Senator.

EVANS, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR DE LACY, G.C.B., M.P. This officer, who commanded the Second Division of the Army of the East before Sebastopol, commenced in 1807 a military career, which he has pursued with eight armies, and in fifty considerable battles, in Asia, Europe, and America. His earliest services were rendered in India (1807–1810), where he took part in the operations against Ameer Khan and the Pindarries. He was also at the capture of the Mauritius. In 1810 he joined the Peninsular army under Wellington, and accompanied it in its retreat from Burgos. He took part in nearly all the principal battles in Spain and Portugal, and after its advance into France fought at Toulouse. At the action on the Hormaza he was wounded; at Toulouse, as previously at the investment of Bayonne, he had a horse shot under him. He gained considerable distinction by volunteering for storming parties and all enterprises where honour was to be gained at great risk by the display of military qualities. Besides the war medal with three clasps for Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Toulouse, he received his company in January, majority in May, and lieutenant-colonelcy on June 18, 1815, for services performed against the enemy. In the spring of 1814 he left Wellington's army, being ordered to the United States, with which Great Britain was then at war. At the battle of Bladensburg he had two horses shot under him; at Washington, with a hundred light infantry, he forced the Congress-house, and took part in the attack on Baltimore. He was the only volunteer of the

army who accompanied the boats' crews of the English fleet, which boarded and captured the strongly-armed American sloops-of-war posted for the defence of Lake Borgne before New Orleans. In December 1814, and again in January 1815, he was severely wounded in the action before and unsuccessful assault on that town. Returning to Europe, he joined the army assembled to meet that of Buonaparte, and was engaged at Quatre Bras, at the battle of Waterloo, where he had two horses killed under him, and the retreat towards Brussels on the 17th. He advanced with the army to Paris, and remained on the staff during the occupation. Upon the return of the English regiments to England, Evans reposed in the enjoyment of his well-earned honours. The political agitation in the midst of which William IV. commenced his reign drew Evans from his retirement, and he came before the world in the popular character of a Radical Reformer. He sat for Rye in the parliament of 1831, unsuccessfully contested that borough as well as Westminster in 1832, but succeeded and was returned by the constituency of the latter city in May 1833, defeating Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in order to give his constituents an opportunity of expressing their sentiments upon his conduct. Evans was member for Westminster when, in May 1835, General Alava, Minister of the Queen of Spain at the Court of St. James, solicited of the British Government leave to raise a military force in this country, to be auxiliary to the Queen's army. The cause of the child, now Isabella II., and of her mother the Queen Regent Christina, was generally identified at that time with that of freedom and constitutional government in Spain; the more readily perhaps, because of the ultra-absolutist character of Don Carlos, the rival Pretender. The Liberal Ministry of that day granted the ambassador's request, and an order in council, dated June 10, 1835, appeared in the Gazette, authorising the levy of 10,000 men, and expressing the King's desire that his subjects should take part with the Queen of Spain, his ally, by entering the new corps. The command of this force, which became known as the British Legion, was offered to Evans, who consulted with his constituents, and accepted it with their consent. He had no sooner done so than he discovered that he should have to contend, not only with the influence of that powerful party in England which sympathised most with the cause of absolute government all over the world, but with that of the Court, the chief military authorities, and even of the King, in obedience to whose call the enterprise was undertaken. The first consequence of this hostile combination was the extreme difficulty of obtaining the services of British officers for the new corps. The enlistment of privates was effected by Spanish authorities at London, Manchester, and Glasgow, but with so much irregularity and want of care, that when the men were successively mustered at Santander and St. Sebastian, the Spanish ports of debarkation, it was found that as many as 2300 were so crippled by disease, or otherwise, that they could not bear arms, and were only permitted to remain because there were at

hand no means of transporting them back to England. Two-thirds of these men died in hospital, not having performed a day's duty. In other respects the recruiting had been most unfortunate, and Evans, at a later period, declared in parliament, that of the entire force of 9600 men, of which the Legion was at various times composed, there were not more than 100 who were not too young or too old for service. Such were the men with whom Evans, aided by officers drawn for the most part from South America, Greece, Portugal, and other foreign countries, was to justify the Peninsular reputation of the English, and march in the footsteps of the greatest captain of the age. By the urgent desire of the Spanish Government Evans hastened his departure; the Ministry at Madrid expecting political advantages from the presence of an English force on Spanish soil. Its expectation was fulfilled; Evans left England in August to assume his command, and immediately afterwards a desire was expressed at Paris and Lisbon to furnish French and Portuguese Legions. The English recruits arrived at Santander and St. Sebastian by successive detachments, in the course of July, August, September, and October, 1835, and were drilled there; the law of England not permitting the training in this country of troops so raised. Their first services to the crown of Spain were rendered at Bilboa, then menaced by the Carlists, where the Legionaries, in number about 3000, arrived in time to save, almost by their mere presence, the corps under General Espaletta from destruction. For a long time, however, the troops of the Legion were employed in harassing out-post service in the field, sterile in military event, but extremely trying to a corps prematurely called into service. On the 16th and 17th of January, 1836, the auxiliaries co-operated with a corps under Generals Cordova and Espartero in an attack on Arlaban. Evans succeeded in driving the Carlists from the village he had been directed to attack, but the Spanish generals not being equally successful he was compelled to fall back, in order not to remain in an exposed position without support. On the 5th of May, Evans led his corps, about 4500, together with 1500 Spaniards, against the Carlist force investing St. Sebastian. The Carlists were about 4000 strong, under Segastibelsa. Their right rested on a river then unfordable, their left on a swamp, equally impracticable from recent heavy rains. The same cause rendered the ascent of the heights additionally difficult to Evans's troops. Ayetté, containing several strong buildings, fortified and supported by some pieces of heavy artillery, formed their centre. After a fierce contest of five or six hours, during which the Carlist general was killed by a musket shot, the enemy's first and second lines of entrenchment were carried by assault; their third and last still remaining to them. On this, however, they made a firm stand, successively repelling several attempts to penetrate. Towards noon the British Commodore, Lord John Hay, came up with the steamer Phœnix, and with large hollow shot opened a fire from a 68-pounder gun, at the distance of a mile, against the last redoubt held by the Carlists, and which the

Queen's troops were just about to assault. A thousand infantry of the Legion at this juncture arrived from Santander; the Carlists were routed, with the loss of their artillery and positions. This success was purchased with a loss of 97 officers and 900 men. Count (afterward Marshal) Harispe, an old general of the French empire, upon this occasion wrote to Evans: "I have known for a long time the position you have carried; whatever may be the losses you have sustained, the results of this combat reflect the greatest honour on the English soldiers, and above all on the officers, who have given such brilliant proofs of devotion and intrepidity." On the 28th of May the Legion moved from St. Sebastian, passed the Uromea river, and in conjunction with the English steamers and gunboats attacked the enemy, and got possession of the town and fortified passages, also capturing some stores and eight guns. On the 31st May, and 6th and 9th of June, the Carlists attacked the position of the English troops on various points, and were every time completely repulsed, with a loss of 1100 men, the Legion suffering considerably less. In the September following, Evans was engaged in an operation which resulted less successfully. He had received an intimation from the General-in-Chief of the Queen's forces on the Ebro that a diversion was desirable, in order to facilitate a movement projected by the Spanish. Evans advanced accordingly on Fontarabia, but the Spanish general was led to abandon his first intention, and Evans had to retire, with a loss of ninety men in killed and wounded. On the 1st of October, the Legion was engaged for twelve hours against an attacking force of 10,000 men, including armed peasantry; the Carlists were repulsed with the loss of 1200, that of the Legion being under 500. In this affair Evans was wounded. Unfortunately the Spanish Government was just now overthrown, for the second time, since the arrival of the Legion in Spain, the combinations of the Queen's generals were thereby entirely broken up, and the army of the Ebro was compelled to remain in an attitude of expectation. Evans, however, was able, in March 1837, again to assume the offensive. Relying on a notification which General Sarsfield had forwarded to him, and with the object of joining that officer at Oyarzun, thence to advance with him to Hernani, Evans marched from Pampeluna on the 10th of March, crossed the Uromea, and on the 15th advanced his troops in two columns from Loyola to Ayetté. On the 16th he took the hill-fort of Oriamende, and the fortified heights which cover Hernani. The latter strong position, however, was still held by the enemy. Evans now learned from a messenger that Sarsfield was not to be expected, having abandoned his former intention; at the same time the enemy received a reinforcement of twelve battalions, which rendered his force superior by about 5000 men, and in turn assumed the offensive. Five of Evans's battalions were suddenly driven in on the left and right. Some of his troops not previously engaged made a hasty charge, while others destroyed the guns left by the enemy in the Oriamende fort, and a retreat was

effected for about three-quarters of a mile to Ayetté. The loss of the Legion on the 15th and 16th of March was 700 killed and wounded. The Carlists in this affair, their greatest success, took no single military trophy from the Legion. Towards the end of April, Evans's force on the Ayetté and Ametza lines, including Spanish troops acting under him, was increased to 10,000; the enemy opposed to him was 20,000 strong, was well posted, and had a considerable artillery. On the 14th of May, the Legion having effected a junction with the army under Espartero, took part in the capture of Hernani by escalade. On the 14th Oyarzun fell. On the 16th Evans, with about 8000 men, attacked Irun, a walled town, supported and partly covered by a circular work, with steep scarps, ditch, embrasures, and mounting eight heavy guns. The town had five guns, and the town-house, a building of immense strength, was also prepared for resistance. It was taken by storm on the 17th, and on the following day Fontarabia capitulated. These were the last important services rendered by the Legion to a Government which had starved it, and which after its term of service was completed withheld from its members the reward which they had earned with their blood. In June, 1837, the two years for which only the Legion had been enlisted expired, and the troops were brought home at the expense of the British Government. The total loss of the Legion during this period, including the killed and those who had died of disease or wounds, was 2078. Three hundred and fifty men had gone over to the enemy, for Don Carlos, although he met the formation of the Legion with the infamous Durango decree, denouncing death to all foreigners found intermeddling in the affairs of Spain who might fall into his hands, did not disdain to address a proclamation to those same men, holding out inducements to enter his service. On taking his seat in Parliament Evans was able to boast that "no prisoners had been taken from the Legion in action, nor any part of its artillery or equipage captured by the Carlists. The Legion, however, had taken twenty-seven pieces of artillery from the enemy, and made 1100 prisoners, whose lives were spared." In explanation of this last remark it must be stated, that forty-seven soldiers of the Legion, who casually fell into the hands of the Carlists, were all put to death. In justice it must be said, that many of the Queen's generals had rivalled the Carlists in inhumanity. Evans having vindicated his conduct in Parliament, where the results of Spanish injustice had been imputed to him, received from his Sovereign the Cross of Commander of the Bath, and from the Spanish Government the Grand Crosses of St. Ferdinand and Charles. His parliamentary career was interrupted by the dissolution in 1841, but he was again returned for Westminster in 1846, in 1852, and in 1857. While in Spain he attained the rank of Colonel in the English army, and in 1846 became a Major-General. Upon the formation of the Eastern army Evans was appointed to command the Second Division, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the battle of the Alma his was one of the leading divisions, and was led across the river in most dashing

style, under a murderous fire of grape, round-shot, canister, case-shot, and musketry. His troops suffered terribly in that glorious attack, and Evans received a severe contusion of the right shoulder. On the 26th of October, during the siege of Sebastopol, Evans's division was attacked by a force of Russians, which moved out of the town for that purpose, amounting to 6000 men. The enemy advanced with masses of infantry supported by artillery, and covered by large bodies of skirmishers. Such was the character of their reception, that in less than half-an-hour the Russian artillery was compelled to quit the field. The Russian columns exposed to the fire of the English advanced infantry were soon thrown into disorder. The English then literally chased the Russians over the ridges, and down towards the head of the bay of Sebastopol. The English loss was eighty killed and wounded; eighty was also the number of the Russian prisoners taken; but the total loss of the enemy was about 800. Lord Raglan, in reporting on this affair, declared, that he could not too highly praise the manner in which Evans met this attack, and that nothing could have been better managed. On the morning of November 5th, the Russians attacked the position which was held by the Second Division, and the battle of Inkermann began. Evans, worn down by illness and fatigue, had gone on board a vessel at Balaklava, and General Pennefather was commanding his division. Upon hearing that there was fighting before Sebastopol, Evans rose from his bed, and joined his division, not to take the honours of the day from General Pennefather, but to assist him with his advice. Having rendered this valuable assistance during the hotly-contested day he again returned to his ship, and shortly afterwards sailed for England. His noble conduct on this trying occasion was emphatically commended in the despatch by which the Minister-of-War conveyed Her Majesty's thanks to the Army of the East, as soon as the news of the battle of Inkermann was known in England. In February, 1855, Evans appeared in the House of Commons, and received the public thanks of that body from the Speaker. He has received the Crimean medal, and been created a G.C.B., D.C.L., and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

EVERETT, EDWARD, an American Orator, Scholar, and Diplomatist, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in April 1794. His father was an eminent clergyman at Boston, and his elder brother served his country as minister at the court of Spain. He received his early education at Boston, and attended there a school kept by Ezekiel, brother of the celebrated Daniel Webster, entered Harvard College when little more than thirteen years of age, and left it with first honours four years later, undecided as to his future profession. At length he resolved to study divinity, and went to Cambridge, filling at the same time the office of tutor in Greek. Before he was twenty, he was chosen pastor of the Brattle Street Church in Boston—an arduous post, his labours in which were relaxed by a visit to Europe, during which he made the acquaintance of Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Hallam, Rogers, Scott, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, Brougham, Canning, Lord Holland, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dudley, Lord Grenville, Lord Byron, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Lord Brougham

his years and strength, impaired his health. In 1814 he was invited to accept the new Professorship of Greek Literature at Cambridge, with permission to visit Europe. He accepted the office in 1815, and before entering on its duties embarked at Boston for Liverpool. He stayed in London during the excitement of the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards proceeded, by way of Holland, to the University of Göttingen, where he remained to study the German language, and acquaint himself with the state of learning and the modes of instruction of that country. Having completed his residence in Göttingen, and made excursions to Prussia, Saxony, and Holland, he repaired to Paris, and passed the winter of 1817–18 there. In the next spring he again visited London, passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford, and made the tour of Wales, the Lake country, and Scotland. While in England he acquired the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the day; among others, of Scott, Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly, and Davy. In the autumn of 1818 he commenced another extensive tour in continental Europe, travelled through the south of France, Switzerland, and the north of Italy, and divided the winter between Florence, Rome, and Naples. Towards the end of 1819 he passed into Greece, thence to Constantinople, and returned to the west of Europe by Wallachia, Hungary, and Austria. Mr. Everett went back to America in 1819, and entered at once upon the duties of his professorship. Soon after his return he was invited to become the editor of the "North American Review," a journal which had been established for some time; but which, though supported by writers of great ability, had acquired only a limited circulation. Under the auspices of its new editor the demand increased so rapidly, that a second and sometimes a third edition of its number was required. This was the first instance in which a critical journal succeeded in firmly establishing itself in the United States. One of his first cares was to vindicate American principles and institutions against a crowd of British travellers and authors who were endeavouring, by flippant writing, to bring them into contempt. Besides conducting the "North American," and discharging the duties of his professorship, Everett popularised a portion of his university lectures for the purpose of delivering them to large general audiences in the city, the first attempt of the kind which had until that time been made. In 1824 Mr. Everett delivered the annual oration before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society at Cambridge. The occasion [illegible] putes signalised by the presence of Lafayette. The entire discourse of the favourably received; but the peroration—being an apostrophe of St. Lafayette—touched a chord of sympathy in an immense auterrupted dready excited by the unusual circumstances of the oration. Westminste the first of a series of orations and addresses, delivered tained the rapon public occasions of almost every kind during a quarter a Major-Gener. They probably constitute that portion of his literary was appointedich he is best known to the world, and have contributed, Lieutenant-Geished form, to elevate the standard of productions of leading divisio

their class. Up to 1824 he had taken no active interest in politics, but now his articles in the Review had demonstrated his acquaintance with the wants and spirit of the nation, and his recent oration had just brought him prominently before the public. The constituency of Middlesex, without any solicitation on his part, returned him to Congress by a great majority over the mere party and political candidate. For ten years he sat in the national parliament, and proved himself a working member. His speeches were short, plain, and business-like. He opposed General Jackson's Indian policy, that of removing the Indians without their consent, and advocated free-trade principles. In 1835 he retired from Congress, and was next year chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1839 he was again a candidate for the same honour, but was defeated on local questions by a majority of one out of a constituency of 100,000. In 1841 he was selected by President General Harrison to represent the United States at the Court of St. James, a position for which he was peculiarly qualified by acquaintance with European tongues, his familiarity with the civil law, and the experience in connexion with the then mooted Boundary question which he had acquired as Governor of Massachusetts. Although the secretaryship of state at Washington was held by four different statesmen, of various politics, during Everett's mission, he enjoyed the confidence and approbation of all. His firmness, high intelligence, and assiduous habits, won him great respect in this country; and his scholarship was recognised in the bestowal of the degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford during his visit to that city. He returned to America in 1845, and was chosen President of Harvard College, which office he resigned in 1849. Mr. Everett enjoys considerable reputation, in America, as a poet. His "Dirge of Alaric the Visigoth" first appeared in this country, and was highly praised by the poet Campbell.

EXETER, HENRY PHILLPOTTS, BISHOP OF, the Champion of the extreme High-Church Party in the Church of England, Canon of Durham, Canon and Treasurer of Exeter, was born 1777. A local journalist says, "It is curious enough that George Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, who is associated with the Wesleys in the early history of Methodism, was born in the same house, the Bell Inn, Gloucester, in which the present Bishop of Exeter opened his eyes upon this world. But what a difference between the careers and characters of the two men! Henry Phillpotts, the innkeeper's son, haranguing with bitterness peers and prelates in the House of Lords,—George Whitefield, the innkeeper's son, braving the fury of twenty thousand ruffians in Moorfields at Whitsuntide, and charming their madness into tears by the magic of his eloquence! Which was the Apostle?" The University honours of the future bishop were:—Magdalene College: Prizeman (Prose), 1795; M.A. 1798; B. and D.D. 1821. His early preferments:—the Rectory of Stanhope; Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. The list of his published works, beginning with "Letter

on the Coronation Oath," "Letter to Charles Butler," might be extended to an indefinite length, if the titles of all his controversial pamphlets were given. He has enjoyed the bishopric of Exeter since 1830.

F.

FAED, JOHN, Painter, was born at Burley Mill about the opening of the year 1820. His birthplace was in that picturesque district of Scotland known as the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and there his father, a man of considerable mental powers, with a genius for mechanical invention which he had no opportunity of developing, carried on business as an engineer and millwright. Mr. Faed is said to have given indications from infancy of being intended by nature for a painter; and though at the outset of his career he had many difficulties to contend with, he steadily and resolutely persevered in his career. Brought up in rural regions, and without those advantages which juvenile aspirants living in large towns enjoy in such abundance, Mr. Faed had to contend with obstacles that would have daunted most people. At first he had no colours nor brushes; but he set his face steadily against being baffled by circumstances; and ere he had seen more than ten summers, formed the ambitious design of executing a large picture. To accomplish this object, he had to prepare stretching canvas, frame, and every article used in the work. His courage did not fail him, however, and he did execute a large picture of "Abraham offering up Isaac." Encouraged with his success, Mr. Faed, at the early age of twelve, began to paint miniatures, and soon turned his skill in this branch of art to account by making tours in the villages of Galloway. Ambitious of pursuing his profession to the best advantage and in a larger sphere, Mr. Faed, when twenty-one, left his native province, where Nature has been so lavish of her favours, and repaired to Edinburgh, where his talents soon won him notice. While in the northern metropolis, persevering in his career as a painter of miniatures, Mr. Faed, in 1850, exhibited three oil-paintings, the subjects being scenes of humble life. These were sold; and at length, in 1851, he signalised his artistic powers in his picture from an old Scottish ballad, "The Cruel Sisters," which, on being exhibited in public, excited much admiration. Mr. Faed's success on this occasion determined him to abandon miniature-painting, which he had never much relished. Since that date, his principal works have been "Shakespeare and his Contemporaries;" an allegorical painting entitled "Reason and Faith;" and three series of drawings for the Art-Association of Edinburgh, illustrating "The Cotter's Saturday

Night," "Tam o'Shanter," and "The Soldier's Return." Mr. Faed resides in Edinburgh, where his artistic genius is recognised.

FAED, THOMAS, Painter, was born at Burley Mill in the year 1826. The spot where he first saw the light was sufficiently picturesque to delight the eye of the embryo artist, and having from the first no relish for copying, he began at an early age to sketch from Nature. In the summer months, when the mill was standing, and when there was no corn preparing in the kiln, he was in the habit of converting that smoke-begrimed apartment into a studio, and there, with a fine top-light and a dark background, painted assiduously from the ragged boys who flitted about the rustic locality. His father died while the incipient painter was still in his boyhood; but encouraged by his surviving parent, and incited, doubtless, by the example of his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, Mr. Faed resolved to follow the bent of his genius, and in 1843 repaired to seek and find instruction in the Scottish capital. While pursuing his studies in the School of Design, where for a brief period he was under the tuition of the celebrated Sir W. Allan, the youthful aspirant laboured for years with unremitting industry, and was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he ventured to exhibit in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron;" but ere long he dedicated his talents to oil-painting, exercised his brush on draught-players and shepherd-boys, and even essayed the "grand historic" style. At length, after becoming an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and executing, among other approved works of art, the admirable and popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," Mr. Faed, acting on the advice of metropolitan artists, wisely turned his face southward, and in 1852 settled himself permanently in London. For years his cabinet pictures had been conspicuous for their merit among those exhibited on the walls of the Royal Academy; when, in 1855, his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," a charming rustic scene, in which an orphan boy is represented asking alms in a cottage, and experiencing the kindness and sympathy of the frugal and prosperous inmates, attracted much attention, and elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless," a picture whose merits were generally considered equal to those of its predecessors; and in 1857, "The First Break in the Family," of which it would be impossible to speak too highly. "In composition and drawing," says one art-critic, "it is nearly perfect, nothing forced nor affected; the whole story simply, and therefore well, told; and the disconsolate family grouped about the 'auld cottage door,' watching with tearful eyes the coach as it fades 'far ower the moor' and bears the 'young Willie awa,' is beautifully rendered in its unaffected pathos. The kneeling mother, her eyes with tears, and her whole attitude full of grief; the compressed

mouth and set face of the father, who seeks, but vainly, to hide the sorrow that he feels; the sturdy boy, a few steps in advance, who, standing in Napoleonic attitude, presents his back only to us, but even in that we read his brotherly distress; the old grandmother and the dejected sweetheart; even down to the dogs and the hen and chickens; are all in excellent keeping with the purpose of the picture, which is full of character and feeling. The rainbow of promise, which streams down over the cottage, is skilfully treated."

FARADAY, MICHAEL, LL.D., England's most eminent Chemist, was born 1794, the son of a poor blacksmith. He was early apprenticed to one Riebau, a bookbinder, in Blandford Street, London, and worked at the craft until he was twenty-two years of age. Whilst an apprentice, his master called the attention of one of his customers (Mr. Dance, of Manchester Street) to an electrical machine and other things which the young man had made; and Mr. Dance, who was one of the old members of the Royal Institution, took him to hear the four last lectures which Sir Humphry Davy gave them as Professor. Faraday thus relates the circumstance in a letter to Dr. Paris, which was afterwards published in his "Life of Davy:"—"My dear Sir,—You asked me to give you an account of my first introduction to Sir H. Davy, which I am very happy to do, as I think the circumstance will bear testimony to his goodness of heart. When I was a bookseller's apprentice, I was very fond of experiment, and very averse to trade. It happened that a gentleman, a member of the Royal Institution, took me to hear some of Sir H. Davy's last lectures in Albemarle Street. I took notes, and afterwards wrote them out more fairly in a quarto volume. My desire to escape from trade, which I thought vicious and selfish, and to enter into the service of Science, which I imagined made its pursuers amiable and liberal, induced me at last to take the bold and simple step of writing to Sir H. Davy, expressing my wishes, and a hope that, if an opportunity came in his way, he would favour my views; at the same time, I sent the notes I had taken at his lectures. The answer, which makes all the point of my communication, I send you in the original, requesting you to take great care of it, and to let me have it back, for you may imagine how much I value it. You will observe that this took place at the end of the year 1812, and early in 1813 he requested to see me, and told me of the situation of Assistant in the Laboratory of the Royal Institution, then just vacant. At the same time that he thus gratified my desires as to scientific employment, he still advised me not to give up the prospects I had before me, telling me that Science was a harsh mistress; and, in a pecuniary point of view, but poorly rewarding those who devoted themselves to her service. He smiled at my notion of the superior moral feelings of philosophic men, and said he would leave me to the experience of a few years to set me right on the matter. Finally, through his good efforts, I went to the Royal Institution early in March of 1813, as Assistant in the Laboratory; and in October of the same

year went with him abroad, as his assistant in experiments and in writing. I returned with him in April 1815, resumed my station in the Royal Institution, and have, as you know, ever since remained there.—I am, dear Sir, very truly yours, M. FARADAY." Sir Humphry Davy's reply, abovementioned, was as follows:—"December 24, 1812. Sir,—I am far from displeased with the proof you have given me of your confidence, and which displays great zeal, power of memory, and attention. I am obliged to go out of town, and shall not be settled in town till the end of January: I will then see you at any time you wish. It would gratify me to be of any service to you. I wish it may be in my power.—I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant, H. DAVY." Dr. Faraday's researches and discoveries have raised him to the highest rank among European philosophers, whilst his high faculty of expounding to a general audience the result of recondite investigations makes him one of the most attractive lecturers of the age. He has selected the most difficult and perplexing departments of physical science, the investigation of the reciprocal relations of heat, light, magnetism, and electricity; and by many years of patient and profound study has contributed greatly to simplify our ideas on these subjects. It is the hope of this philosopher that, should life and health be spared, he will be able further to aid in showing that the imponderable agencies just mentioned are so many manifestations of one and the same force. Dr. Faraday's great achievements are recognised by the learned societies of every country in Europe, and the University of Oxford in 1832 did itself the honour of enrolling him among her Doctors of Laws. In private life he is beloved for the simplicity and truthfulness of his character, and the kindliness of his disposition. We find the following able estimate of the genius of Faraday in a review of the third volume of his "Experimental Researches in Electricity," in the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal:"—"Faraday combines to a rare extent great boldness in speculating, with great caution in concluding. His patience and perseverance as a worker are as remarkable as his originality as a thinker, and his skill as an expositor; and with an ingenuity in devising experiments, and a manipulative skill and dexterity in performing them, never, we believe, surpassed, he combines an accuracy and fidelity in working, such as brilliant experimenters and dextrous manipulators often fail to exhibit. Half-truths with him are hateful things, and he grudges neither thought, nor time, nor labour, not to speak of expense, provided they will bring him certainty of knowledge, even though it be but the certainty of nescience. His aim is a decided Yes or a decided No; or the attainment of the certainty that the problem is one which man cannot answer either way. The cheerful acknowledgment of the labours of others, the patient study of all reasonable objections to his own most cherished views, the frank confession of change of opinion, where that has occurred, the lowly estimate of himself, and the lofty, nay solemn estimate of the dignity of his vocation as an unfolder of the works of God, make us love as much as we

honour our great Electrician, and should prompt our younger men to imitate his spirit, which they may all do, as well as rival him in his discoveries, in which they may be less successful."

FERGUSSON, JAMES, Architect. A vigorous and original Writer on Art, and an accomplished Archæologist, whose literary works are characterised by independence of thought, and clear, trenchant force of expression. He was born at Ayr, in Scotland, in 1808. His early education and subsequent pursuits were little favourable to the acquisition of varied knowledge in science and art. "From school," says Mr. Fergusson, "I passed to the counting-house; from that to an indigo factory;" thence, "to become an active partner in a large mercantile establishment,"—in which he long remained. While engaged on more than one treatise demanding elaborate study and thought, he has "written, perhaps also thought, more about the state of the money-market, indigo, sugar, silk, than regarding architecture, painting, or sculpture." In youth, while sentenced to the desk, his relaxations had been self-tuition, an almost universal course of reading in the sciences, buying "any book on science his limited means would allow, and more with reference to the price than the contents." A great traveller, and having passed the best years of his life in the East, "where Art, though old and decrepit, is not insane," he has seen much of the subjects he has elucidated, and reflected more; for months together living beside an important architectural landmark, and looking on it "long and steadfastly, until he could read in the chisel-marks on the stone the idea that guided the artist in his design." His theory of art, therefore, has been elaborated from a study of the monuments themselves, not of books,—a study of Indian, Mahomedan, and Gothic architecture chiefly. One of the first-fruits of the direction given to his studies was, "Illustrations of the Rock-cut Temples of India" (1845):—plates, working-plans, and sections, as well as text, all from his own hand. For Mr. Fergusson is a competent architectural draughtsman. In 1847 followed "Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan:" another valuable contribution to our knowledge of a very interesting and, despite English rule in India, little-known member in the mutually-related group of Art's varied developments. An "Essay on the Ancient Topography of Jerusalem" appeared the same year. His most considerable work (as an author) is the "Historical Inquiry into the true Principles of Art, more especially with reference to Architecture;"—a book which enforces many valuable truths ignored in modern practice. The historical essays on the arts of Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc., are searching and suggestive expositions of the genius of each. The volume published is one of three *projected*, which were to have comprised a universal *resumé* of Past Art,—Hindoo, Mahomedan, Gothic, etc. An "Essay on a Proposed New System of Fortification" (by Earthworks), published shortly afterwards, is an instance of the activity of Mr. Fergusson's mind, and of the wide range of subject which interests it.

It has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and has received a more practical endorsement by the Russian defence of Sebastopol. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson is also the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored" (1851). In the New Crystal Palace he is the architect of the Nineveh Court.

FEZ AND MOROCCO, ABD-UR-RAHMAN, SULTAN OF, was born in 1778. On the death of his father, his uncle, Mulei-Suleiman, taking advantage of his youth, seized upon the throne, which he held until his death, in 1823, when he restored it to his nephew by will. For four years after his accession to the throne he had to contend with rebellious tribes, whom he finally overcame. At this period the maritime powers of Europe paid tribute to Morocco and the piratical states, to protect their commerce from depredation, the Venetian republic paying yearly about 4500*l*. The Emperor Francis at length refused to submit to the exaction; and in 1828, a Venetian merchantman having been plundered, and the crew imprisoned by the Moors, an Austrian squadron appeared off the coast of Morocco, and succeeded in procuring the restoration of the captured vessel, and a renunciation of all claim to the tribute on the part of the sultan. In 1844 a serious difficulty arose between the sultan and Spain, which was finally adjusted by the mediation of England. Still greater dangers threatened him from the war which was carried on in Algiers between Abd-el-Kader and the French. The fanaticism of the populace was intense, and the sultan at length saw himself forced to commence a contest with France. The savage bravery of the Moors was of but little avail against the steady discipline of an European army, and the contest was terminated on the 13th of August, 1844, by the disastrous battle of Islay, whilst a French squadron, under the Prince de Joinville, ravaged the coast. Further resistance to the power of France appeared impossible, and peace was finally concluded by the mediation of England; the territorial relations of the two countries remaining pretty much as before. The sultan is a zealous Mussulman, without sharing the wild and often frightful fanaticism of his people. He is the father of a numerous family, the eldest of whom, and heir-apparent to the throne, Sidi-Mohammed, was born in 1803.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, ex-President of the United States, was born January 7th, 1800, at Summer Hill, state of New York. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, who was descended from an English family, followed the occupation of a farmer, and in 1819 removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm with his own hands. Owing to the humble circumstances of his father, Millard Fillmore's education was necessarily of the most imperfect kind. At an early age he was sent to Livingston

county, at that time a wild region, to learn the clothier's trade, and about four months later he was apprenticed to a wool-carder in the town in which his father lived. During the four years that he worked at his trade he availed himself of every opportunity of improving his mind, and supplying the defects of his early education. At the age of nineteen he made the acquaintance of the late Judge Wood, of Cayuga county, a man of wealth and eminence in his profession, who detected in the humble apprentice talents which would qualify him for a higher station. He accordingly offered to receive him into his office, and to defray his expenses during the progress of his studies. Mr. Fillmore accepted the proposal, but that he might not incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he devoted a portion of his time to teaching a school. His political life commenced with his election to the State Assembly, in which body he took his seat in 1829, as a representative of the county of Erie. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at that time in opposition, and had little opportunity of distinguishing himself; but he took a prominent part in assisting to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat the following year. In 1835, at the close of his term of office, he resumed the practice of the law, until he once more consented to be a candidate for Congress, and took his seat again in 1837. He was successively re-elected in the two following Congresses, and in both distinguished himself as a man of talents and great business capacity. At the close of the first session of the 27th Congress he signified to his constituents his intention not to be a candidate for re-election; returned to Buffalo, and again devoted himself to his profession, of which he had become one of the most distinguished members in the state. In 1844 he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination by the Whig party for Governor of the state of New York, but was unsuccessful. In 1847, however, he was consoled for his defeat by his election to the office of Comptroller of the State, by an exceedingly large majority. In 1848 he was nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for Vice-President, and elected to that office in the fall of the same year. In March, 1849, he resigned his office of Comptroller, to assume the duties of his new position; and in the discharge of those high and delicate duties he acquitted himself with courtesy, dignity, and ability, until the death of General Taylor, in July 1850, elevated him to the presidential chair. His term of office expired on the 4th of March, 1853. Mr. Fillmore was married in 1826, to Abigail Powers, the youngest child of the late Rev. Lemuel Powers, by whom he has a son and a daughter.

FLOCON, FERDINAND, one of the ex-members of the Provisional Government of France, is the son of the director of the State telegraphs. He was born in 1803, and in 1820 became a reporter on the "Courrier Français," of which he was afterwards one of the writers. He fought at the barricades in the Revolution of 1830, and in the dissensions which terminated in the settlement of the

crown on Louis-Philippe maintained Republican principles. Leaving the "Courrier" he attached himself to the "Tribune," and afterwards to the "National," which he quitted to become, with Ledru Rollin, one of the founders of the "Réforme." On the outbreak of the Revolution he associated himself with Louis Blanc, Marrast, and Albert, installed himself at the Hôtel de Ville, and of his own authority proclaimed himself member of the new Government. Since the advent of Louis-Napoleon, Flocon has ceased to be politically important.

FLOURENS, P., Physiologist, was born in France. M. Flourens is known to all the civilised world as one of the most distinguished *savans* of the present day, and as the author of many most learned works on physiological science. He is, besides, Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris; Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences in the same city,—the most renowned scientific institution in Europe;—a Member of our own Royal Society, and of the Academies of Edinburgh, Stockholm, Munich, Madrid, Turin, and of almost every other capital in Christendom. The best and most remarkable of all the works by M. Flourens is his book on the "Duration of Human Life, and the Quantity of Life on the Globe" ("De la Longévité Humaine, et de la Quantité de Vie sur le Globe," Paris). "Are there any means," inquires the author, "of prolonging the duration of human life? To prolong it, that is to say, to make it last as long as the constitution of man will bear?—Yes, there is a means, and a certain means; and that is, to *live soberly*. *A sober life*—by which I mean a well-ordered, well-conducted, reasonable life—is the means, the sure means of prolonging life. But to prolong it otherwise, that is to say, to make it last beyond the term marked by the constitution of man—there are, undoubtedly, no means. Each species of animal has its determined duration of life. This Buffon understood. He sought—and I believe he was the first who did so—the physiological law of this duration. 'As the stag,' he says, 'is five or six years in growing, it lives seven times five or six years; that is to say, thirty-five or forty years.' He says elsewhere, 'The duration of life may be measured by that of the time of growing. An animal which in a short time attains its full growth, perishes sooner than another which is longer in growing.' And he says of man, 'The man who does not die of sickness lives everywhere eighty or one hundred years.' It is now about fifteen years since I commenced researches into the physical law of the duration of life, both in man and in some of our domestic animals. The most striking result I have obtained is, that the *natural duration of the life of man is one hundred years*. A century's life—such is what Providence has given to man. Few men, it is true, attain that great age; but how few are there who do what is necessary to attain it! With our way of living, our passions, our vexations, *man does not die, but he kills himself*. . . . . When once the bones and the epiphyses are united, the body grows no more; and it is at about the age of twenty that this

union is effected. In the camel it takes place at eight, in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the cat at eighteen months, in the rabbit at twelve, etc. Man, being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty years—that is to say, one hundred years; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives five times eight years—that is to say, forty years; the horse is five years in growing, and he lives five times five years—that is to say, twenty-five years; and so on with the others." M. Flourens divides life into two nearly equal halves: one of growth, the other of decline. Each of these halves he subdivides into two others; and hence the four ages of life—infancy, youth, virility, and old age. These subdivisions are re-subdivided into first and second infancy, first and second youth, first and second virile age, and first and second old age. Infancy extends to ten years, because it is at the period of from nine to ten that second dentition takes place. Second infancy, or adolescence, commences at the tenth year, and lasts until the twentieth, because it is only in the twentieth year that the development of the bones is terminated, and with it the growth of the body in length. The first extends from twenty to thirty, and the second from thirty to forty, because it is only towards that age that the increase of the body in bulk terminates. "After the development in length, and after that in bulk, I find a third," says M. Flourens; "I mean the internal and profound movement, which acts in the most secret tissues of our parts, and which, rendering these parts more firm and perfect, renders all functions more assured, and the entire organism more complete. I call this invigoration, and it takes place from forty to fifty years. Once effected, it maintains itself to the age of sixty-five or seventy. At seventy old age commences. . . . . In youth there is a great deal of force in reserve, and it is the progressive diminution of that fund which constitutes the physiological character of old age. As long as the old man only employs his active forces he does not perceive that he has sustained any loss; but when he somewhat exceeds the limits of these usual and acting forces he feels himself fatigued, exhausted; he feels that he has no longer the hidden resources, the reserved and superabundant forces of youth." M. Flourens considers, then, that, physiologically speaking, the life of man is of a hundred years' duration, but that, to have any chance of attaining the limit of the allotted period, it is necessary, above all, to lead a "sober life;" by which he means "good conduct, an existence always occupied, labour, study, moderation, sobriety in all things."

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, Sculptor: an artist who while yet a youth, and unaided by the (fancied) requisite of Italian travel, achieved success in one of the most difficult of the arts. He was born in Dublin, in 1818. Under the encouragement of his grandfather, a sculptor in that city, he, at the age of thirteen, commenced drawing and modelling in the schools of the Royal Dublin Society. Drawing from the human form, from landscape, animals,

architecture, and executing ornamental designs, he gained prizes in most of these classes. In 1834 he came to London, and for the first time devoted himself to sculpture exclusively. The following year he became a student of the Royal Academy. The first works which appeared at the Exhibitions of the latter were the "Death of Abel," and the model of "Innocence," in 1839. In 1840, when he was but twenty-two, followed the model for his "Ino and Infant Bacchus:" a group which in its refined beauty of form and of sentiment took lovers of art by surprise, and made a previously unknown name famous. It was subsequently executed in marble for the late Earl of Ellesmere, has been ably reproduced in statuary porcelain, and has taken its enduring place as one of the most original and successful achievements in modern English sculpture. In 1842 he produced the "Houseless Wanderer." At the Westminster Hall competition of 1844 his "Ino and Bacchus," and "Youth at a Stream," gained him a commission to execute a statue of John Hampden for St. Stephen's Hall—one of the approaches to the present House of Lords:—a commission which has resulted in a genuine historical statue, worthy to be the companion of Bell's "Falkland." In 1849 Mr. Foley was elected Associate. During the last few years, though he have produced no second "Ino and Bacchus," no second *chef d'œuvre* of the commanding power and unmistakable claims of his first, he has found full employment for busts and monuments, among which is an equestrian statue of Lord Hardinge.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, Journalist, the son of John De Grenier Fonblanque, Esq., an eminent Equity lawyer and Queen's Counsel, was born in 1797. He was originally intended for the bar, and with that view became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader. From the acuteness and promptitude he displayed in disentangling the points of a case, most favourable expectations were entertained of the success of his future career; nor have they been in any respect disappointed. Having discovered that he possessed the power of writing on the current topics of the day, he resolved to devote himself to politics. "Castlereagh's Six Acts," says one of his most ardent admirers, "made a political writer of him." Totally neglecting the "declarations" and "pleas" which formed the staple of Mr. Chitty's office, he incited his fellow-students to the discussion, in a little forum of their own, of the leading questions of the day, when it was discovered that he could write as well as talk; and after a brief probation in his new pursuit he became the leading contributor, and afterwards the editor, of the "Examiner," the leading London weekly newspaper of its time. The style and previous education of Mr. Fonblanque peculiarly qualified him to write political articles for the intellectual classes with effect. Polished to a fault, and combining the brilliancy of the finished epigrammatist with the vigour of Swift and the hard hitting of Cobbett, his attacks were irresistible. The felicity of his quotations and the perfect propriety of his illustrations

invested the leading articles of the "Examiner" with attractions which were without a parallel among journals of its class. Moore declares that satires on bygone men and things are like dried snakes; but the seasoning of Mr. Fonblanque's leaders has preserved in them so much of their original piquancy, that they may still be read with amusement and advantage. In 1837 he published a selection from his editorial contributions to the "Examiner," under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations;" and those who would study the political wisdom of the period in a concrete form, cannot do better than turn to these lively and polished prose satires. Their chief fault — and it is not one which men of mark are likely to quarrel with—is, that they are almost too thickly studded with good things. Every other sentence is an epigram in prose; whilst his antitheses, sometimes a little too profuse, act as so many clinches to bind the political maxim he enunciates on the memory. Those who would converse with him in his more serious moments should refer to his papers entitled "Capital Punishment," and "Justice and Mercy," written at a period when "the unavailing slaughter of our fellow-creatures" was a fashion — almost a furor. "We foresee," says Mr. Fonblanque, "that Lord Brougham and Vaux will be a prodigious favourite with the Church. His observation that there is nothing in the Bible prohibitory of the punishment of death for other crimes than murder, reminds us of the reason which the Newgate ordinary, in 'Jonathan Wild,' assigns for his choice of punch — that it is a liquor nowhere spoken against in scripture." A few years since, the Government of Lord John Russell enlisted Mr. Fonblanque's talents in the public service, and thus withdrew him in some measure from his editorial avocations. He is now the chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade; dry work, and affording, we should think, but few opportunities for the gratification of his early predilections. "A little pay" is, — he has himself told us, — like "a little learning," "a dangerous thing." "Drink deep, or taste not the 'Exchequer' spring." We hope and believe that he may be ranked in the category of lucky wits who have no danger to apprehend from not drinking sufficiently deep of that beneficent fountain. On assuming his new duties at the Board of Trade, Mr. Fonblanque resigned the active editorship of the "Examiner" into the hands of Mr. Forster, who had for many years taken a leading part in its management, and who had been the chief writer of its dramatic and literary criticisms.

FORBES, SIR JOHN, M.D., D.C.L., and F.R.S., an eminent Physician and Medical Writer, fourth son of Mr. Alexander Forbes, of the Enzie, Banffshire, was born at Cuttlebrae, in that county, in 1787. He acquired the rudiments of his education at Fordyce Academy, where Sir James Clark, Physician to the Queen, was also placed. The close intimacy between them which began at school has been maintained throughout their lives. They prosecuted their studies together at the Grammar-School and Marischal University

of Aberdeen, and went the round of the medical schools of Edinburgh, at the University of which city both took their degrees as M.D. with high honours, in 1817. They had both served for several years in the medical department of the navy, and left it at the same time. In 1814–15 Sir John Forbes was Flag-surgeon to the Commander-in-chief in the West Indies, and was present at several naval engagements, for which he received the war-medal. After leaving the navy, he practised his profession, first at Penzance, next at Chichester, whence he removed to London. In 1821 he introduced to English practitioners the great discovery of auscultation, by translating Laennec's treatise, and following up the subject by an original work of his own in 1824. As a writer on medical science he has acquired the very highest fame. "No physician," says the "Medical Times," "of the present day has done so much for medical literature as Dr. Forbes. He was the first to make the profession in this country fully acquainted, by his admirable translation and notes, with the works of Avenbrugger and Laennec—works which may be said to form a great era in the progress of medical science. Dr. Forbes was also the active editor of 'The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine,' one of the most valuable works of the kind in our language. But it was as editor of 'The British and Foreign Medical Review' that the labours of the Doctor deserve peculiar notice. He conducted that Review for twelve years [from 1836 to 1848], with an ability, honesty, and independence for which it would be difficult to find a parallel. His other literary works, 'The Physician's Holiday, or a Month in Switzerland in the Summer of 1848,' and Memoranda made by him in Ireland in the autumn of 1852, will show that he was qualified to shine as well in general as in medical literature." Besides the works above named, he is also the author of "Happiness in its Relation to Work and Knowledge." In 1830 Dr. Forbes was appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to the late Duke of Cambridge, to Prince Albert in 1840, and Physician to the Royal Household the same year. On 8th August, 1853, the Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Consulting-Physician to the Consumption Hospital, London; and an Honorary Member of the principal Medical Societies of Europe and America.

FORREST, EDWIN, an American Actor, was born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1806. Mr. Forrest very early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, and performed female parts in the old South Street Theatre as early as 1818, and young Norval at the Tivoli Gardens a year after, being then thirteen years of age. In this character he made his *début* at the Walnut Street Theatre, November 27, 1820. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to the west, in company with Messrs. Jones and Collins, managers of the western theatres. After an absence of several years, Mr. Forrest returned to the north, and effected a successful engagement at the Albany Theatre, New York, then under the management of Mr. Gilfert.

In the summer of 1826 he visited his native city, where he played a short engagement. He shortly after visited New York, where he performed Othello for the benefit of Mr. Woodhull. From this period may be dated the rise of Mr. Forrest's popularity. He visited Europe in 1834, and met with considerable success in England, for which he expressed himself obliged to the kindness and attention of Mr. Macready. On a second visit to Europe he married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, with whom he returned to America in 1838. Mr. Forrest continued playing successful engagements in different parts of America until 1844, when he again visited Europe, in company with his wife, where he remained two years; his success having been seriously impeded by the captiousness of his temper and the arrogance of his manners. In 1849 Mr. Forrest separated from his wife, with whom he had lived happily for many years. His charges against her, which were proved to be unfounded, led to her applying for a divorce, on the ground of infidelity on his part. This she obtained in January, 1852; the jury awarding her, in consideration of his wealth, $3000 a-year alimony. Mr. Forrest has since resided at Philadelphia, excepting when engaged in the pursuit of his calling. He is a man who has attracted attention to himself by disputes that do him no honour. As an actor, he does not deserve the popularity he is said to be able to command in America.

FORSTER, JOHN, Biographer, Critic, and Journalist, ex-editor of the "Examiner" newspaper, and the author of an admirable life of Goldsmith, was born at Newcastle in 1812, and is indebted for the enviable position he has attained in the republic of letters wholly to his own genius and perseverance, unaided by any of those adventitious circumstances which have assisted the progress of many less-gifted aspirants. The "Examiner" owes much of the esteem in which it is held by intellectual men of all parties to the happy union of genius and common sense which characterises its original articles, literary and political; its *curiosa felicitas* of quotation; and the remarkable astuteness it displays in unkennelling and exposing to the glare of public observation all denominations of humbugs. More polished in style and happy in illustration than Cobbett, it displays much of that facile but trenchant power which can deal overwhelming blows with the least possible appearance of exertion; and which never fails to hit the right nail on the head. Mr. Forster was an extensive contributor to the columns of the "Examiner" for more than eighteen years, and for about seven years was its only editor. Notwithstanding this unremitting literary occupation, however, he has managed to find leisure for the production of a series of "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth," for "Lardner's Cyclopædia," in 7 vols.; and the best, indeed the only, "Life of Goldsmith and his Times," which is at all worthy of the subject; besides many able articles in the "Edinburgh Review," the "Foreign Quarterly Review" (of which he was for several years the editor), and other

leading periodicals. A lover of literature for its own sake, an able and uncompromising advocate of its interests, and a kind and zealous friend of such members of the literary profession, less fortunate than himself, as seem entitled to consideration, he has done more to raise the literary character than any living journalist. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the "Daily News" Mr. Forster succeeded for a time to his post, but these accumulated labours appear to have seriously damaged his health, and for some time he paid the penalty which too often attaches to over-exertion. In 1855 Mr. Forster was appointed a Commissioner of Lunacy. He is a member of the Guild of Literature and Art.

FORTUNE, ROBERT, Author and Botanist, was born in the county of Berwick, about 1813. Sprung from the Border peasantry, and educated on the rough benches of a village school in the Merse, Mr. Fortune early exhibited the spirit of perseverance which has rendered his labours so useful and important. With industry and intelligence for his heritage, he selected horticulture as his occupation; and, after some preparatory training, obtained employment in the Botanical Gardens of the Scottish capital. This gave him an opportunity of acquiring information, as the young gardeners occupied there have the privilege of attending the lectures delivered by the University Professor. Mr. Fortune availed himself of that advantage, and, moreover, improved himself by reading and attending evening classes. Having in that position made the most of the opportunities afforded for acquiring knowledge, the horticultural aspirant had the advantage of being promoted to a post in the Gardens at Chiswick; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1852, when news of the peace with the Celestial Empire reached England, the Botanical Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. It appears that Dr. Lindley, under whom he was, had repeated applications to recommend those employed at Chiswick to other situations. Finding repeatedly that they did not conduct themselves quite so satisfactorily as he expected, Dr. Lindley determined to recommend none but such as would stand an examination from him on subjects connected with their profession. Many were staggered at this prospect; but Mr. Fortune went boldly forward, and acquitted himself so well that his appearance on the occasion led to his botanical mission to China. Setting sail for the East, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. His adventures by land and sea were full of romance; and whether feasting with mandarins, enjoying the hospitality of Buddhist priests, battling with the swarming natives, fighting single-handed with the Jaudou pirates, or gaining admission to the city of Loo-Chow in the disguise of a "Chinaman," he seems to have exercised equal energy and sagacity. In 1847, after returning to England, Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China;" the book attracted much attention; and its author, while

enacting the part of curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, entrusted by the East India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune again set foot on the shores of England; but on giving to the public his valuable work, entitled "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," he fared forth once more, to pursue his adventurous career, and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this third visit to China have since been given to the public in his work, "A Residence among the Chinese: Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea."

FOX, SIR CHARLES, Civil Engineer, born at Derby in 1810, is a son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., of Derby, and at an early age was articled to his brother for the medical profession; but a taste for engineering leading him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment, his indentures were cancelled, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway induced him to become an engineer. His first employer was Capt. Ericsson. Mr. Fox then struggled on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanist. At length he was appointed by Mr. Robert Stephenson to be Assistant-Engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the Company until a year after the opening of the line, when he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co. His greatest triumph was the construction of the vast building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours each day for seven weeks; and the engineer having completed his great work, notwithstanding a legion of predictions of his failure, he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He has since constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, partly with the materials of the building in Hyde Park; and has also executed many extensive railway and other engineering works.

FOX, W. J., a Politician and Lecturer, the son of a small farmer, was born at Uggeshall Farm, near Wrentham, Suffolk, in 1786. His father becoming afterwards a weaver at Norwich, young Fox was removed thither, and in youth giving promise of the talents which now distinguish him, he was dedicated to the Christian ministry among the Congregational Nonconformists. With this view he was sent to Homerton College, then under the direction of Dr. Pye Smith; but afterwards embracing tenets allied to Socinianism, he became a preacher of the Unitarian body, and eventually taking a position independent of all sectarian denominations, he for many years preached at the Unitarian chapel in South Street, Finsbury. Mr. Fox has taken an active part in the politics of the day, employing both his pen and voice in supporting the extreme Liberal party. During the Anti-Corn-Law agitation he was a

frequent and able speaker at the meetings of the League, and wrote the "Letters of a Norwich Weaver-boy," which appeared in its newspapers. He has also published "Lectures to the Working Classes," and a philosophical work on "Religious Ideas." Mr. Fox was elected M.P. for Oldham in 1847, which borough he unsuccessfully contested on the advent of Lord Derby, in 1852; but a vacancy occurring shortly after by death, he was re-elected at the close of the same year. At the general election of 1857 he was again unsuccessful. He has also been one of the chief writers for the "Weekly Dispatch" newspaper. Mr. Fox was connected with the foundation of the "Westminster Review," and wrote the first article of its first number, as well as various subsequent contributions. He wrote also in the "Prospective" and other periodicals, and for some years edited the "Monthly Repository."

FRASER, ALEXANDER, Painter, one of the earliest Members of the Society of British Artists, was born in Scotland about 1796, and, although an exhibitor for more than thirty-five years in London, may be considered, both in style and subject, a member of the Scottish School. Many of the subjects of his most successful pictures have been selected from Scottish life. One of the most favourable specimens of his art will be found in the Vernon Gallery, under the title of "Interior of a Highland Cottage." Among other prominent efforts of his pencil may be enumerated "Tapping the Ale-barrel," "War's Alarms," "The Village Sign-painter," and above all, "Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible in his Cabin," which is not only charmingly conceived but forcibly executed. This picture was, if we recollect aright, painted many years ago for the late Lord Northwick. The only defect of Mr. Fraser's art is a foxiness of colour, which occasionally detracts from its power. His subjects are for the most part selected from humble life. Among his successful delineations of the humours of Scottish and rustic life, of more ambitious aim, are such pieces as a "Scene from the Heart of Mid-Lothian" (1843), the "Laird's Dinner interrupted by Claverhouse's Dragoons," and the "Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots" (1847).

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, German Poet, was born on the 17th of June, 1810, at Detmold, the pretty little capital of the principality of Lippe, in Northern Germany, where his father held a situation as teacher in one of the public schools. His mother died when he was only seven years old. In consequence of her death he was left a solitary child, and thrown back upon books and his own mind. This loneliness was not unfavourable to the development of an original strength of thought and excitement of the poetic faculty. His childhood was passed in a romantic neighbourhood, mountainous and woody. The old Teutsberg Forest looks down into the streets of Detmold; glens, rocks, and ruined castles, are close at hand; a noble river, the Weser, is the border of the country to the north; a wide and extensive heath, the Senne,

with its hordes of half-wild horses galloping through the heather, limits it to the south. This district, to which history gives additional interest, it being the scene of the famous defeat of the Romans under Varus by Arminius the German, was haunted and cherished by Freiligrath when a boy. He knew all its traditions by heart, and passed entire days in reading or musing among the woods and rocks, and from the mountain-tops he looked yearningly down to the Senne and to the unknown world of distance behind it. When he was ten years old, his father having married a second time, he was sent to the local Gymnasium (College), where, under the direction of excellent masters, he made rapid progress in literature. It was intended that he should follow the common university career on leaving the Gymnasium, but the plan was given up in 1825 when a brother of his late mother (then living at Edinburgh) wrote that he wished to adopt his young nephew, provided that he could make up his mind to become a merchant. He did not much like the thought of entering a counting-house, but out of regard to his father, who was far from rich, and enchanted with the thought of seeing Scotland, a country which Scott's poems and novels had made him love and long for, he consented. He left school and was bound apprentice to a merchant at Loest, in Westphalia. He now understood that he was not to go to Scotland until after some years. Here he devoted his leisure hours to reading and making verses, and for the first time saw himself in print. In the mean time, however, his uncle in Edinburgh failed in business, and was unable to carry out his intention towards the young nephew. In 1829 his father died, and, finding circumstances adverse to a literary career, he left Germany and went to Amsterdam, where he obtained a situation at the office of a foreign banker. Here he remained for about six years, keeping books, writing letters, and making for himself a name rather than a competence. It was here that he wrote those poems about the sea and foreign scenes, which the waves and the ships seemed to bring to him as they came rolling in, and which poems have become known throughout the world. While at Amsterdam his friends, the late Adelbert von Chamisso and Gustav Schwab, introduced him to literature at large. When he returned to Germany he found himself famous in his own country. Nevertheless, he became once more a merchant's clerk at Barmen, in Rhenish Prussia, and he did not desert commerce altogether until his poems had passed through several editions. In 1841 he married at Unkel on the Rhine. After his marriage he spent a year at Darmstadt and two years at St. Goar. About this time the King of Prussia (at the instigation of Chancellor von Müller of Weimar and of Alexander von Humboldt) conferred on him a small pension, which he accepted at the time because he considered the king a Liberal and a man of progress. Being undeceived on this point a year or two after, he resigned the pension, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems, in which he stated openly and honestly his reasons for so doing. The book created a great sensation, and made its author the subject

of a royal prosecution. He was compelled to fly from Germany in the autumn of 1844. He and his wife and family lived for some time in Belgium and Switzerland. They came to England in 1846, when the poet returned once more to his former occupation of a merchant's clerk in the city of London. He had arranged for emigrating to the United States, where he thought to settle, when the outbreak of 1848 prevented him, as he considered it his duty to go home. After some months of agitation he was put into prison at Dusseldorf, for publishing a poem entitled "The Dead to the Living." Having endured two months' confinement he was brought before a jury and acquitted. This was the first case in Prussia in which a political "crime" was judged of by jury. After two years of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to seek an asylum in England. He lives in London, and is still a merchant's clerk. A happy home, a noble wife, and the warmest sympathies of many friends, known and unknown, render exile tolerable, and the poet-patriot bates no jot of heart or hope in the cause of humanity. The following is a list of his works:—"Poems," 1 vol. 1st edit. 1838; 16th edit. 1855. "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," 2 vols. 1840 and 1841. "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," 1 vol. 1842. "A Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," 1 vol. 1st edit. 1844; 2d edit. 1848. "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," translated, 1 vol. 1845. "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt, &c.," 1 vol. 1846. "Six Revolutionary Poems," No. I., 1846. "New Political and Social Poems," 2 Nos., 1848 and 1851. "Shakspeare's Venus and Adonis," translated, 1850. "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning of Poems of a former date," 1 vol. 1849. "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, a selection of English Poems," 1852. "Poesy and Poets, an Anthology," 1 vol. 1854.

FREMONT, JOHN CHARLES, "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," a man who has opened to America the gates of her Pacific empire, was born in South Carolina, January 1813. His father was an emigrant gentleman from France, and his mother a lady of Virginia. He received a good education, though left an orphan in his fifth year; and when at the age of seventeen he graduated at Charleston College, he still contributed to the support of his mother and her children. From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, and was recommended to the Government for employment in the Mississippi survey. He was afterwards employed at Washington, in constructing maps of that region. Having received the commission of a Lieutenant of Engineers, he proposed to penetrate the Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved by the Secretary of War, and in 1842, with a handful of men, he reached and explored the South Pass. He not only fixed the locality of that great Pass through which myriads now press their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, and meteorology of the country, and

described the route since followed, and designated the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying from a chain of wilderness fortresses. His Report was printed by the Senate, translated into foreign languages, and Fremont was looked on as one of the benefactors of his country. Impatient of other and broader fields, he planned a new expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky Mountains by a new line, scaled the summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, and pushed examinations right and left along his entire course. He connected his survey with that of Wilkes's exploring expedition, and his orders were fulfilled. But he had opened one route to Columbia, and he wished to find another. There was a vast region south of this line invested with a fabulous interest, to which he longed to apply the test of exact science. It was the beginning of winter. Without resources, adequate supplies, or so much as a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he made towards the Rocky Mountains. Then began that wonderful expedition, filled with romance, daring, and suffering, in which, lost to the world for nine months, he traversed 3500 miles in sight of eternal snows, discovering the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquim and Sacramento, and establishing the geography of the western portion of the continent. In August, 1844, he was again in Washington, planning a third expedition, and whilst writing the history of the second, and before its publication in 1845, was again on his way to the Pacific. After the conquest of California, in which he bore a part, he was made the victim of a quarrel between two American commanders, and stripped of his commission by court-martial. The President reinstated him, but Fremont, who would not accept mercy, demanded justice. His connexion with the Government now ended. He was a private citizen and a poor man. He had been brought a prisoner from California, where he had been explorer, conqueror, peace-maker, and governor. He determined to retrieve his honour on the field where he had been robbed of it. One line more would complete his survey, the route for a great road from the Mississippi to San Francisco. Again he appeared in the Far West. His old mountaineers flocked about him, and with thirty-three men and one hundred and thirty-three mules he started for the Pacific. On the Sierra San Juan all his mules and one-third of his men perished in a more than Russian cold; and Fremont arrived on foot at Santa Fé, bereft of all but life. The men of the wilderness knew him well; they refitted his expedition: he started again; pierced the country of the fierce and remorseless Apaches; met, awed, or defeated savage tribes; and in a hundred days from Santa Fé stood on the banks of the Sacramento. The men of California reversed the judgment of the court-martial, and Fremont was made the first senator of the Golden State. In 1856 Colonel Fremont was a candidate for the Presidentship of the United States, in opposition to Mr. Buchanan.

FRENCH, LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF THE, claims to be the legal representative, and head of the family of the Emperor Napoleon. The present relations of the Bonaparte family are interesting, and have been thus stated:—Napoleon Bonaparte (as is well known) was the second son of C. M. Bonaparte, and he married, first, Josephine, by whom he had no issue; second, Marie-Louise of Austria, whose only child, the Duc de Reichstadt, died in 1832, at Vienna, when the right line of the Imperial family became extinct. Napoleon had four brothers: Joseph, his elder, Lucien, Louis, and Jerôme; and three sisters, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline. Joseph, king of Spain, left two daughters, Zenaïde and Charlotte, but no sons. Lucien, prince of Canino, had no fewer than eleven children, five sons and six daughters; of whom there are still living: Louis-Lucien, Pierre-Napoleon, Antoine, Charlotte (married to Prince Gabrielli), Lætitia (married to the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, Minister-plenipotentiary to Greece), Alexandrine (married to Count Valentini), Constance (now a nun), and Jeanne (married to the Marquis Honorati). Louis, king of Holland, who married Queen Hortense, had three sons: Napoleon, Napoleon-Louis, and Louis-Napoleon; the last, the only survivor, and now Emperor of the French. Jerôme, king of Westphalia, had two sons, Jerôme-Napoleon and Napoleon; and one daughter, Mathilde, now Princess Demidoff. Of the sisters of Napoleon, Eliza married Prince Felix Bacchiochi, and left one daughter (now married to Count Camerata); Pauline left no children; Caroline married Murat, king of Naples, and became the mother of the present Lucien-Charles Murat, of Lætitia (married to Count Pepoli), and of Louise (married to Count Rasponi). This is the entire Bonaparte family. Of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor, only Jerôme now remains. Of the second generation—his nephews and nieces—there are fourteen; and of the third generation there is a still more considerable number. As will be seen from the foregoing programme, Louis-Napoleon is not the head of his family by order of nature. By right of primogeniture, all the descendants of Lucien would take precedence of the heirs of Louis; but, as is well known, Lucien was in disgrace when his imperious brother had the order of succession to the empire fixed, and he and his descendants were excluded. How far this law is binding in such a new state of things as the present, is a question which the partisans of the family frequently discuss. Louis-Napoleon is the only remaining male member of the families entitled by the laws of the empire (28 Floréal, An XII, and 5 Frimaire, An XIII, 1804) to the succession. The Prince of Canino is the real head of the house. The other princes of the family who are at present prominently before the public are, Pierre, uncle to Canino; Napoleon, son of Jerôme, late ambassador to Madrid; and Lucien Murat: all three members of the French Chamber. The Emperor Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte, then, is the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland; his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress

Josephine by her first marriage. Louis-Napoleon was born at the Tuileries, April 20th, 1808, and his birth was announced over the empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery,—since he, at that time, was one of the princes in the right line of succession to the empire then victoriously held by his uncle. He and the King of Rome were the only two princes of the Bonaparte family born under the shadow of the Imperial dignity. Prince Louis was baptized on the 4th of November, 1810, when the ceremony was performed by Cardinal Fesch; the Emperor and the Empress Maria-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendour of this scene left, as it was likely to do, a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, he was much agitated: the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of the family. Louis and his mother first lived at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland; the latter state admitting the young exile to the rights of citizenship, and permitting his service in its small army. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of the beautiful Lake of Thun; and during his stay amongst the Alps made excursions over the passes, knapsack on back and alpenstock in hand. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the July Revolution in Paris reached him; and when it was known that Louis Philippe had become king, he and his family at once applied to be permitted to return to France, but were refused. Louis wrote to the new King of the French, and begged for permission to serve as a common soldier in the French army. The French Government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Disappointed in his expectations, and a second time exiled, Louis entertained hopes of another revolution in France. But his brother and the King of Rome were both still living, and the young man of twenty-two had formed no definite plan of preferring claims in opposition to those of the younger branch of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 the two brothers left Switzerland, and settled in Tuscany. They both took part in the insurrection at Rome. The elder brother died at Forli, March 17, 1831. Louis accomplished a dangerous flight through Italy and France to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the Castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau. A part of his leisure in the years 1832–35 was devoted to the publication of several books. The first appeared under the title of "Rêveries Politiques," in which he declares his belief that France can be regenerated only by means of one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone can reconcile republican principles with the demands of the military spirit of the nation. Within a year or two after the publication of this work he issued two others: "Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The

latter is a work of considerable size, containing five hundred pages with sixty lithographs. It was favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In the years 1831–32, when the throne of Louis-Philippe was still unsteady, a party in France had their eyes fixed on the Duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a large portion of the army was, in 1832, ready to acknowledge Napoleon II. so soon as he should reach the frontier. A whole corps, generals and colonels included, expected him; and they had even determined, if the ex-King of Rome did not appear himself, to receive his cousin. The early death of the Duc de Reichstadt (King of Rome), July 22, 1832, frustrated these plans. Louis-Napoleon, his brothers being now dead, was the legal heir of the Imperial family, and succeeded to his cousin's claims, and is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of the year 1835. In 1836 his plans were ripe for an attack on the fortress of Strasbourg. This town, with its strong garrison, its associations with Bonaparte, and a population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favourable point for the first attack. In the event of success there, Louis intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the garrisons of Alsace and Lothringen, and, if possible, to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, Louis-Napoleon left Arenenberg, and went to Baden-Baden, where he saw several officers of Alsace and Lothringen, and gained over to his party Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasbourg. In August he went secretly to that city, and there had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned into Switzerland, leaving the further arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair there, which failed so miserably, is thus described by an American writer, who gives the version as having been communicated by Louis-Napoleon himself. Louis introduced himself into the city,—his partisans were ready,—and thus tells the rest:—"At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th of October, the signal was given in the Austerlitz barracks. At the sound of the trumpets the soldiers were aroused, and seizing their muskets and swords, they hurried impetuously down into the court-yard. They were drawn up in double line around it, and Colonel Vaudrey took his post in the centre. A short pause ensued awaiting my arrival, and a dead silence was preserved. On my appearance I was immediately presented to the troops, in a few eloquent words from their colonel. 'Soldiers,' he said, 'a great revolution begins at this moment. The nephew of the Emperor is before you. He comes to put himself at your head. He is arrived on the French soil to restore to France her glory and her liberty. It is now to conquer or to die for a great cause—the cause of the people. Soldiers of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, may the Emperor's ne-

phew count on you?' The shout which followed this brief appeal nearly stunned me. Men and officers alike abandoned themselves to the wildest enthusiasm. Flourishing their arms with furious energy, they filled the air with cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' If misgivings had ever crossed me of the fidelity of the French heart to the memory of Napoleon, they vanished for ever before the suddenness and fierceness of that demonstration. The chord was scarcely touched, and the vibration was terrific. I was deeply moved, and nearly lost my self-possession. In a few moments I waved my hand, signifying my desire to speak. Breathless silence ensued. 'Soldiers,' I said, 'it was in your regiment the Emperor Napoleon, my uncle, first saw service; with you he distinguished himself at Toulon; it was your brave regiment that opened the gates of Grenoble to him, on his return from the Isle of Elba. Soldiers, new destinies are reserved to you. Here,' I continued, taking the standard of the eagle from an officer near me—'here is the symbol of French glory; it must become henceforth the symbol of liberty.' The effect of these simple words was indescribable; but the time for action had come. I gave the word to fall into column; the music struck up; and putting myself at their head, the regiment followed me to a man. Meanwhile my adherents had been active elsewhere, and uniformly successful. Lieutenant Laity, on presenting himself, was immediately joined by the corps of Engineers. The telegraph was seized without a struggle. The cannoneers commanded by M. Parquin had arrested the prefect. Every moment fresh tidings reached me of the success of the different movements that had been previously concerted. I kept steadily on my way at the head of the 4th Regiment to the Finkmatt barracks, where I hoped to find the infantry ready to welcome me. Passing by the head-quarters, where the commander-in-chief of the department of the Bas Rhin, Lieutenant-general Voirol, resided, I halted, and was enthusiastically saluted by his guard with the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' I made my way to the apartments of the general, where a brief interview took place. On leaving, I thought it necessary to give him notice that he was my prisoner, and a small detachment was assigned to this duty. From his quarters I proceeded rapidly to the Finkmatt barracks, and although it was early in the morning, the populace were drawn out by the noise, and mingling their acclamations with those of the soldiers, they joined our *cortège* in crowds. An unlooked-for error here occurred and had a most deplorable effect on the whole enterprise, which had thus far gone on so swimmingly. We had reached the Faubourg de Pierre, when, being on foot, the head of the column lost sight of me, and instead of following the route agreed on, and proceeding at once to the ramparts, they entered a narrow lane that led direct to the barracks. Amid the noise and confusion it was impossible to retrieve this mischance, and I took hurriedly what measures I could to provide against its worst consequences. Fearing a possible attack on my rear, I was compelled to leave one half of the regiment in the main street we had left, and hastening

forward, I entered the court-yard of the infantry barracks with my officers and some four hundred men. I expected to find the regiment assembled, but the messenger entrusted with the news of my approach was prevented by some accident from meeting me in time, and I found all the soldiers in their rooms occupied in preparing themselves for the Sunday's inspection. Attracted, however, by the noise, they ran to the windows, where I harangued them; and on hearing the name of Napoleon pronounced they rushed headlong down, thronged around me, and testified by a thousand marks of devotion their enthusiasm for my cause. The battalion of the *pontonniers* and the 3d Regiment of Artillery, with Messrs. Poggi and Conard and a great number of officers at their head, were all in movement and on their way to join me, and word was brought they were only a square off. In another moment I should have found myself at the head of five thousand men, with the people of the town everywhere in my favour, when of a sudden at one end of the court-yard a disturbance arose without those at the other extremity being able to divine the cause. Colonel Taillandier had just arrived, and on being told that the Emperor's nephew was there with the 4th Regiment, he could not believe such extraordinary intelligence, and his surprise was so great that he preferred attributing it to a vulgar ambition on the part of Colonel Vaudrey rather than to credit this unexpected resurrection of a great cause. 'Soldiers,' he exclaimed, 'you are deceived; the man who excites your enthusiasm can only be an adventurer and an impostor.' An officer of his staff cried out at the same time, 'It is not the Emperor's nephew; it is the nephew of Colonel Vaudrey: I know him.' Absurd as was this announcement, it flew like lightning from mouth to mouth, and began to change the disposition of this regiment, which a moment before had been so favourable. Great numbers of the soldiers, believing themselves the dupes of an unworthy deception, became furious. Colonel Taillandier assembled them, caused the gates to be closed, and the drums to strike; while on the other hand the officers devoted to me gave orders to have the *générale* beaten, to bring forward the soldiers who had embraced my cause. The space we occupied was so confined that the regiments became, as it were, confounded together, and the tumult was frightful. From moment to moment the confusion increased, and the officers of the same cause no longer recognised each other, as they all wore the same uniform. The cannoneers arrested infantry officers, and the infantry in their turn laid hold of some officers of artillery. Muskets were charged, and bayonets and sabres flashed in the air, but no blow was struck, as each feared to wound a friend. A single word from myself, or Colonel Taillandier, would have led to a regular massacre. The officers around me repeatedly offered to hew me a passage through the infantry, which could have been easily effected, but I would not consent to shed French blood in my own cause; besides, I could not believe that the 46th Regiment, which a moment previously had manifested so much sympathy, could have so promptly changed

their sentiments. At any risk I determined to make an effort to recover my influence over it, and I suddenly rushed into their very midst; but in a minute I was surrounded by a triple row of bayonets, and forced to draw my sabre to parry off the blows aimed at me from every side. In another instant I should have perished by French hands, when the cannoneers perceiving my danger, charged, and carrying me off, placed me in their ranks. Unfortunately, this movement separated me from my officers, and threw me amongst soldiers who doubted my identity. Another struggle ensued, and in a few minutes I was a prisoner." Such is the story of Louis-Napoleon himself. He was detained a prisoner in Strasbourg, from October 30th till November 9th. He was then conducted to Paris, where he saw only the prefect of police, who informed him, that on the first intelligence of his capture his mother had come into the vicinity of Paris, to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared, but he was told at the same time that he was to be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain; and he was accordingly landed in that country. There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838, Lieut. Laity published, with the sanction of Louis-Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasbourg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which were regarded by the government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Arenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence and Louis's rights as a citizen of Thurgau. On this France sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support her demands, if necessary, by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French government, and under these circumstances Louis-Napoleon thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and take refuge in England. At the end of the year 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 he published a work entitled "Des Idées Napoleoniennes." In 1840 he resolved on a new attempt on the French crown. He hired an English steamer, called the City of Edinburgh, in London, and embarking with Count Montholon, General Voision, and fifty-three other persons, on board, besides a tame eagle, they, on Thursday, the 6th of August, landed near Boulogne. They marched into the town about five o'clock in the morning, and traversed the streets, shouting "Vive l'Empereur!" The first attempt they made was at the guard-house, where they summoned the troops to surrender, or join them. The only man who did so was a young lieutenant of the 42d, who tried to induce the soldiers to accompany the Prince. He, however, failed in the attempt; and as the National Guard soon beat to arms, and began to muster in force, Prince Louis retreated with his followers out of the town, towards the pillar on the height above Boulogne, and there he planted a

flag, with a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Finding, however, that he was hard pressed with unequal numbers, he retreated to the beach, and was captured in attempting to escape to the steamer. His followers were then taken; but one unfortunate man was shot while struggling in the waves. Prince Louis, with Count Montholon, General Voision, and others, were soon conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the Chamber of Peers, on the charge of high treason. When the Prince landed, he had immediately scattered printed papers, addressed to the French nation, in which he commenced by saying that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he appointed M. Thiers President of the Council, and Marshal Clausel Minister of War. The trial of the Prince and his followers took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 of the Peers of France, many of whom owed their elevation to his uncle, the Emperor Napoleon. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Montholon, and made a clever defence; but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' *détention;* and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. The lieutenant who had proved traitor at Boulogne was condemned to transportation. The Prince was afterwards conveyed prisoner to the citadel of Ham, where, some years before, the members of the Polignac administration had been confined after the Revolution of July. On the 25th of May, 1846, he made his escape from the fortress, where he had been confined a prisoner for six years. He effected his exit from the castle by assuming, as a disguise, the dress of a workman, and thus deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He immediately crossed the frontier into Belgium, and took refuge in England, where he resided until the Paris Revolution of 1848, when he was elected a Representative in the National Assembly, and subsequently President of the French Republic. Arrived at this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French by reviving, whenever an opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; while, at the same time, he incessantly disavowed all ambitious sentiments, and complained of the suspicion of them as an injury. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighbourhood of his former prison expressed his repentance of the attempts of Strasbourg and Boulogne. Having thus combated the preparations which a few Constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'état*, he played with the Parliament until December 2, 1851, on the morning of which day, before sunrise, he swept into prison every statesman in Paris known for public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number of African officers, with picked regiments, were sent into the streets to shoot down remorselessly all who should raise an arm for the Constitution; and so having, by the aid of 100,000 soldiers, completely subdued the capital, and possessed himself of all power, he offered himself

to France for ten years' election to the office of President, with constitutive power. As no other candidate was allowed to come forward, he was of course returned; and afterwards proclaimed a Constitution, which gave him more power than any monarch except the Czar pretends to exercise. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the legislative body. The ministry was to be responsible only to him; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or the state of siege on his own authority. This state of things lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France; and on his return, his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was, of course, accepted. France, alarmed at the prospect of any serious change in the government, and knowing that no substitution of title could give his rule more power, at once voted the restoration of the Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed December 2, 1852. The Prince then assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the will of the People." He was at once recognised by the Government of this country; but only after considerable delay by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns, who received the *mot d'ordre* from St. Petersburg. The new Emperor showed a disposition to make very light of the recognition which he desired so ardently; but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already his Ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then the real ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas, as protector of the Greek Church; and thus he prepared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers which the late Czar could never believe possible. This union with England at once raised the position of the French Emperor among the sovereigns of the Continent. On the 29th January, 1853, the Emperor was married to Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, comtesse de Têba, born 5th May, 1826. On the 16th of April, 1855, accompanied by the Empress, he once more landed in England, but now on a visit to the British court; when the Queen, on the 18th of the same month, invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter. In 1857 the Emperor and Empress paid a second visit to the Court of England at Osborne. His Majesty has shown himself a patron of literature, inasmuch as he has decreed that the sum of 30,000 francs (1200*l.*) should be paid, in three annual instalments, to the

author of the best work on the most excellent discovery during the last five years. The Institute awarded it to M. Fizeau, for his experiments on the rapidity with which light travels.

FRITH, WILLIAM POWELL, R.A., Painter, was born at Harrogate, in Yorkshire, in 1820, and is the son of an innkeeper in that town. One of the most able and original of the painters of *tableaux de genre* of the English School. Shakspere, Scott, Don Quixote, the "Spectator," Goldsmith, have been the sources whence he has drawn his subjects:—sources almost identical with those of Mr. Leslie. But where the latter tends to poetry and subtilty, the younger painter is characterised by humour and vigour; although, indeed, his art does not lack refinement. Mr. Frith's progress to fame and prosperity has been rapid. In 1840 he first exhibited a picture at the Royal Academy—one which gave earnest of skill and power—"Malvolio before the Countess Olivia." Others followed of steadily progressive merit: "The Parting Interview of Leicester and his Countess Amy" (1841); scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—'My Wife would bid both stand up to see which was the tallest' (1842); scene from the "Merry Wives of Windsor,"—'Mistress Page, Mr. Ford, Page, Slender, and Falstaff' (1843); "John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots" (1844); from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—'The Squire describing some passages in his Town Life.' In 1845 his "Village Pastor," from Goldsmith, attracted general notice to his name. It became a favourite, and won for him his Associateship from the Academy. To it succeeded, in 1846, a companion picture, "The Return from Labour," and a scene from the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." In the Exhibition of 1847, one to the excellence of which the then "rising men" were noticed as contributing in so marked a manner, his "English Merry-making a Hundred Years Ago" won golden opinions from all who saw it; raising him far higher in repute than he had stood before. In each succeeding year, at the Academy, *his* chief picture has been one of the leading features of the Exhibition: that of 1848, "An Old Woman accused of having Bewitched a Peasant-Girl, in the time of James I.;" the "Coming of Age" (1849); "Sancho tells a Tale to the Duke and Duchess to prove Don Quixote at the bottom of the Table" (1850); "Hogarth at Calais" (1851); "Pope makes Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu" (1852). In 1853 Mr. Frith was elected R.A. Some of the subjects which accompanied the above scenes, illustrating the life and manners of bygone generations, were marked by claims even more genuine in some respects,—by graphic reality, unforced humour. Among these may be instanced that laughable and simple piece of dramatic action, "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator" (1848); a "Stage-coach Adventure in 1750—'Fie! a Soldier and afeard!'" exhibited in 1849; "Honeywood introduces the Bailiffs as his Friends" (1850). Very genuine and excellent art is also apparent in Mr. Frith's occasional small portraits. In nearly all the pictures here enumerated, the painter shrinks from facing the real life of his own day; from that which Hogarth

did in his day, and what in a far humbler way, within narrower limits, Wilkie, Webster, and Collins, have done in theirs. The willingness is not shown, nor the ability, to cope with every-day subjects; to wrest the familiar and commonplace to a painter's purpose. Enamoured of the picturesque, on his canvas, costume and "effect" dispute the ground with reality and nature. In the popular favourite of the Exhibition of 1854, "Life at the Seaside," an attempt was made, and triumphantly, in a more legitimate and fruitful field:—to dispense with the antiquary, to hold the mirror up to nature, without borrowing disguises from the masquerade.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, Painter, was born at Wandsworth, in Surrey, in 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistical career, he was introduced, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years; also studying at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and commenced his career as a portrait-painter; in the course of the next fourteen years painting upwards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy,—the subject being "Prometheus Bound,"—and won the prize. In the competition at Westminster Hall of 1843 he gained a prize (in the third class, of 100*l.*) for his well-drawn and graceful cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prizeholder selected his "Christ crowned with Thorns" from the Royal Academy. The turning-point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived. Portrait-painting was abandoned. Pictures in the exclusive class for which this painter is now known, followed, and found ready purchasers: a "Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancing," (both 1844); "Sabrina" (1845), since engraved by the Art-Union; "Diana and Actæon" (1846). The last was recognised as an advance on every previous effort, and secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy that same year. In 1847, "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by Her Majesty. The "Euphrosyne" of the succeeding year, commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, also attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint the principal group for the Queen. Among his principal subsequent pictures have been the "Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda" (both 1850); "Wood Nymphs," and Hylas" (1851); "May Morning" (1852); "Chastity" (1854). Spencer and Milton, in their minor poems, have throughout been the sources whence Mr. Frost has drawn suggestions, allegorical or literal, for his "graceful wreaths, so to speak, of fair and delicate forms." No living artist has been an equally indefatigable student of the living model, and within the walls of the Academy. For twenty-six years,—during the long period of his devotion to portrait-painting for a maintenance, and during that which succeeded, of freedom and high repute,—he has remained uniformly constant to that study.

G.

GAGERN, BARON HEINRICH VON, some time First Minister of the Regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in Germany, was born in 1799. He was son of a small proprietor, and received his early education at a military school; he then entered the University of Göttingen, and afterwards studied at Jena and Heidelberg. At this last seat of learning he took a most prominent part in the Burschenschaften—a union of societies intended to uphold, against the attacks of the various governments, the freedom of university life, and to foster a German spirit in the place of the narrow disposition which was then leading students of the same states to form themselves into petty exclusive associations. On leaving Heidelberg he entered the service of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, as Comptroller of the Ministry of the Interior, and shortly afterwards became private secretary to Grolman, then Minister of the Interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign it, after having filled it only a few months. The best part of Gagern's life has been spent in endeavouring to promote the principles of free government in the smaller states of Germany. When the German Parliament was convoked at Frankfort, he was elected its first president. On the 7th of January, 1849, he thus stated his views and principles:—"The populations of the different states of Germany have determined to rise into a body politic of power, after a long interval of division into small fractions. They believe that a close union, by which the great national interests of commerce and foreign policy shall find a proper expression, to be the best and only safeguard of their liberty. Now, the principal requisite for a union of this kind is equality of interests, language, and civilisation. This equality exists between all parts of Germany, and several of the provinces of Austria would, no doubt, be willing to join them, and we should be glad to have such an accession of strength. But these provinces are, as the Austrians say, and as the events of the last few months sufficiently show, indissolubly united with the rest of the Austrian empire, in which 25,000,000 inhabitants have nothing in common with us. These German provinces of Austria cannot belong to a Germanic empire, in which we expect to unite all the material sources of all the countries belonging to it into one political focus. If they did, Austria would give up her own unity as a European political power. Therefore, let Austria be our ally, and let us unite under a strong central power, which shall leave all self-government in interior matters, but shall at the same time unite us as one body towards our foreign neighbours. Such a central government must be Prussian if it is to have sufficient strength, and it must be permanently settled in one dynasty, if it is not to endanger the vitality of the states which now exist." After many discussions, the

German National Assembly passed, on the 28th of March, 1849, a resolution confirming the constitution of Germany on this basis, and decreeing the imperial crown to the King of Prussia. A deputation, headed by Mr. Simson, repaired to Berlin, to convey the resolution of the Assembly to that personage. They were received with flattering but cautious words; the king affected to recognise in their message "the wishes of the German nation," but in the end told them that only the princes of Germany could dispose of such a dignity as the imperial crown, and therefore he could not receive it at their hands. This answer struck the death-blow to Gagern's German policy. He was for a while deceived, with many other good Constitutionalists, by the King of Prussia's scheme for uniting Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and Hesse-Cassel, in a minor confederation, within which representative government might be enjoyed, but upon the betrayal of his party by the court of Berlin Gagern retired from public life.

GARTNER, FRIED. VON, Chief Surveyor and Director of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Münich, was born at Coblenz in 1792. He studied in Münich, Paris, England, and Italy. In 1820 he was appointed Professor of Architecture in the Münich Academy, and having passed some time as a practical artist, in 1822 became Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory. From 1829 onward, he has had a considerable share in the principal buildings erected in Münich, where he has occupied the first rank as an architect, since the withdrawal of Klenze. The Ludwig church, which he designed in 1829, indicates very clearly the direction of his style; a revival of the rounded arch, with a perfectly free treatment of the ornamentation. The only thing to be regretted is a certain hardness and want of unity in the composition, which is also observable in his Institute for the Blind and the new University building; though these edifices are by no means deficient in a rich and picturesque effect. By far the most important of Gärtner's works is the new library, which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement. He also furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the King of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten since the time of Hadrian. Among the minor works of Gärtner are the "Restoration of the Isar-Gate," "The Arcades at Kissingen," and the "Porch of the Theatine Church," at Münich. The restoration of the cathedrals at Regensburg and Bamberg were executed chiefly under his direction. Upon the departure of Cornelius from Münich, Gärtner received the appointment of Director of the Academy of Arts.

GAVARNI, M., a popular illustrator of French manners and society, was educated as an engineer, but, while executing drawings of machinery and scientific diagrams, used to cover the margins of his books and plans with sketches of heads and figures, until the

graceful and the grotesque superseded segments and diameters. M. Gavarni is extensively known by his vivid scenes of Parisian life, in the "Charivari;" but his higher works are his illustrations of the tales of Hoffman, and the Canon Schmidt, his scenes of Parisian life in "Keepsake and Picturesque Annual;" and his sketches in "La Police Correctionelle;" besides the many "Physiologies" which have derived most of their character from his pencil. In style, breadth of effect, and Rembrandt-like power, Gavarni is unrivalled. In 1848 he visited England, and produced a series of vivid sketches of metropolitan life, entitled, "Gavarni in London;" at the same time he contributed many characteristic figures to "The Illustrated London News." M. Gavarni now resides in Paris, and is a frequent contributor to French illustrated literature. He is also a writer of tales and fugitive pieces; but still attached to scientific pursuits, continues the study of mathematics and the higher branches of mechanics.

GAVAZZI, PADRE ALESSANDRO, an Italian Church Reformer, was born at Bologna in 1809. When sixteen years of age, as a Barnabite friar, he became one of the regular clergy of the Church of Rome. He was made Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, and illustrated the theory of the art by his own eloquence in the pulpits of the chief cities of Italy. He long pursued this course, and, proclaiming views of life and religion broader than those usually heard in Catholic assemblies, became at once a popular and an envied man. When, upon the death of Gregory, Pius IX. was raised to the papal chair, the views he had long entertained on the state of his country and his church were expressed with increasing freedom; and the liberal policy announced by Pope Pius on his accession found in Gavazzi an earnest and enthusiastic supporter. When the insurrection of the Milanese and the discomfiture of the Austrians became known in Rome, Gavazzi was in that capital, and was called on by the people to speak to them on that great occasion. He proceeded to the Pantheon, and there pronounced, amid the acclamations of thousands, a splendid oration on the death of the patriots who had fallen at Milan. He now took the tricolor cross as his standard, and for weeks harangued crowds of citizens at the Colosseum on the prospects and duty of Italians. The Pope was understood to favour these attempts to arouse the nation, and conferred on him the office of Chaplain-general of the Forces, then organising by the levy of volunteers and national guards. The Roman army marched 16,000 strong to the walls of Vicenza, accompanied by Gavazzi, who has been called the Peter the Hermit of this crusade against the foreigner. His eloquence excited the populace to unheard-of acts of self-sacrifice. Clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *matériel* of war, were brought by the people and contributed freely to the cause. At Venice, in the great square of St. Mark, he day by day addressed thousands, and filled the treasury of the restored republic by his appeals. Women tore off their ear-rings and bracelets, and the wives

of fishermen flung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest. Several thousand pounds' worth of bullion was the result of these exertions. While Gavazzi was thus engaged, a reactionary spirit came over the Pope, who recalled the Roman legion. The Barnabite friar now passed into Tuscany, and made Florence ring with his appeals to the nation. Expelled from the duchy by the fickle Duke, Gavazzi took refuge in Genoa, whence he was recalled to restore quiet in Bologna, the people in that city having broken into open mutiny against the Papal government. His return was in triumph, and order was restored by his presence. Rossi having by this time become the chief adviser of the Pope, shortly afterwards ordered Zucchi, the Roman general at Bologna, to seize Gavazzi,—an order which was punctually obeyed; and the priest was sent off, under a strong escort, to be thrown into an infamous prison at Corneto: but on his way thither the whole city of Viterbo rose for his deliverance, and Pius IX. was glad to order his release. On the flight of the Pope and the formation of a republican government, Gavazzi was re-appointed Chaplain-general of the Forces, and began his preparations for the expected warfare. He organised a committee of noble Roman ladies to provide for the wounded, and superintended the military hospitals during the whole struggle. When, during the armistice concluded with Oudinot, a sortie of 14,000 Romans was made under Garibaldi to repel the King of Naples, who, with 20,000, had invaded the territory of the republic, Gavazzi accompanied them, and, having witnessed the utter rout of the invader, assisted the dying and wounded on both sides. Returning to Rome, he occupied himself in sustaining the spirit of the people until they were completely overwhelmed by the immense forces of the French. At the close of the struggle he received an honourable testimonial and a safe-conduct pass from Oudinot, and left his country, which he could no longer serve, to teach Italian for a living. While thus engaged, he was induced by the entreaties of his fellow-exiles in London once more to raise that voice which had often stimulated them to action and celebrated their triumphs. For about six months his lectures at the Princess's Concert Rooms were the resort of crowds, who were delighted and astonished at the high and rare oratory with which he assailed the treachery and imposture of the Court of Rome. He subsequently visited the chief towns of Scotland, and was received with hearty welcome in the land of Knox; and he has also visited the United States of America. In 1851 Father Gavazzi published a life of himself in English and Italian, and a few months later his "Orations." He has also delivered from time to time many lectures on controversial topics, and in defence of the Protestant faith against the assaults of the Jesuit.

GERMINY, COUNT DE, Governor of the Bank of France, is son of a gentleman who occupied a position of some importance in Normandy. The Count de Germiny first entered official life as Prefect of the Department of Seine and Marne, under the Government of July. He subsequently represented Melun in the Chamber

of Deputies. After his marriage with the daughter of M. Humann he became Receiver-General of Melun, and subsequently of the Department of Seine Inférieure, acquiring in these two offices much of the various knowledge of administrative details in connexion with financial affairs which he has since turned to such excellent account. During 1848, M. de Germiny was for a short time Minister of Finance. But, as has been remarked, the Hôtel des Finances in those days partook somewhat too largely of the character of an hotel, in the English meaning of the word, to allow the talents of a minister to develope themselves—it changed its occupants too often. When the Crédit Mobilier and Crédit Foncier Societies were founded in 1852, M. de Germiny was selected as president of the latter institution. It has been from no fault of his that it failed to carry out the objects for which it was created, viz. the relief of agriculture, more especially by facilitating loans on mortgage on moderate and equitable conditions. In the summer of 1857, M. de Germiny succeeded the Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France. The financial views of the governor at the time of his appointment were understood to be very similar to those entertained by his predecessor, his plan being to apply the resources of the Bank chiefly to the development of commerce and agriculture, rather than to maintain the prices of stocks and shares. He is said to be opposed to any extension of the paper currency unaccompanied by a proportionate metallic basis; and on that account he was as a candidate less popular among a certain class of French financiers than some who were named for the office. Nevertheless, his appointment gave general satisfaction in the French capital.

GERVINUS, G., a German Historian and Philosopher, who has recently enjoyed much public sympathy on account of persecutions which he has suffered for his opinions. His "History of the National Literature of Germany" is a voluminous production, very highly esteemed. He was Professor of German Literature at the University of Göttingen, when Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, came to the throne of Hanover, and made his *coup d'état*. Gervinus drew up a protest, to be signed on behalf of the University, but only six professors, Dahlmann, the two Grimms, the Orientalist Ewald, and two second-rate men, joined him. They were dismissed altogether. Gervinus was well received at Heidelberg, where he continued his useful career, and joined the Constitutional party of Baden. In 1834 all the German princes had made a new treaty of Vienna, "That none of them should be bound by their constitutions and by the decisions of their parliaments, and that the different governments promised to assist each other with their armies against their parliaments or people." This league of the princes was a secret for several years, but was revealed by a copy of the document having been left amongst Mr. Klueber's papers. This transcript, after his death, passed into the hands of Mr. Welcker, who published them in 1845. Against so shameful an

act of treason there was at once an open opposition of the whole Constitutional party, and at the same time a sort of union of all constitutional men of the different German principalities. They had annual meetings, and used to consider the state of Germany and the policy to be adopted by them as circumstances might arise. In 1848 Gervinus was a trusted counsellor of the more active members of the party led by the Baron Gagern; he has, however, since 1851, despaired of any reformation of Germany under its present princes, and professes republican convictions. It was the expression of these, in the form of l gical inductions from the history of the nineteenth century, an "Introduction" to which he published, that led to his prosecution before the tribunal of Baden. The government soon grew tired of the proceedings, and abandoned them altogether. The first volume of the "History of the Nineteenth Century" was published in 1855. It treats of the Congress of Vienna, and the reaction of the Princes against free ideas, in the name of which the German people had reconquered their national independence.

GESNER, ABRAHAM, M.D., a distinguished Geologist, is a native of Cornwallis, Nova Sc tia. His father, Colonel C. Gesner, was one of those loyalists who repaired thither immediately after the declaration of American independence. Dr. Gesner, at an early period of his life, displayed an ardent enthusiasm in the study of several branches of natural science, especially of mineralogy and geology; and having acquired considerable reputation therein, he was appointed by the various legislatures of the lower provinces of British North America to explore and report on the geological resources of those provinces. He is the author of several works, the chief of which are his treatises "On the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," and "On the Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia." The "Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia" was the guide-book of Sir Charles Lyell in his geological survey of Nova Scotia; and after the most thorough examination was pronounced by him to be exceedingly correct. Dr. Gesner is also a distinguished chemist, and is the discoverer of the keroseal gas, which is obtained from a species of bitumin us asphaltum, found in some of the West India Islands, and also in New Brunswick. For this gas Dr. Gesner has obtained a patent, and is busily engaged in bringing it into general use.

GIBSON, JOHN, Sculptor. One of the most successful of the followers of purely classic models, and within that limitation one of the most original of his order in his conceptions; for grace, refinement of feeling, united to delicacy of execution, without a rival. He was a pupil successively of Canova and of Thorwaldsen; and has resided at Rome throughout his professional career. He was born in 1790, at Gyffyn, near Conway, North Wales; where his father, a native of Anglesey, exercised the calling of a landscape-gardener. When he was about nine years old, his parents removed

to Liverpool. At the age of fourteen, — commencing life in the same trade as that to which Chantrey had been destined before him, — he was apprenticed to Messrs. Southwell and Wilson: first, as a cabinet-maker; then, at his urgent entreaty, as a wood-carver. After a few years' steady drudgery in carving scrolls and ornaments for furniture, — occasionally developing his native bent by modelling small figures, — a visit to the works of Messrs. Francis, statuaries, awakened his ambition to be a sculptor; and converted an industrious, promising apprentice, into a restless and refractory art-student, to the great disappointment of his kind masters. In his eighteenth year, a small figure which he exhibited of "Time," modelled in wax, first drew public attention to his genius. Messrs. Francis came to the youth's rescue, and purchased his indentures for 70*l.*; themselves becoming his employers. Whilst with them he attracted the friendly interest of Liverpool's greatest celebrity (Roscoe), who gave him a general welcome to his house, introduced him to an influential circle of well-wishers, and to good models in art. At this time, more than one cartoon of great power, from Milton and Dante, were produced by him under the influence of Michael Angelo; an influence speedily relinquished by Roscoe's advice, as likely to seduce the imitator into mannerism and exaggeration! In 1810, while yet with Messrs. Francis, he executed a model of the "Seasons," and the fine figure of "Cupid," since in the possession of Mr. John Gladstone. Casts are still preserved of models executed by him for the centres of chimneypieces: a little "Cupid," in bas-relief, a recumbent "Psyche," etc. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, a subscription was set on foot by several gentlemen of Liverpool, and sufficient was collected to send the young sculptor to Rome, and to support him there for two years. On his way thither, he made some stay in London, and several commissions for portrait-busts were executed by him for Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, to whom Roscoe had recommended him. Flaxman praised his attempts, and encouraged his project of a pilgrimage to Rome. By General D'Aguilar he had been already provided with one letter of introduction to Canova. Lord Castlereagh added another. Mr. Gibson quitted England in 1820. Canova welcomed him; offered him pecuniary assistance, which he declined; admitted him gratis to his studio and academy; and subsequently recommended him to the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. From the Duke, Gibson received his first commission, — for the delightful group (in marble) of "Mars and Venus," now at Chatsworth; and another for that of "Hero and Leander." For Sir George Beaumont was first executed "Psyche borne by the Zephyrs." After Canova's death, Gibson placed himself under Thorwaldsen. Much of his technical skill may be attributed to the example of his first master; but in the higher qualities, — expression and sentiment, — he far transcends the famous Italian. The grace and beauty of Gibson's earlier works brought him under the notice of that steady friend and munificent patron of art, Louis, king of Bavaria, for whom

he executed several groups. Since that time, his fame has become established; and many of the Italian and English nobility, with some of our own merchant princes, have employed him, and prized his productions. No living sculptor has been so largely employed for ideal subjects. Careful to exhibit regularly at the Academy at home, he was elected Associate in 1833, and R.A. in 1836. Liverpool is proud of him, and boasts of possessing many of his best works. Of its great statesman, Huskisson, there is a monument from Gibson's hand, placed by public subscription in the Cemetery of that town; another, in bronze, in front of the Custom House, publicly inaugurated in 1847, and presented by Mrs. Huskisson; who herself possesses a third, as well as many fine ideal works by this sculptor. In 1844, Gibson revisited England, after an absence of twenty-four years. The statue of the Queen, now in Buckingham Palace, was then commissioned and modelled. A second has been since executed for the Prince's Chamber in the New Houses of Parliament. Of his numerous works in poetic sculpture, — graceful repetitions of the themes of Greek art, — his "Cupid disguised as a Shepherd Boy," his "Hebe," "Sleeping Shepherd," and "Sappho," and "Proserpine," may be instanced; many of his works have been frequently repeated for different admirers: the first-named of these works (originally executed for the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia), as many as seven times. One of his most poetic statues is the "Aurora," exhibited in 1848, executed for Mrs. Henry Sandbach of Liverpool, a granddaughter of Roscoe, and the possessor of other important trophies of Gibson's skill. In the subordinate details of the "Aurora," and of the statue of the Queen, a slight tinge of colour is introduced with great refinement and perfect success: a partial revival of the actual practice both of classic and of mediæval art. To Mr. Gibson was confided the parliamentary statue of Sir Robert Peel, erected in Westminster Abbey. He is a man of great simplicity of manner and singleness of mind and character, and seems wholly engrossed in his own serene world of art.

GIBSON, RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER, a Politician, born at Trinidad, in 1807, is the only son of the late Major Gibson, of the 87th Regiment. He was a wrangler at Cambridge, and first entered Parliament in 1837, as Conservative member for Ipswich; but two years later, having changed his opinions, he resigned his seat, and appealed once more to his constituents. He was defeated, and remained for some time out of Parliament, having in the interim contested the borough of Cambridge without success. During the interval of his parliamentary career he threw himself heart and soul into the great movement which had for its object the abolition of duty on corn, and became one of the most successful orators of the League. In 1841 he was invited to stand for Manchester, and after a smart contest with Sir George Murray was returned for that important constituency. In 1846, at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, when Lord John Russell had taken office, and declared

that his general policy was to carry out to their natural consequences the principles of free trade embodied in Sir Robert Peel's recent legislation, the minister sought to strengthen his cabinet by incorporating with it some of the leading members of the League, and the great skill, business habits, and persevering character of Mr. Gibson, marked him for selection. Accordingly he became Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and a Privy Councillor; and held that office until it was thought that his connexion with the Government might embarrass him in his relations with his constituents. In 1848 he resigned his official position, and identified himself so completely with the "Peace party," in regard to our struggle with Russia, that, when a general election occurred in 1857, the constituency of Manchester declined the distinction of retaining him as their representative in Parliament.

GIFFARD, STANLEY LEES, LL.D., Barrister and Journalist, is the son of the well-known common-councilman of Dublin, John Giffard, who took so conspicuous a part in Irish politics at the latter end of the last and in the early part of the present century. Dr. Giffard was born about 1790, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. On the completion of his studies he came to London, for the purpose of pursuing his profession of the law. After some practice as a barrister, he became, in 1819, the editor of the "St. James's Chronicle;" and in 1827 of the "Standard," originated by him for the purpose of supplying the Protestant party of that time with a daily organ which should occupy the *hiatus* left in the press by the defection of the "Courier," when that journal adopted a new creed, and left its former supporters altogether in the lurch. If we were asked to name the three ablest political writers of our time, we should fix upon Dr. Giffard, Mr. Albany Fonblanque, and the late Mr. Cobbett; and yet these gentlemen have little in common with each other. Since the time of Swift we have had no political writer who, in force of style and genuine Saxon simplicity of language, has equalled Dr. Giffard. Like honest Sancho, he never wants better bread than can be made of wheat. He seldom hesitates in the choice of an expression, and rarely selects one that can easily be mended. Less coarse than Cobbett, but hitting as heavily, his weapon penetrates much deeper. He will not attempt the curious and elaborate antitheses of Mr. Fonblanque; yet his style is rarely deficient in that closeness and piquancy which give so pleasant a zest to political disquisitions. Dr. Giffard is a ripe scholar, a diligent Hebraist, and an able Biblical critic. He is related by his first marriage to the widow of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. Some years after her decease he married his cousin, the daughter of Capt. Giffard, R.N., by whom, as well as by his first wife, he has several children. Dr. Giffard has written several articles on public questions in the "Quarterly" and other leading periodicals of our time; but the little leisure at his disposal after the responsible duties of the day have been performed, has not admitted of his employing his pen, excepting at rare in-

tervals, elsewhere. For a short time after the purchase of the "Morning Herald" by Mr. Edward Baldwin, (the son of the late proprietor of the "Standard"), Dr. Giffard was a leading contributor to that journal; but the additional labour was found to be more than he could achieve with satisfaction to himself. Dr. Giffard is still an indefatigable student, and has been for the last forty years an extensive book collector. With Southey, he cares little in what garb his books are arrayed, provided that all is right within. Judging from the large number of volumes which he has collected from time to time in illustration of Irish history, we should infer that he had either written or proposed to write a connected work on that subject. His leisure moments, however, when his health permits, are for the most part devoted to classical literature; to which he often recurs for recreation as well as information. His literary associate in the "Standard" on its commencement was Mr. Alaric Watts, who, on his voluntary retirement in 1828, was succeeded by the late Dr. Maginn. In 1840 Mr. Watts resumed his connexion with the "Standard," and continued to be associated with it for several years.

GILFILLAN, THE REV. GEORGE, a Critic and popular Essayist, was born in 1813, at Comrie, where his father was Minister of the Secession Church. Having been educated for the ministry, and duly licensed, he was appointed minister of a congregation at Dundee, where he still pursues his professional avocations. Having cultivated an early taste for literature with success, he became the writer of a series of literary portraits in the "Dumfries Herald." These sketches were afterwards collected, enlarged, and published under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits." The popularity of the first series has encouraged him to publish two supplementary volumes, in the third of which he introduces his readers to a cluster of newly-fledged poets. Mr. Gilfillan's style partakes in general a good deal too much of the grandiloquent; and to many of his critical canons there are readers of poetry who will be little disposed to subscribe. His most successful efforts as a poetical critic are to be found in the prefaces to a handsome, and really cheap, edition of the "British Poets," published by Mr. Nichol, of Edinburgh. Mr. Gilfillan is also the author of a graceful little volume of poems and songs, which have reached a third edition. In the branch of literature more immediately identified with his professional duties he has published "Bards of the Bible," of which a second edition has been called for; a "Discourse on Hades;" "Five Discourses;" and a work on the Scottish Covenanters.

GIRARDIN, ÉMILE DE, a French Journalist, was born, probably in Paris, about 1802. He was educated in one of the Gymnasia of that capital, and when about twenty years of age employed a small sum of money, bequeathed to him by his mother, in establishing a literary journal, to which he obtained

a considerable number of subscribers. Having signed his articles in the name of Girardin, his father (he was a natural son) commenced legal proceedings against him for an unlawful assumption of his name. In spite of an adverse judicial decision, Emile retained his name, and also contrived to escape the conscription from his inability to give the name of his birthplace, or even to prove himself to be a Frenchman. The Revolution of February found him an Inspecteur des Beaux Arts. Shortly after that event he became the Editor of the "Journal des Connaissances utiles," of the "Panthéon Littéraire," of the "Musée des Familles," and of the "Voleur;" displaying great industry, and that practical tact which has always distinguished him. These journals having failed one after the other, he published a book called "Emile," which had no better success. M. Girardin had now no fortune but his pen, and had lately married the clever Delphine Gay, who was in a similar position. Under these circumstances he associated himself with an adroit man of business, one M. Boutemy, no richer than himself, and they projected the "Presse" newspaper, since become so celebrated throughout Europe. The prospectus, written with a clever audacity, announced a journal which was to be both larger and cheaper than any then published in France; to be the property of a joint-stock company. The scheme succeeded, and the shares sold rapidly; in 1836 "La Presse" appeared, and took its place at once as an established favourite. The success of the prospectus is the more remarkable, as, in 1832, Girardin had founded a company of proprietors for the publication of a literary journal, and was prosecuted for having defrauded the shareholders by paying dividends out of capital. He was acquitted of this charge by the court, and the rapid subscriptions for the shares of "La Presse" furnished a sufficient answer to it on the part of the public. When a year old, the newspaper had obtained as many as 15,000 subscribers. From the first day of its existence, the "Presse" was more carefully compiled than any of its contemporaries. These were all merely political papers, and relied for success upon their leading articles. The editor of the "Presse" took care that there should not be a fact of the least importance—not a promotion in the army, the navy, the clergy, the municipal bodies—not a scientific, mechanical, or commercial discovery, or an important cause in the law-courts, which should remain unrecorded in its columns. Girardin gave out that he would make war upon the cliqueism of the Parisian press as it then existed. He made a merit of being a man of no party, and took for his motto, *Au jour le jour*. True to his epigraph, and the practical, money-getting character of his speculation, he has supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition chief. To two principles only has he been constant—hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. His accomplished wife came to his aid in the task of increasing the attractions of his paper, and wrote in the "Presse" a series of most amusing articles, entitled "Causeries Parisiennes," which met with immense success. Always occupied in consulting the taste of his subscribers,

Girardin further invented the "feuilleton," as it is called—a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which about a dozen columns are published *per diem*. Alexandre Dumas, George Sand, De Balzac, Frèderic Soulie, and other writers, were engaged by him at enormous rates of remuneration, and augmented immensely the circulation of his journal. With increasing subscribers, the advertisements, as Girardin had foreseen, rapidly multiplied. It has been said, with truth, that he was the first to teach the French public the use of the newspaper advertising-sheet. In 1846 the Compagnie Duveyrier agreed to pay a hundred thousand francs per annum for a limited number of columns. Ten years after its establishment, "La Presse" was yielding a revenue of 8000*l*. a-year. Its financial history, from 1848 to December 2, 1851, was probably less satisfactory to its proprietor; at the latter date it was suppressed, with all the independent journals, by order of Louis-Napoleon. In 1834 Girardin obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter, and was returned for Bourganeuf. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain on his memory. Moved, less even by personal rancour than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked Armand Carrel, of the "National," so grossly in the columns of "La Presse," that a duel took place, in which one of the noblest patriots France has ever known fell by the hand of an adventurer. Girardin was re-elected for Bourganeuf in 1838, and again in 1839, when the Chamber pronounced his return void on account of his inability to prove himself a French citizen. He, however, found his way back into the national parliament, and during the last years of Louis-Philippe's reign gave M. Guizot, his former ally, considerable trouble. At the Revolution of February he was particularly active, and received from the hands of Louis-Philippe the act of abdication. He failed, however, most completely in gaining the confidence of any considerable body of Frenchmen. When Cavaignac was invested with the chief authority, Girardin was confined for a time, as a precautionary measure. He continued to write without any fixed principle until Louis-Napoleon suspended his paper. He has since, however, been able to re-apply his pen to the discussion of politics in Paris. After the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and Girardin was permitted to return to Paris, and re-issue his paper, which was again published under his editorship.

GLADSTONE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, M.P. for the University of Oxford, and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, the son of Sir John Gladstone, a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, was born in that town, on the 29th December, 1809. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford. After the completion of his academical studies he passed a short time in Continental travel. He entered Parliament in 1832 as the representative of the borough of Newark, then under the patronage of the late

Duke of Newcastle. His mercantile origin, college successes, and remarkable business habits, are said to have recalled to old members of the House the early career of Sir Robert Peel; and Sir Robert himself was not slow to discover and appreciate the value of this new and important recruit to the Conservative ranks; for on his accession to the Premiership, after the dissolution of Parliament in 1835, he appointed him successively a Lord of the Treasury and then Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Gladstone returned in the spring of that year, with his party, to the Opposition benches, until September 1841, when he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and a Privy Councillor; and on him it devolved to explain and defend in the House of Commons the commercial policy of the Government, of which he was a chief stay. Of popular and conciliatory manners, a ready and self-possessed debater, and well versed in commercial affairs, he rendered himself peculiarly acceptable to mercantile men. In May, 1843, Mr. Gladstone became the head of his department. Mr. Gladstone had repeatedly distinguished himself in and out of Parliament by the largeness of his views, and the liberality of his Toryism. He had also acquired considerable reputation by his speech on the abolition of negro apprenticeship, in which he defended the West India proprietors from the imputations which had been cast upon them; his "Church Principles considered in their Results" (1841), and "The State and its Relations with the Church," published in 1840, but of which a fourth edition appeared in 1841. In his notice of this work, in the "Edinburgh Review," Mr. Macaulay makes the following allusion to the author:—"Mr. Gladstone is a young man of unblemished character, and of distinguished parliamentary talents. It would not at all be strange if he were one of the most unpopular men in England; but we believe that we do him but justice when we say that his abilities and demeanor have obtained for him the respect and good-will of all parties." In January, 1845, Mr. Gladstone resigned office in consequence of a difference of opinion from the Government on the course proposed to be adopted in regard to the Maynooth Grant. He voted first in favour of the grant, then against it; and when out of office, and the Government announced its intention to increase that grant, he voted again in its favour. Neither was he quite consistent on the subject of the Jew Bill, for he opposed Mr. Divett's motion in 1841, gave his silent support to a similar measure when proposed and carried by the Government in 1845, and in 1847, just after his election for the University of Oxford, had the courage, in reply to Sir Robert Inglis, to speak in favour of that Bill. These discrepancies wear the aspect of inconsistencies, and yet each decision may have been, and doubtless was, formed on strictly conscientious principles. Your ordinary political hack is guilty of no such inconsistencies, because he never deliberates. He commits himself wholly to the service of his party, and usually sticks to the text with which he set out. In the early part of 1845 Mr. Gladstone published his "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legis-

lation," exhibiting in elaborate detail the beneficial working of the tariff of 1842. Here again was a sacrifice of personal and party ties, which was only equalled by that which was subsequently incurred by Sir Robert Peel. Not only were his father and brothers thorough-paced Protectionists, but the Duke of Newcastle, by forbidding further access to his pocket-borough of Newark, deprived Sir Robert Peel of his Chief Secretary for the Colonies throughout the memorable struggle of 1846. At the general election of 1847, however, Mr. Gladstone was fully compensated for this temporary exclusion from the House of Commons, by becoming the successor of Canning and Peel as the representative in Parliament of the University of Oxford. How entirely he appreciated this honor may be judged from his dedication to his Alma Mater of his most important work, in the following appropriate terms:— "Inscribed to the University of Oxford, Tried and not found Wanting, through the vicissitudes of a thousand years, in the belief that she is providentially designed to be a Fountain of Blessings, spiritual, social, and intellectual, to this and to other countries, to the present and future times, and in the hope that the temper of these pages may be found not alien from her own." This hope stood some chance of remaining unrealised; for the "Low-Church" Anti-Tractarians, inspirited by several consecutive triumphs in the University, vehemently opposed Mr. Gladstone, on the ground of opinions enunciated in this very work, and sent Mr. Round, in conjunction with Sir R. H. Inglis, to supplant him. Mr. Gladstone, however, beat his opponent by a large majority. In the Parliament to which he was elected he managed, by his extreme conscientiousness, to displease alternately both sections of his supporters — the Liberals, by his opposition to University Reform, and his speech on Mr. Disraeli's motion for the relief of the agricultural interest; and the Conservatives, by declining to take office with Lord Derby in February, 1851, and inflicting on his government the only material defeat they had met with throughout the session of 1852. At the election for that year, accordingly, he was strenuously opposed, but managed to distance, by nearly four hundred votes, the doughty champion Dr. Bullock Marshall, who had been put up by the malcontents. In 1853 the Protectionists and Low Church party sent Mr. Perceval into the field; who was, of course, beaten. We have now to approach an episode in Mr. Gladstone's public career which has won for him golden opinions from all kinds of men, and which has elevated him to a rank to which no mere political successes could have raised him. We allude to his noble endeavours to ameliorate the condition of thousands of Neapolitan subjects, cabinet ministers, ambassadors, and half a parliament, who were then groaning in galleys and dungeons, subjected to treatment of the most oppressive character, because they had striven to support a constitution by which King Ferdinand had sworn to abide. It appears that in 1850 Mr. Gladstone visited Naples for purposes of recreation, when he became acquainted with circumstances of oppression on the part of the Go-

vernment which he resolved, if possible, to redress. In January, 1846, a Constitution was spontaneously conceded to the kingdom of Naples by King Ferdinand, which was sworn to by him with the most fervent solemnity, and accepted by the people with universal, but peaceful, acclamations. Under this constitution, a Chamber of 164 Deputies was elected by about 120,000 votes. On the 15th of the ensuing May a collision took place, or was assumed to have taken place, between the authorities and the citizens, in which the former got the upper hand, and made a ferocious use of their victory. Nevertheless, the constitution was duly ratified, and the king conjured the people to "confide in his good faith," his "sense of religion," and his "sacred and spontaneous oath." On Mr. Gladstone's arrival at Naples, two years and a half after this event, he was shocked to learn, from the testimony of an eminent Neapolitan, that nearly the whole of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies (the Chamber itself having been abolished) were either in prison or in exile. This statement appeared to him to be incredible, until a sight of the attested list of gentlemen who were then imprisoned or expatriated satisfied him of its truth. On pursuing the investigation further he ascertained, beyond a question, that there were at that moment from twenty to thirty thousand political prisoners in the kingdom of Naples; that many of these gentlemen were of eminent station and unimpeachable loyalty; that few or none of them had been legally arrested or held to trial, but that, nevertheless, they were exposed to the greatest suffering; sickness, hunger, suffocation, and irons: in short, that the government was "the negation of God erected into a system." Having verified with his own eyes, and satisfied himself that rumour had for once been greatly exceeded by reality, Mr. Gladstone, with strong prejudices on the subject of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations, and taking part with republicans against their legitimate monarch, determined to make an effort to obtain redress for these unhappy victims of a blind and savage despotism, and immediately on his return wrote a letter to Lord Aberdeen, describing what he had witnessed, and calling for his lordship's interposition, private or otherwise, between the Government of Naples and its victims. Lord Aberdeen's remonstrance having proved ineffectual, Mr. Gladstone published, in 1851, an indignant letter on the subject. This *brochure* created a profound sensation throughout Europe. From eighteen to twenty editions were sold in a few weeks, whilst the newspapers of the time multiplied its revelations a million-fold. Copies were presented by Lord Palmerston to all the continental ambassadors for transmission to their respective courts, and such a storm had now gathered over the head of King Ferdinand that he was fain to consent to some relaxation of his tyranny. When the Coalition Cabinet was formed under the auspices of the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Gladstone accepted office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and soon proved himself the most formidable champion of whom the Government could boast in the House of Commons. After the expulsion of the Earl of Aberdeen,

and the elevation of Lord Palmerston to the Premiership, Mr. Gladstone continued for a very brief period to enact the part of finance minister. But some differences arising in the Cabinet as to the committee appointed to inquire into our disasters in the Crimea, he retired from office, and on the restoration of peace took a prominent part in the opposition which, in 1857, placed Lord Palmerston in a minority, and caused a dissolution of Parliament. Being twitted during the election, by a political opponent, with having deserted his post in the hour of national peril and perplexity, Mr. Gladstone gave the following explanation of his conduct. "The gentleman," he said, "spoke of one matter which is not a matter of argument or inference, and does not involve any matter of opinion. He says that I and my party deserted the government of the country at a period of difficulty. Now, I never left the government of the country of my own free will. I left the government in 1855, because I was obliged to leave it—because Lord Palmerston had changed his mind on an important matter of public policy. In January, 1855, there was a proposal for a committee to inquire into the state of the army before Sebastopol. The government of which Lord Palmerston was a member believed that that committee could not lead to any satisfactory result. Lord Palmerston was so strongly of that opinion that we all resigned our offices in the end of January, 1855, rather than consent to that committee. Three weeks after the subject of the committee was resumed. I continued of the same opinion. Lord Palmerston changed his opinion. Lord Palmerston consented to the committee, and as I continued unchanged, he would not permit me to remain, and I was compelled to quit office. I defy any man to contradict what I now state. I do not like to trouble the meeting thus; but as you have chosen to open the subject, I must pursue it for a moment longer. The Sebastopol committee was appointed—the Sebastopol committee reported a most severe censure upon the whole of the government of Lord Aberdeen, to which Lord Palmerston and I belonged—the report of the committee was proposed to the House of Commons. Mr. Roebuck proposed a resolution upon it. There was a division in the house. Lord Palmerston voted to give the go-by to that committee, by, in parliamentary language, moving the previous question. I voted for a consideration of the report, for I wanted to have the judgment of Parliament upon the question. Lord Palmerston stopped the judgment of Parliament at that time, but Lord Palmerston sent a commission to the Crimea; the commission came home and made a report; that report received the approval of the country, but I need not tell you, for you all know, how the commissioners, Sir John M'Neil and Colonel Tulloch, were treated by Lord Palmerston." Mr. Gladstone, in 1839, married the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, Author, was born in 1796, the son of a Scottish bishop. He was educated at Oxford, but left that University to join as a volunteer a regiment then

marching through the city for Lisbon, and soon obtained a commission in the 85th Regiment of Light Infantry. His career in the Peninsula formed subsequently the subject of his most amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, and was severely wounded at the capture of that city. He subsequently retired on half-pay, married, and took orders, and in 1822 was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the living of Ivy Church, Kent, valued in the "Clergy List" at 405*l.* per annum. In 1844 he was made Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-general to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, he was appointed Inspector-general of Military Schools. Mr. Gleig is a Canon of St. Paul's. He is a fertile author, having written, besides "The Subaltern," "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chronicles of Waltham," "Country Curate," "History of England," "Germany Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Two Volumes of Sermons," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," "Things Old and New," "Chelsea Veterans," and some other books and magazine contributions.

GODERICH, GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL ROBINSON, VISCOUNT, Member of Parliament and Democratic Politician, was born in London in 1827, about the time when his father, now Earl of Ripon, enacted for a brief period the part of Prime Minister of England. Though the son of a Tory ex-Minister, Lord Goderich commenced his public career as a Radical politician, expressed much interest in the condition of the working classes, and took an active part in the affairs of the "Amalgamated Engineers," at the time of their strike in 1852. In that year, when Parliament was dissolved by the Earl of Derby, Lord Goderich became candidate for the representation of Kingston-upon-Hull. Being a Liberal, in favour of the Ballot, short Parliaments, an extension of the suffrage, and the abolition of Church-rates, he was, after a severe contest, returned to that House of Commons elected to decide on the working of free-trade. Unluckily for the youthful Viscount, a petition was presented against his return; and in March, 1853, he shared the fate of so many of those enthusiastic politicians who had sacrificed so much to sit in the Parliament which turned Lord Derby out. But Lord Goderich was not exactly the man to be excluded, for any lengthened period, from the benches of the House of Commons. He was an aristocrat; he had what is vulgarly called "a handle to his name;" and he was heir to an earldom. Even in the nineteenth century, these are qualifications not overlooked; and in April, 1853, Lord Goderich found himself returned to Parliament as member for Huddersfield. That town he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1857, when he had the good fortune to be elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Lord Goderich married, in 1851, the eldest daughter of Captain Henry Vigner, and granddaughter of

the first Earl De Grey. His Lordship is Captain of the Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

GOMM, GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MAYNARD, K.C.B., for some time Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and Colonel of the 13th Light Infantry, was born in 1782, and entered the army as Ensign of the 9th Regiment on the 24th of May, 1794; soon after which—that is to say, at fourteen years of age—he carried the colours of his regiment into action in Holland. From that time to the present he has been almost constantly in active employment. The only intermission from service he appears to have known was during the period when he was a student in the senior department of the Royal Military College, where he gained no slight credit for proficiency in the various branches of study cultivated in that establishment. The dates of his subsequent commissions are as follow:—He was promoted to a Lieutenancy, 16th November, 1794; to a Captaincy, 25th June, 1803; got his Majority, 10th October, 1811; became Lieut.-colonel on the 17th August, 1812; Colonel, 16th May, 1829; Major-general, 10th January, 1837; Lieut.-general, 9th November, 1846; and General on the 20th June, 1854. He served in the operations in the Helder in 1799, including the action of the 19th September at Bergen. He accompanied the expeditions on the coast of France and Spain, under Sir James Pulteney, in 1801; that to Hanover, in 1805; and that to Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1807. He was on active service throughout the campaign of 1809, including the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. He was present with the expedition at Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing, in 1809. In 1810 he was ordered once more to the Peninsula, where he served during the remainder of the war; the chief part of his time as Assistant-Quartermaster-general. He assisted at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor; at the assault and capture of Badajoz; at the battle of Salamanca; at the action at Villa Muriel; and at the battles of St. Sebastian, Vittoria, and Nive. He also took part in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo. Sir William Gomm has received the gold cross and one clasp for Bajadoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver war-medal with six clasps for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle. At Waterloo he was Quartermaster-general to Picton's "Fighting Division;" and in 1815 was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was among the officers who, on account of the superiority of their services, were, at the conclusion of the war, transferred from the Line to the Guards. He was long in command of the Coldstream Guards, and was at the head of the brigade, consisting of two battalions, when he attained the rank of Major-general. He was shortly afterwards, in 1839 or 1840, appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica. On his return to England he was appointed to the Northern district; and whilst he was holding that command in 1845, he was nominated Civil Governor and Commander of the Forces in the Mauritius. On Sir Charles Napier's

resignation in the spring of 1851, Sir William Gomm was appointed to the command of the army of India. A soldier of more distinguished service, consummate ability, or heroic courage, is not to be found in the British army.

GOODALL, EDWARD, Engraver, was born at Leeds, in September, 1795. He never studied under any master, although in early life he associated with the best engravers; from the age of sixteen devoting himself to the study of engraving, of drawing, and also of painting. An original painter sometimes creates an original engraver, opening a new path in which to manifest new merits and capabilities in the branch of art he practises. Witness Sir Joshua and his engravers,—Bartolozzi and M'Ardell; Wilkie and his,—Burnet and Raimbach. In our own day a numerous band of good engravers have been helped to fame by Turner. Of this number Goodall is unquestionably the foremost. His small engravings in Rogers's "Italy" and the "Literary Souvenir" are unequalled in their class for strict truth, combined with the utmost refinement and delicacy. His specimens in Turner's "South Coast" are equally remarkable examples in a nobler style: bold, spirited, vigorous, as well as faithful. Witness especially those of "Boscastle," "Rye," "Mount Edgcumbe." Mr. Goodall has also executed two superb larger line engravings from Turner's "Cologne" and "Tivoli." The latter affords an instance of the encouragement good line-engraving meets with in our day. It was executed at the sole expense of a liberal amateur, Mr. Allnutt, who was a loser by his enterprise of as much as four hundred guineas. Several other fine engravings from Turner have proved equal failures with the public. One by Goodall from Turner, "Caligula's Bridge," which the engraver himself considers his best (large) plate, has never been published.

GOODALL, FREDERICK, Painter, was born in London, September 17, 1822. He commenced his artistic studies at the age of thirteen, under the direction of his father, Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver. At the age of fourteen he gained the Iris medal of the Society of Arts for a drawing of Lambeth Palace. He then commenced his first oil-picture, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight;" for which the Society of Arts awarded him the large silver medal. In September, 1838, he visited Normandy. Of this visit he reports, in a sketch of his own career given in the "Art-Journal," "My father accompanied me thither; and when we arrived at Rouen I was so enchanted with the picturesque views of the city, that I did not wish to go any farther; to which he consented, after some hesitation, for I was not quite in my sixteenth year. He gave me ten pounds, telling me to make it last as long as I could, saying at the same time, 'Be sure and save enough to bring you home again.' This was my first lesson in economy, for after staying there a fortnight, and going down the Seine to Havre, I reached London with a folio of sketches, and five pounds in my

pocket." In 1839, when but seventeen, Goodall exhibited his first picture at the Academy, "French Soldiers drinking in a Cabaret,"—a very clever production. Subsequent visits to Normandy (again), Brittany, North Wales, and Ireland, supplied so quick an eye and dexterous a hand with a sufficiency of picturesque and available material for a long series of popular pictures. At first, Mr. Wells and the poet Rogers lent a helping hand; the former purchasing many of his early pictures,—"Entering Church," the "Return from Christening," etc. The "Christening" received a prize of 50*l.* from the British Institution. The "Tired Soldier" of 1842 was purchased by Mr. Vernon, and may be now seen in the Vernon Gallery:—a remarkable picture for a youth of twenty, painted with a free hand and a keen eye for reality and character. Of late years Mr. Goodall has dispensed with the help of foreign adjuncts and costume, though not always of obsolete and unfamiliar. In 1847 his "Village Festival" much advanced his reputation, and attracted general admiration. It was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Among other recent pictures, containing much delightful study of nature, have been his charming scene from Milton's "L'Allegro;" "The Gipsy Encampment;" "The Soldier's Dream;" "Hunt the Slipper;" "The Post Office;" "Raising the Maypole" (1851); and in 1854, "The Swing." In 1852 he was elected Associate of the Academy. Mr. Goodall has always painted with great care. Perhaps his present style tends to over-elaborate finish.

GORDON, SIR JOHN WATSON, P.R.S.A. and R.A., the worthy successor of Jameson and Raeburn, is descended from the Watsons of Overmains in Berwickshire,—the family with which the well-known but most improvident George Watson Taylor was wont to claim alliance. Watson Gordon's father was a post-captain in the navy, and served under Admiral Digby in Keppel's celebrated action. Through his father's family he claims a remote relationship with Sir Walter Scott, and through his mother is said to number among his ancestors Robertson the historian, and Falconer the poet of the "Shipwreck." He was born in Edinburgh about 1790. Of the painter's boyhood, the only matter of any interest which has been recorded is that he taught himself to write before he was well able to read, without any instruction whatever. Having noticed a word written with white chalk upon a door which he was told was his own name, he furnished himself with a piece of chalk, and after many attempts to imitate it, soon left on the neighbouring doors unmistakable proofs of his progress in caligraphy. He then essayed his surname, and next went on to connected sentences, until, according to the "Art-Journal," he became "a very fair writer." His first acquaintance with the art of painting was acquired at the Academy of the Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufacture, then under the direction of John Graham, the master of Wilkie, afterwards succeeded in his office by (Sir) William Allan. During the four years that young Gordon studied under Graham, he had the natural desire to become an historical painter, but was finally

induced to devote his talents to the more lucrative branch of his art. During the entire progress of the Scottish Academy, John Watson Gordon exerted himself with commendable zeal to make it what it is. Throughout his whole career he has remained faithful to the city in which his first success was obtained, and to the institution he helped to establish within its precincts. It will be impossible within the limits prescribed in a work like the present to enumerate the many distinguished men of this, and we may add the last, generation, whose features have been perpetuated by this distinguished painter; but among them we may instance Sir Walter Scott (1831); Dr. Chalmers (1837); Mr. De Quincey (1843); the late Earl of Hopetoun, the Marquis of Dalhousie, the Lord Justice, General Hope, the Duke of Buccleuch (1842); Francis Grant (1847); Lord Robertson (1846); Principal Lee (1847); the Viscount Eversley (1849); the Earl of Aberdeen (1852); Lord Cockburn (1842). Several of these portraits were painted for the Scottish Academy. It was not until 1827 that our painter first exhibited in the Royal Academy; continuing his contributions at infrequent intervals until 1835, when he became a regular and important exhibitor. In 1841 he was elected Associate of the London Royal Academy. On the death of Sir William Allan in 1850, Mr. Watson Gordon was unanimously elected to the Presidential Chair of the Scottish Academy, and was soon afterwards knighted by Her Majesty and elected Royal Academician. It is due to the Scottish Academy, of which Sir John Watson Gordon is the principal and mainspring, to add, that it has displayed a marked liberality and a sound taste in the purchase of the works of distinguished living artists for a permanent location in its gallery; and has shown with what slender means a well-directed taste may accomplish the most important results. Were the pictures of living artists which have been purchased by the Scottish Academy now brought to the hammer, they would realise some four times the sum they originally cost the Institution.

GÖRGEI, ARTHUR, the celebrated Hungarian General, was born in January, 1818, on the family estate of Topporz, in the Zips county, and is descended from an ancient line of noble and distinguished ancestry. Brought up by his mother to a hardy mode of life, after receiving the necessary preliminary education he entered the military school of Tulu. Here he completed the three years' course of study in two; his promising talents were recognised, and he was recommended by his teachers to the War department. He was appointed at Vienna to the Hungarian body-guard, and in five years he was promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Palatinal Hussars, but left that regiment when within two steps of his company to dedicate himself to the study of chemistry at Prague. The news of the rising in Hungary called him to action, and he hastened to Buda-Pesth, and placed his sword at the disposal of the Hungarian ministry. He was first sent to Liège to procure arms. He rose successively to the rank of Captain and

Major, and on the approach of the Ban was sent to the island of Coepel, and presided at the revolutionary court-martial on Count Eugene Zichy. The firmness of his conduct on this occasion attracted the attention of Kossuth, and until he rose to be his rival Görgei appears to have been his favourite. He served as Major with Perczel during his first campaign, and he parted with his commander on no very amicable terms. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel, and superintended the entrenching of Presburg. After the battle of Schwechat he assumed the chief command of the Hungarian army, and while he occupied that position he showed great military talent. He was driven out of Raab by Windischgrätz, but it was impossible for him to defend the place with his small force; he was then obliged to make a rapid retreat. He was again repulsed at Windschacht, and saved his army by a bold retreat over the Sturecz mountain. It was soon after this that his troubles with the civil authorities began. In February, 1849, Dembinski was sent as Lieutenant-general to supersede him in the command of the forces. Of course his relations with Görgei were not of the most pleasant character, and Dembinski was about to bring Görgei to a court-martial for an alleged breach of discipline at the battle of Kapolna, when he was arrested in the name of the army, and the latter proclaimed Commander-in-chief. The supreme command was afterward conferred upon Field-Marshal Lieutenant Vetter, who having fallen ill, Görgei became once more Generalissimo. Finding himself again in command, he debouched from Tisza-Füred, to which Dembinski had retreated, drove the Austrian force from Hatvan towards Pesth, and leaving a body to occupy and deceive the enemy, his advanced guard, under Damjanitch, stormed Waitzen, while he himself marched by Ipoly-Sagh upon Leva, won the battle of Nagy-Sarlo, and relieved the garrison of Comorn. Here he received orders to take Buda at any price. The storming commenced at two in the morning of the 21st of May, and the fortress was taken at four. The Governor sent him the patent of Field-Marshal Lieutenant, and the military Order of Merit of the first class; but he refused both. His last campaign was decidedly disastrous. He was driven over the Waag at Zeigard and Pered, beaten at Raab, at Aes on the 2d of July, and being dangerously wounded by a sword-cut in the head, he threw himself into Comorn. About this time there was another attempt made by the Revolutionary Government to supersede Görgei in command, but the army declared that they would serve under no other leader, and the attempt consequently failed. After this there was no decided action; the rest of the campaign consisted of skirmishes with the Russians, marching and countermarching. On the 11th of August, 1849, the Governor and Council resigned, and Kossuth made Görgei dictator in his place. Shortly after this, the Hungarian forces laid down their arms to the Russians. It is common to call this an act of treason on the part of Görgei; whether it was so or not is not certainly known, and the circumstances of the army and country seemed desperate enough to

warrant the measure. The most suspicious part of the affair appears to have been the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, which was prescribed as his residence, but he was afterwards allowed to change it on parole, and pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. He has since published a narrative of his connexion with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," 2 vols. 1851, in which are minutely detailed the events in which he was so prominent an actor, from the execution of Count Zichy to the final surrender to the Russians on the field of Arad. Besides the vindication of his own conduct, the work contains (as was to be expected) some disparaging statements with regard to the personal courage, the defective administration, and the ulterior views of Kossuth; and much, perhaps unmerited, scorn of the proceedings of the Committee of Public Safety, which, emanating from one on his trial, as it were, for the highest of all crimes, treason against his country, will be received with due allowance. From this work it appears, that one great cause of the misapprehension between the Commander-in-chief and the Governor and his Council was the difference in the objects for which they contended; Görgei, from almost the commencement of the struggle, having in view the vindication of the right of the Hungarians to be governed by the Constitution guaranteed to them by Austria, while those of Kossuth and his party were entirely republican. To this difference we apprehend that much of the vituperative bitterness which has been lavished on his conduct—especially his crowning act, the "treachery of Arad"—is due. What other course but surrender was open to him, borne down by the overwhelming superiority of the Austrian and Russian armies, deserted by the Governor and Council, and without any prospect of external assistance, on which the insurgents had from time to time vainly calculated, it is difficult for a disinterested spectator to conceive.

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER, a celebrated Russian Diplomatist, is younger brother of Prince Michael the General, and was born in the year 1800. He early devoted himself to the study of public law, and at the age of twenty-four entered the diplomatic service as Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London. In 1830 he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, where the Earl of Westmorland (then Lord Burghersh), afterwards Ambassador of Queen Victoria, at that time also resided as British Envoy to the court of Tuscany. In 1832 the Prince went to Vienna as Councillor of Embassy. In 1842 he was advanced to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and accredited to the King of Wirtemberg. At Stuttgard he negotiated the marriage of the Crown Prince of Wirtemberg with a daughter of the Czar. In 1850 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary from the court of Russia to the Germanic Diet at Frankfort, retaining his post at Stuttgard. In June, 1854, Count Orloff's special mission to the court of Vienna had utterly failed, and the health of M. Meyendorff, ambassador and minister

resident of the Czar at the Austrian court, disqualified him for the arduous duties then demanded by the nature of his post. Prince Gortschakoff was recalled from Stuttgard, and at Peterhoff was instructed by his Imperial master in what he was to undertake at Vienna. Thither he proceeded on a special mission, the results of which have become matter of history. Gortschakoff is no statesman; but, as an agent in carrying out the policy of Russia, he is not surpassed amongst the diplomatists of Russia, a state proverbial for the astuteness and tact of its negotiators. Like his brother, he belongs to the old Moscow party, and is decidedly opposed to the civilising influences which have been imported into the Empire under the influence of the German party in Russia.

GORTSCHAKOFF, PRINCE MICHAEL, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army of the South, was born in 1795. He was the second son of Prince Alexander, one of Suwarrow's bravest generals. The family of the Princes Gortschakoff is one of the most ancient in Russia, and reckons many saints and warriors among its members. It has been said with much plausibility that to this circumstance, far more than to any striking military qualities, Prince Michael owes the prominent position assigned to him by the Czar in a war prompted by fanaticism and old Muscovite feeling. The Prince entered the Imperial army at an early age, but first came into notice, as an officer of the Artillery of the Guard, in the war with Turkey in 1828–29, during a part of which he was attached to the staff of General Krassowski. Here he made his first acquaintance with the fortifications of Silistria, destined in after years to test the power of Russia to the utmost. Silistria had at that time no outer works, and the ramparts were in a condition so dilapidated, that the Russians hoped to be able to enter the place at will. The Turks, however, tried their patience through six weeks, and held out seven-and-twenty days after the opening of the trenches: "a term," remarks General Valentini, "which exceeds that assigned by military calculation for the defence of a fortress without outworks and subjected to a regular and energetic attack." The Turks imprudently made a sortie on the night of the 4th of June, 1829, made themselves masters of the third parallel, and attacked the second; but the Russian General, forewarned by spies, had prepared for them; a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, during which the Russian reserves attacked the Turks in the rear, partially surrounded them, and made it impossible for them to regain the fortress without great loss. Silistria fell soon afterwards, and Diebitsch, who had waited for the event, proceeded on his march to the Balkan. It was the duty of the corps to which Gortschakoff was attached to occupy the attention of the Ottoman army during the Marshal's advance. Gortschakoff was on the staff of the artillery, and remained with Krassowski's army corps until the campaign against Poland, when he served for a short time as chief of the staff to General Pahlen, at the same time commanding the collective artillery. Perhaps artillery has never performed a more

terrible part than in the battle of Ostrolenka, where Gortschakoff had under his orders seventy guns. Ten times the Poles rushed forward to drive the Russian Grenadiers into the Narew and storm the bridge, and every time Gortschakoff shattered their attacking columns with grape and canister-shot. At Grochow he had, in the same campaign, previously rendered a similar service to his master; and at the last struggle for Polish independence, that of Warsaw, his guns played an important, although less decisive, part. During the Polish campaign he had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and upon the disgrace of Count Soll he was placed on the general staff of the active army. In 1843 he became a General of Artillery, and in 1846 was named Military Governor of Warsaw. He accompanied the Russians upon that mission of intervention which terminated the struggle for Hungarian independence, but achieved no new distinction on that occasion. In 1852 Gortschakoff visited London to represent the Russian army at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, who had held the rank of a field-marshal in the Imperial service. In the summer of 1853, when the Emperor of Russia had resolved to take possession of the Danubian Principalities, Gortschakoff was appointed to the command of the army of occupation, at first numbering about 40,000 men, and arrived at Jassy, July 1st. The service was of the most ordinary kind until, in October, Omer Pasha sent him a polite note, inviting him to recross the Pruth, with the alternative of being attacked in his usurped position. Immediately afterwards, he saw Kalafat occupied by the Ottomans, and fortified to resist a force of 40,000 assailants. At Oltenitza, on the 4th of November, he was disgracefully defeated. At Citaté on the 6th, his lieutenant, Aurep, who had been sent to attack Kalafat, was attacked and defeated with great loss. Finally, in April, Gortschakoff commenced the siege of Silistria with at least 60,000 men, and a corps posted so as to cut off the communications of the fortress with Omer Pasha's reserves. Here, finding the Turks just as brave, but more skilful than in 1829, he wasted two months; attacks with heavy storming columns, incessant cannonading, and all the scientific aid of Schilders, the chief engineer of the Russian army, proving vain against a work which, if somewhat stronger than the Silistria of Krassowski's day, was one to which military men reluctantly concede the name of a fortress. Schilders and five other Russian generals, with at least 10,000 men, perished in this unsuccessful attempt; and probably no one was more relieved than Gortschakoff, when orders were sent from St. Petersburg ordering the withdrawal of the Russian army from the Principalities. In justice to the Prince it should be stated that when, in April 1854, the unlooked-for energy and valour of the Turks had given the war on the Danube a seriousness probably unexpected by the Czar, Gortschakoff's responsibility was diminished by an arrangement under which his movements were to be subjected to the plans of Paskiewitch, who also visited the Principalities in the course of the summer, and as the greatest military dignity in the Russian

service, temporarily assumed the honours of supreme command. On the 28th July, Gortschakoff, who had, at the beginning of the war, officially proclaimed "Death to the Pagans," announced to the inhabitants of Bucharest that the Emperor had ordered his troops to "quit the unhealthy regions of the Danube for a short space," and was soon afterwards with his entire corps within the Russian frontier. The army of the Danube, now united to its reserves in Bessarabia, Volhynia, and other provinces, took the name of Army of the South, and Gortschakoff, its chief, was invested by the Emperor with all the powers proper to the commander of a separate Russian army corps. His head-quarters from September 1853 to March 1854 were at Kischeneff, and his army was supposed to be in position to oppose either the advance of an Austrian or Austro-French force from the Principalities; or a coast expedition by the maritime allies. Gortschakoff's military measures in the Danubian Principalities have been severely criticised. It is shown that, according to Russian official data, he must have disposed, during the year of occupation, of a force numbering more than 150,000 men, wherewith to guard a position declared, in his October letter to Omer Pasha, to be one strictly defensive; and it is argued with apparent reason, that, with such an army, the Turks should never have been allowed to cross the Danube with impunity, and still less to construct at Kalafat a fortification which completely cut the Russians from their thousands of warlike adherents in Servia. To this his apologists reply, that due allowance is not made for the character of the Russian soldiery, heroic and devoted on the soil of Holy Russia, but efficient only by the power of numbers in foreign warfare; that his reinforcements were delayed until large masses of his troops had been discouraged; that the losses from the state of the roads and the unhealthiness of the locality, not to dwell on the effects of mutinies and desertions, chiefly among the Polish troops, were very serious; and finally, that the passive resistance of the Moldo-Wallachians embarrassed his position and narrowed his resources. In March, 1855, Gortschakoff was appointed to succeed Menschikoff in the command of the Russian forces in the Crimea. Under him General Osten-Sacken conducted the defence of Sebastopol, while Generals Read and Liprandi commanded the field army entrenched on the Mackenzie plateau, the north side of Sebastopol, or encamped at Bakshiserai. The Prince allowed the spring and nearly the summer to pass without risking an offensive movement, but on the 16th of August he sent forward Generals Read and Liprandi with two divisions to attack and carry the heights above the Tchernaya on the Sebastopol side, held by the Piedmontese and French. The operation much resembled that which the English and French undertook at the Alma the year before, but in this instance the parts were inverted and the assailants failed. The Russians crossed the river, and even ascended the steep on the opposite side, under a terrific fire from the Piedmontese artillery. But, "carried away by their own ardour," as Prince Gortschakoff

explains it, they reached the crest of the heights broken and disordered, and became an easy prey to the French, who, with masterly patience, allowed them to assemble there, opened on them a terrible musketry fire, and next charged them with the bayonet. The French made 400 and the Piedmontese 200 prisoners: the entire Russian loss can hardly have been less than 5000. General Pelissier has stated that their killed alone numbered 3400; but, owing to the murderous fire of the Piedmontese artillery, the ordinary proportion between killed and wounded was not maintained in this battle. This unexpected sally would appear to have been neither more nor less than a last effort of courage and despair—dictated, it is understood, from St. Petersburg—seeing that within a month the Russians had evacuated their stronghold, and the flags of the allies were flying over Sebastopol. Of the personal appearance of the Prince, a German gentleman, who travelled in the Principalities in 1854, has given the following account:—"The Prince has a tall, commanding figure, thin, but strong. His head and the upper part of his body incline forwards, but this appears to be more from the effect of custom than old age, for though 63 years of age, he is hale and healthy. His eyes, which in his stooping position frequently shoot over his spectacles, have a firm and scrutinising look; his voice is deep but not sonorous, and his whole appearance impresses one with that decision and energy which peculiarly belong to a good military commander. He appears to have little concern for the future, but rather to be impelled by the force of circumstances, waiting with patience for the moment of action, and then developing his resources. He is a Russian pedantic, but his pedantry is of the most original sort. His operations in Wallachia were of the most old-fashioned character; it appeared always as if he expected the Turks to cross the Danube and attack him just at the point most desirable to him. Though his outward appearance is cold and repulsive, he is said to be very humane and warm-hearted. It is always with sorrow that he signs orders for the punishment of his soldiers. The Prince was no favourite of the Wallachian boyards or nobles, who expected to find in him the winning manners of a courtier and diplomatist, and were disgusted with the plain and straightforward nonchalance of the soldier."

GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, Zoologist, was born at Worcester, April 6, 1810, but was removed in infancy to Poole, in Dorsetshire, where he early imbibed a love of natural history. In 1827 he went to Newfoundland in a mercantile capacity, and here he occupied his leisure by collecting insects, and making coloured drawings of them and their transformations. After a residence in that colony of eight years he visited Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but especially entomology, with avidity for three years; after which he travelled through the United States, and resided in Alabama for nearly a year, making there a copious collection of drawings of insects, especially the fine lepidoptera of that region. In 1839 he

returned to England, and in the following year he published "The Canadian Naturalist." In 1844 Mr. Gosse visited Jamaica, and spent eighteen months in the collection and study of the zoology of that magnificent island; publishing on his return the results of his researches in "The Birds of Jamaica," and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica." The composition of several works on zoology, chiefly for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, now occupied several years, during which Mr. Gosse began to turn his attention to the microscope, by the aid of which his researches for the last seven years have been chiefly conducted. The British Rotifera have constituted his favourite branch of study, and he has accumulated an immense number of original drawings and observations, with a view to a monograph on this class of animals. Ill health driving him to the sea-shore, Mr. Gosse pursued those investigations which were given to the world in "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast." In 1853 he had a prominent share in the formation of those public and private collections of living marine animals which are now so popular, and in the following year published "The Aquarium." His last work was the first part of "A Manual of Marine Zoology," on the continuation of which he is still engaged.

GOUGH, HUGH, VISCOUNT, a practical Soldier, was born in 1779, the son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstown, county of Limerick. He entered the army in 1791, served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, 1795, and afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and capture of Surinam. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1809, and commanded the 87th at the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, for which engagements he received a Cross. He also commanded this regiment at the sieges of Cadiz and Tariffa, where he was wounded in the head. At Barossa, his regiment captured the eagle of the 8th French regiment, and at Vittoria the bâton of Marshal Jourdan. At Nivelle he was again severely wounded. He commanded the land force at Canton, for which he was made a G.C.B.; and during nearly the whole of the operations in China, for which services he was made a baronet. On the 29th December, 1843, with the right wing of the army of Gwalior, he defeated a Mahratta force at Maharajpore, and captured 56 guns, etc. In 1845 and 1846, the army under his personal command defeated the Sikh army at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; for which services he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was raised to the peerage. During the last desperate struggle with the Sikhs in 1848–49, Gough displayed his usual valour and determination, and subdued the proud enemy, though at a great expenditure of human life. The next year he received from his sovereign additional rank in the peerage; from the East India Company a pension of 2000*l.*; and a similar sum from Parliament for himself and his next two successors.

GOUGH, JOHN B., "The Apostle of Temperance," was born in 1817, at Sandgate in Kent, where his father, a "broken soldier," who had served during the Peninsular War in the 40th and 52d Regiments of foot, had settled down with a wife and two children upon a pension of twenty pounds a-year. He had seen Sir John Moore carried off the field at Corunna, and had taken part in several of the battles of the Peninsula. He was a soldier, and a bit of a disciplinarian, but nothing more. "My mother," says Gough, "was cast in a gentler mould. Her heart was a fountain whence the pure waters of affection never ceased to flow." She was, moreover, superior to most of the people around her in her little acquirements, having been the village-schoolmistress for twenty years. Under such influences the boy increased in years, and, so far as circumstances would permit, in knowledge also. In one important branch of village learning he had attained, through his mother, a tolerable proficiency. He was a good reader; so much so that his services were often put in requisition by his neighbours; and he now and then picked up shillings and sixpences, nay, sometimes half-crowns, by reading the newspapers of the day to the amateur politicians who frequented the Sandgate News Rooms. On one occasion, when his poor mother had tramped eight miles, after her usual scholastic labours of the day, to dispose of some lace she had manufactured, without success, he was enabled to contribute five shillings towards the domestic expenses of the family. At twelve years of age, a person about to emigrate to America offered to take him over with him, teach him a trade, and provide for him until he was twenty-one years of age, for the sum of ten guineas, paid upon the nail. To this tempting proposal his father assented, and on the 10th of June, everything having been duly arranged, he sailed from the Thames in the ship Helen, supplied with such little comforts, including a few religious publications, as his friends were enabled to command. He remained only two years with the people to whom he had been consigned; during which he was not allowed to attend either a Sunday or day-school; when, finding that there was but little chance of his being taught any business, he sold a knife for the purpose of paying the postage of a letter to his father, in which he solicited his permission to go to New York and obtain the means of learning a trade. The reply having favoured his wishes, he set out, on the 31st of November, 1831, for that city. After a severe struggle for the means of ordinary subsistence, alleviated by some acts of friendship from strangers, he applied himself to the bookbinding business, with such assiduity that he soon became a tolerable workman, with prospects that seemed to warrant him in inviting his father, mother, and sister, to join him. In those days, unluckily, the Peninsular veteran could not have taken up his abode at New York, or, indeed, in any other than an exclusively British colony, without forfeiting his hard-earned pension. His wife and daughter, however, determined on accepting the invitation; and, after some crosses, arrived in safety at young Gough's lodgings, where his mother died in less than a year afterwards. From this date his moral

health rapidly declined, and he became an habitual drunkard. Having made fresh resolutions, obtained a new situation in a bindery, and united his fate in marriage with that of a respectable young woman of New York, he commenced housekeeping, and was for a time not wholly unmindful of his social and moral duties. He, however, soon relapsed into his previous habits of dissipation, and sank at length into such a state of poverty and degradation that he began to be shunned by his own boon companions. Every other means of procuring liquor having failed, his talents as a songster and ventriloquist were next put in requisition. "My custom," says he, "was to repair to the lowest grog-shops, and there I might usually be found night after night telling facetious stories, singing comic songs, and playing the buffoon to a set of loafers who supplied me with drink in return. Who would have recognised in the gibing mountebank, the centre of a grinning, drunken crowd of loafers, the son of religious parents—of the poor schoolmistress who had made such sacrifices to preserve her independence and respectability—the husband and father whose wife and child had only just been released by death from the miseries to which he had exposed them, and the contamination of his society?" Such is the picture with which he concludes the first act of his melo-dramatic autobiography. In the beginning of the second, we have a benevolent Quaker recommending to him to take the pledge at a temperance meeting in a neighbouring town, which had been announced for the ensuing evening. This he undertakes to do; and, after a somewhat rapid conversion, makes his first speech, and tells the story of his own misery and degradation with such effect, that from a "houseless, miserable, scathed, diseased, and blighted outcast," as he was, he became the leading orator of a temperance meeting, the author of the one speech of the evening, and hereafter the guiding light of transatlantic total abstinence societies! But what is man at his best estate! Supping off oysters with some acquaintance, Gough was induced, without thought, to take a glass of wine or brandy which some one had offered to him, and drink it off.—when suddenly the terrible thought flashed across his brain. The single glass "roused his powerful and now successful enemy," and on the principle, we presume, of "in for a penny, in for a pound," he "swallowed three or four more potations" before he went to bed. On his return to Worcester, (the temptation had overtaken him at Boston,) he drank again. Having sent for some temperance leaders, and made a clean breast of it, he was recommended to make his confession at a public meeting; where, "with an utterance half choked with the intensity of his feelings," he acknowledged his error to crowds of admiring auditors, with so much success that he had to go over the same ground again and again. In short, his *lâches* supplied him with a new weapon with which to combat King Alcohol, and a new and salient topic for his elocution. Meetings were got up to "sympathise with him in his misfortune," and thousands who had been to see one of the greatest drunkards of his time, now flocked to hear Mr. Gough's affecting denunciation of his error. With this striking

drop scene he concludes the second act of his truly melo-dramatic history! From the year 1843, Mr. Gough has laboured incessantly, and with great ability, in behalf of the temperance cause; with such success, that his progress of that year appears to have borne the appearance of a triumphal march. In September he visited Boston, where he delivered several addresses to crowded audiences. After his second marriage, he visited, by invitation, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, Charleston, Cincinnati, and other leading cities of the United States, where he lectured to large bodies of people of all orders. He entered Boston in a barouche, drawn by four white horses, and so dense was the crowd assembled to listen to him, that it was with the greatest difficulty that he penetrated to the State House. "I find," says he, "from my notes, that from the 15th of May, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1845, I had travelled more than twelve thousand miles by land and by water; had delivered six hundred and five addresses in churches, halls, and public buildings, one hundred and ten of which were in Boston alone; and had obtained thirty-one thousand seven hundred signatures to the total abstinence pledge." He has thus rendered services to public morals which cannot be estimated too highly, and the power of producing this effect implies the possession of talents of no ordinary kind. Many men of comparatively mediocre ability have managed to excite public curiosity in a very remarkable degree; and it cannot be doubted that the appalling picture which Mr. Gough has drawn of the effects of intemperance in his own person has greatly stimulated public curiosity in his behalf. But to retain and increase the influence thus acquired over the popular mind demands very much higher qualifications. In many places the desire to see and hear him has amounted to an absolute *furor*, and has greatly exceeded that which had been excited by Father Mathew. The published portraits of Gough do not afford a very favourable notion of his physiognomy. The features are coarse and sensual, and are not redeemed by the general expression of the countenance. His writings, although remarkable for the astuteness and dexterity with which he deals with the difficulties of his position, and the illustrations he is compelled to deduce from his own experience, bear no sort of comparison to his oratory.

GOULD, JOHN, the well-known Ornithologist, was born at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, September 14, 1804, and at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. He spent the interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years under the care of the late John Townsend Aiton, Esq., at the Royal Gardens at Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly afterwards he removed to London, as a field likely to afford a wider and more successful scope for his studies. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession, and as this was the first collection of any extent which had reached England from the great Himalaya range, Mr. Gould was prevailed upon to attempt a description of

one hundred species, which was published under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." This work appeared in January, 1831, and its success was so great as to induce the author to commence another of a more extensive character, on the birds of Europe. This was followed by a monograph of the "Ramphastidæ," and a monograph of the "Trogonidæ," on the completion of which Mr. Gould left England for Australia, in the spring of 1838, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country. The result of this visit was "The Birds of Australia," a work in seven folio volumes, containing figures and descriptions of upward of six hundred species; and the author has since been engaged with a work on the "Mammals of Australia." Mr. Gould has devoted much attention to the group of Trochilidæ, or humming-birds, and formed the unrivalled collection lately exhibited in the gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park, and now in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

GRAHAM, RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE, BART., several times a Minister of the Crown, was born June 1792. When Earl Grey was called into power, Sir James was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and a member of the Cabinet, which office he held till 1834, when he retired on account of the extent to which his colleagues contemplated carrying out the principles of their measure of reform! At the head of the Admiralty, Sir James effected improvements in the civil administration of the navy and reduction in the estimates to nearly the amount of a *million*. But he committed blunders in ship-building, by which a much larger amount of the public treasure was hopelessly and recklessly squandered. There is little doubt that he possesses considerable abilities as an official and a debater. His forcible and eloquent exposition of the emoluments of privy councillors, the salaries of public officers, and the cost of foreign missions, greatly contributed to fix public attention on the lavish expenditure of Government. His political history exhibits him in every phase of opinion. In 1821 he wrote a pamphlet in favour of the Corn-laws, and advocating some bold measure for getting rid of the national debt. In 1830 he was sworn in as a Privy Councillor. In 1832 he assisted to carry the Reform Bill. From 1841 to 1846 he was Secretary for the Home Department, and incurred much odium by opening the letters of Mazzini, and betraying their contents. In his address to the electors on the dissolution of 1841 he stated, that "he regarded every personal sacrifice light in comparison with the sacred duty of defending the Protestant Church, of combining education with religion, and of defending the monarchy against the inroad of democratical principles inconsistent with its safety; he was the enemy of election by ballot; opposed to a further extension of the elective franchise, and was an advocate of protection to British agriculture on the principles of the present Corn-laws." Finally, as a member of Peel's government, he helped to abolish these very laws, and has since committed himself to an uncompromising

opposition to monopoly. As a Radical, Sir James represented Carlisle from 1820 to 1830, in which year he was elected for the county in opposition to the Lowther interest; as a Conservative, he unsuccessfully contested the county in 1837, being in a minority of 519 votes, and was elected for the Pembroke boroughs. He afterwards sat for Dorchester and Ripon, but now again for Carlisle; and on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's ministry, in 1852, was once more appointed First Lord of the Admiralty,—a post which he held only for a few days in the Palmerston ministry, formed in February, 1855. At the political meeting held on 16th July, 1857, to discuss the Jew question, Sir James described himself as "one of the great Liberal party;" but no party is eager to claim him. It is strange, indeed, how small a place a man of Sir J. Graham's ability and experience holds in public estimation; though the late Sir R. Peel once declared in the House, that he never knew any other public servant to get through so much work in the same time, and that his right hon. friend was the most efficient administrator he had ever known.

GRANT, FRANCIS, R.A., Painter, the fashionable portrait-painter of our day, is the fourth son of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston, Perthshire. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1834; was elected Associate in 1842; R.A. in 1851. Half the rank and fashion of London have sat to Mr. Grant. Of the many famous beauties whose charms have lent additional attraction to his canvas are the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies Howard, Lady Rodney, Mrs. Beauclerk, etc. Among the notables of the other sex whom he has painted may be named Macaulay, Disraeli, Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lords Hardinge, Gough, Campbell, and John Russell. Some of Mr. Grant's earlier pictures belonged to a class he has since ceased to cultivate: such as, in 1837, the "Meet of His Majesty's Stag-hounds," painted for the Earl of Chesterfield. Containing forty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen, it attracted much attention, and was subsequently engraved. The "Melton Hunt," which followed, was purchased by the Duke of Wellington, and also engraved.

GRANT, JAMES, Journalist, Editor of the "Morning Advertiser," born in Scotland about 1806. Mr. Grant, in addition to his labours on the daily press, has found time to write numerous volumes, including "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," "The Bench and the Bar," "The Great Metropolis," and many others. The "Morning Advertiser" has greatly improved in his hands; and to him the great and influential body of Evangelical Dissenters owe much, for his untiring zeal in exposing the heretical opinions held or encouraged by a few of those who have hitherto shone as lights in the religious world.

GRANT, JAMES, Author of the "Romance of War," and other popular works, was born at Edinburgh on 1st August, 1822. His

father, Capt. John Grant, a cadet of the Corrimony Grants in Inverness-shire, served throughout the Peninsular war in Lord Hill's division, and was twice wounded in Spain. His mother was the eldest daughter of Capt. Andrew Watson of the 57th Regiment, who served in the American War, and was one of the officers who volunteered to relieve Lord Cornwallis. His brother, George Watson, was the first President of the Scottish Academy. In 1832, when only ten years old, Mr. Grant embarked with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers, from Tilbury Fort, in Essex, on board the transport brig Admiral Lake. They landed in Newfoundland, after narrowly escaping shipwreck during a fog, in the rapid currents of Cape Race. He was at St. John's during the riots in that colony; and when the town was destroyed by fire, in assisting to suppress the riots his father greatly distinguished himself, and was thanked by the Governor. The younger Grant was several years with the troops in America, and his education was principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of the works which he has given to the world. He returned home in a transport with invalid soldiers in his father's charge, in October, 1839, when he was gazetted by Lord Hill to an ensigncy in the 62d, or Wiltshire Regiment. He joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the depôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. He is an expert draughtsman, and had always a taste for books. His first work, "The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain," in 3 vols., was published in 1846. It was followed by an additional volume in 1847, being a sequel to it, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." His next work was "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 3 vols., London, 1848. Then came "Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange," 1 vol., Edinburgh, 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 3 vols.. London, 1850; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, 1 vol., Edinburgh, 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots," 3 vols., London, 1851; "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," 1 vol.. Edinburgh, 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," 2 vols., 1853; and, "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," 2 vols., 1854, etc. Of several of these volumes cheap editions have appeared with great success. Of that of "Bothwell," issued for a florin, ten thousand copies were sold in a month. To the "Dublin University Magazine" Mr. Grant has been a constant contributor of memoirs, such as "General Count Lally," and others; also to "Tait's Magazine" of the memoir of "Sir Andrew Wood of Largo," etc. With his brother, John Grant, he took an active part in the Scottish Rights movement. Mr. Grant's style is very graphic, and he is a complete master of military details and descriptions of scenes and incidents. As he is still but a young man, the reading public may expect many more works from his fertile pen.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, second EARL, is the eldest son of the first earl by the second daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire. He was born May 11, 1815, and educated at Eton and Christchurch, where he took his degree in 1834. The following year he became, under his father, attaché to the embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, he was elected to parliament for the borough of Morpeth. He was again returned for that pocket-borough in 1837, but at the close of the session he retired from parliament, and accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held until 1840, when he once more took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in parliament he always sided with the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 his lordship was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire, and in the same year succeeded to the peerage. He has held several other offices under the Government, and also acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members. In October, 1851, Earl Granville was called to a seat in the cabinet, and on the 27th of December had delivered to him the seals of the Foreign Office as the successor of Lord Palmerston. His lordship, however, held this office but for a short time, as the Russell cabinet fell to pieces soon afterwards. Besides the posts of Minister for Foreign Affairs, Lord Granville has held those of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy. He was appointed President of the Council in 1855, and at the same time undertook the duty of leading the House of Lords. While enacting the part of Master of the Buckhounds, Lord Granville was, in May, 1848, nominated Vice-President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Disraeli took occasion to ridicule this appointment; but some years later, when Lord Granville had figured as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, Lord John Russell reminded the Member for Bucks of his remarks, and declared that this scion of the house of Gower had proved himself a most competent minister. When the Russian war was terminated, and the coronation of the young Czar was about to take place at Moscow, it was determined that the President of the Council should proceed upon an extraordinary mission to the Court of St. Petersburg on the occasion. He is understood to have acquitted himself with great prudence, and to have made himself popular with the Russians. In 1857 he was created a Knight of the Garter. He is one of the few English peers who can speak well in French; and when in Paris during the Exhibition, astonished the inhabitants with the eloquence he displayed when using their language.

GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, the well-known Author of "Highways and Byeways," and other popular novels, the descendant of an old and distinguished family, was born in Dublin, in 1796.

His mother, whose maiden name was Colley, was a connexion of the family of the Colleys of Rutland, who subsequently took the name of Wellesley, and were the immediate ancestors of the Duke of Wellington. His father, Colley Grattan, Esq., of Edenberry, in the Queen's County, was an attorney, who, having given up the practice of his profession, retired to a property which he had inherited through his mother, entitled Clayton Hall, near Castle Carberry, in the county of Kildare. Whilst Thomas was yet an infant, his father's house, which had frequently been attacked by the rebels, and as often gallantly defended by its owner and his servants, was, in the memorable year of 1798, burned to the ground. On the removal of the family to Athy, Thomas was placed under the care of the Rev. Henry Bristow of that town, from whom he received such portion of his education as was not self-supplied. At an early age he was removed to Dublin, and located with a solicitor, with a view to his being brought up for the law. It so fell out that his friend was a man of more than ordinary taste and information, and that he had an excellent library, to which his young pupil had free access. The consequences were precisely such as might have been anticipated. Young Grattan became disaffected to the study of the law, and his appetite for books "growing by what it fed on," he contracted a positive aversion to the profession for which he was intended, and nothing would satisfy him but a commission in the army. He had an uncle and two cousins in that profession, one of whom, Lieutenant-colonel Grattan, commanded the Royal Irish, and had served in China and the East Indies with considerable distinction; whilst his brother William, the author of the "Adventures of a Connaught Ranger," was present at nearly all our Peninsular battles. Thomas's ambition was accordingly respected, and a commission in a regiment of militia secured for him, as the readiest mode of getting him without purchase into the line. When the opportunity occurred, however, his father, one of whose sons had been killed at the head of his company in Java, and another severely wounded at Badajoz, was unwilling that the young militiaman should engage in similar perils; and his entreaties, supported by those of his family, induced him to abandon his intention. When, at length, he had overcome the scruples of his friends, and had left England for the purpose of joining his regiment, he was met at Valenciennes by the news of the battle of Waterloo, and the termination of the European war. After a few months' recreation abroad, an opportunity presented itself to him of taking service in the South American army in the War of Independence then waging against the Spanish yoke; but here again his destiny interfered with his plans. In the small brig which was to convey him to a French vessel about to sail from Bordeaux to Venezuela it was his good fortune to meet with a family of the name of O'Donnell, who were on their way to the south of France, and with one of whose members he fell in love so "intirely," that in less than two months they had become one flesh and blood. Thomas Colley, a delighted husband, abandoned altogether his dreams of

martial glory, and left the patriots of Spanish America to settle their quarrels without him as they best might. No sooner had he settled down in the south of France than his old tastes returned, and he decided on engaging in the perilous and ill-rewarded profession of authorship. He made his *début* with a poetical romance in imitation of Scott, entitled "Philibert,"—which, however, met with a very limited degree of success, and hardly deserved more. Determined to seek a wider field for his exertions, Grattan removed to Paris, where he had the good fortune to become acquainted with many literary celebrities; among them, Moore, Washington Irving, Béranger, Casimir de Lavigne, and Lamartine, by whom his aspirations for literary fame were cordially encouraged, and his means of securing it greatly promoted. Introduced to the "New Monthly Magazine," when it was edited by the poet Campbell, he soon became a frequent contributor to its pages; and the success of his papers in that publication, and in the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, induced him to venture on an independent work on his own account. Hence the first series of his "Highways and Byeways." It was not, however, until his manuscript had been rejected by four different bookselling firms that he succeeded in finding a publisher for it. He had, indeed, laid it aside as worthless, and turned to other avocations, when he received an intimation from Messrs. Whittaker and Co. that they were willing to undertake the work. It was published by them accordingly, and met with unequivocal favour. Offers poured in from several other quarters for more tales of a similar character; and a second and a third series followed in rapid succession. Grattan now aimed at higher game. He wrote a tragedy, called "Ben Nazir the Saracen," for Kean; but the play failed, owing, as the author would have it, to the broken health of the actor. With impaired means, the result of an unsuccessful speculation, and an uncertain future, Mr. Grattan broke up his establishment near Boulogne and removed to Brussels, where he again applied himself to authorship; and whence he transmitted to England several works which met with considerable success. They were "Traits of Travel," 3 vols.; the "Heiress of Bruges," 3 vols.; "History of the Netherlands;" and "Jacqueline of Holland," 3 vols. The Belgian revolution, in the course of which Grattan's house was all but demolished by cannon and grape-shot, once more drove him forth in search of a home. From Brussels he removed to Antwerp, and thence again to Heidelberg, where his "Legends of the Rhine" and "Agnes de Mansfeldt" were written. On the accession of Prince Leopold to the throne of Belgium Mr. Grattan was induced once more to take up his abode in Belgium, where he continued to write for leading English and foreign periodicals; and having borne an active part in supporting the pretensions of the new king, was appointed, at his royal highness's especial request, British Consul to the state of Massachusetts in 1839. With his departure for Boston Mr. Grattan's literary career may be said to have terminated. During the controversy between this country and America on the Boundary Question he rendered good service to the

rightful cause. His pamphlet on the subject would seem to have been conclusive, and to have convinced all rational men that the claim set up by England was irresistible, if truth and justice were to be elements in the discussion. By another act of special favour Mr. Grattan was permitted, in the year 1853, to resign his consulship in favour of his son, who had been employed for several years as his vice-consul. He is now in the enjoyment of *otium cum dignitate*, with no weightier care than that of keeping alive the embers of his literary fame. Of the series of Romaunts scattered through the nine volumes of his "Highways and Byeways," the most attractive by far is that which is founded on the passion of a young officer of the Irish Brigade for Marie-Antoinette, and the many acts of devotion by which he attempted to rescue her from her fate. Of all the legends connected with the history of that unhappy lady there is nothing so touching and beautiful as this story; and had Mr. Grattan written nothing else he would have earned an enviable title to be remembered by posterity.

GRAY, ASA, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was born at Utica, New York, in November, 1810. In 1831 he graduated at Fairfield College. After a short time spent in practice he devoted himself, under the direction of Professor Torrey of New York, to the exclusive study of botany. In 1834 he received the appointment of Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition. The long delay of that enterprise led him, in 1837, to resign his post before the fleet had yet left the American waters. In 1842 he accepted the post of Professor at Cambridge. Besides his lectures at New York, Dr. Gray has delivered two courses of Lowell lectures in Boston. He has twice visited Europe, for purposes connected with American botany; having been absent more than a year each time. The first of these visits was in 1838–39, the second in 1850–51. Professor Gray published, in 1836, his "Elements of Botany," which he subsequently enlarged into the "Botanical Text-Book." Of this four editions have been issued. In 1838 he commenced, with Dr. Torrey, "The Flora of North America." The immense accession of materials from Texas, Oregon, and California, have so far occupied the authors, that for some time past they have been unable to do more than keep pace with the discoverers of new plants, without carrying their work further towards completion. In 1848 Dr. Gray gave to the world another valuable book, the "Manual of Botany for the Northern United States," a work long needed, and of the highest authority with botanists in the region to which it is adapted. In the same year appeared the first volume of the "Genera Boreali Americana Illustrata," a work in which one species of each genus, within the bounds of the then organised states of the Union, is to be figured and described. The drawings are by Isaac Sprague, an artist unequalled in botanical delineation since the Bauers. The second volume has since appeared, and other parts are in progress, but the work must of necessity occupy many

years. Besides these separate publications, the contributions of Professor Gray to the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," "The Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," "The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and other smaller publications, are too numerous to be enumerated singly, though their influence on the advancement of American Botany, the great design of his life, is widely known and highly appreciated.

GREECE, OTHO I., KING OF, and brother to Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, was born at Saltzburg, 1st June, 1815, and received his education from Councillor Oettl, Schelling, Thiersch, and other eminent men, whom it was the delight of his brother, the ex-King Louis, to gather around his court. At the age of seventeen he was elected to the throne of the newly-constituted kingdom of Greece, in virtue of the authority given by the nation to France, Great Britain, and Russia. The convention between the three courts and the King of Bavaria, acting for his son, stipulated that Greece should form an independent state, and that the powers, by negotiating with the Porte, should fix the limits of the kingdom, then but imperfectly defined; that the majority of the young king, then a minor, should be fixed at 1st of June, 1835, when he would have completed his twentieth year; that during his minority the King of Bavaria should give his son three councillors as a regency; that a loan of sixty million francs should be guaranteed by the three courts, the interest constituting a first mortgage on the public revenues; and that a corps of 3500 men, to be armed, paid, and equipped by Greece, should be levied in Bavaria and maintained in the new state until the organization of a native army. Otho accepted the crown 5th October, 1832. The Greek National Assembly acknowledged its king, and the young monarch landed in his new dominions with the regency and his German soldiers, 6th February, 1833. The powers had given Greece a king, but the foundations of the state had yet to be laid. The country was barbarous and poor, and by the time that the king attained his majority, half the loan had disappeared. Brigandage, sometimes taking the form of petty civil war, and the perpetual antagonism of parties, frequently held in check whatever progress might have been otherwise possible. In 1837, the Bavarians who had come in with the king, or had sought their fortunes at his little court, had become so unpopular that Otho was compelled to send them away, and with them the little German army which had until then guarded the throne. In 1837 the first national ministry was formed, but soon fell a victim to the conspiracies of the Russian party. A few years afterwards, the three powers were compelled to remit to King Otho a collective note, requiring him to dismiss all foreigners from the public service; to apply the revenues of the state to the payment of the interest of the loan, and to convoke a national assembly. Upon this the Russian party again conspired, and a revolution, in which the army joined the populace, took place at Athens. The king was constrained, in the most humiliating man-

ner, to dismiss his ministers, and take for his chief adviser the devoted Russian partisan, M. Metaxas. The Revolution of 1843 did not at all originate in a desire for a constitution; it was merely a reaction of the national spirit of the Greeks against the Bavarian system, which was being forced upon them. A constitution was, however, made in an afterthought, and took the kingdom by surprise. Under the new system the king took a new ministry, having for its president M. Mavrocordato. It was soon overturned by an *émeute*, and succeeded by a cabinet including members of the French and Russian parties. For a long time after this the king enjoyed comparative tranquillity. He has never been the object of enthusiasm. In 1836 he married Mary-Frederika-Amelia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg (born 1818). This lady, beautiful and bold, has, to some extent, won the attachment of the Greeks. She has studied the tastes, conformed to the manners, and flattered the aspirations of the people. In 1854 the queen played a most prominent part. Her majesty became openly the patron of the bands which left Athens to raise the standard of insurrection in the neighbouring provinces of Turkey, and the protectress of those ministers who aided the insurgent chiefs from the public treasury and arsenal. When by this unneighbourly conduct she brought the troops of France and England to the Piræus, and a declaration of neutrality on the part of King Otho became a condition of the longer existence of his throne, the queen still counselled resistance. Since the declaration and the appointment of a new ministry pledged to the observance of international duties, the queen has omitted no means of encouraging the party at Athens, which at the commencement of the war in 1854 prematurely saluted her as the future Empress of the East. The great struggle by which the independence of Greece was won has not borne its expected fruits. Agriculture everywhere exists in its veriest infancy; trade and manufacture exist nowhere; it may almost be said that Greece is still a pasture-land for sheep and goats. The only roads on which carriages can travel are between Athens and the Piræus, Nauplia and Argos, and Athens and Thebes. In Athens the population has increased considerably since the war of independence, but there is little or no difference in the rest of Greece. With a superficial area of 22,500 square miles, Greece has not yet a million of inhabitants. The country appears, physically, to have degenerated. Homer and Hesiod make mention of extensive forests, but there are now scarcely any woods in the districts of Greece which are of easy access. The continually encroaching desert-climate has forced the wood in all quarters back to the highest mountain ranges. It is to the poverty of Greece that must be ascribed in great part that constant uneasiness which is a chronic malady of the population.

GREELEY, HORACE, Editor of the "New York Tribune," was born at Amherst, in New Hampshire, February 3, 1811. Until the age of fourteen he attended a common school in his native State. About that time, his parents having removed to the state of

Vermont, Horace, who had early shown a fondness for reading, especially newspapers, and had resolved to be a printer, endeavoured to find employment as an apprentice in a printing-office in Whitehall, but without success. He afterwards applied at the office of the "Northern Spectator," in Pultney, Vt., where his services were accepted, and where he remained until 1830; but the paper was discontinued, and he returned to work on his father's farm. In August of the following year he arrived in the city of New York, where, after persevering efforts, he obtained work as a journeyman printer, and was employed in various offices, with occasional intervals, for the next eighteen months. In 1834, in connexion with Jonas Winchester, he started "The New-Yorker," a weekly journal of literature and general intelligence, which for some time had been a cherished project, and became its editor. After struggling on for several years, the journal was found to yield but little profit to its proprietors, and was finally abandoned. During its existence, Mr. Greeley published several political campaign papers,—"The Constitution," "The Jeffersonian," and the "Log Cabin." In 1841 he commenced the publication of the "New York Tribune," which has been eminently successful. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was chosen to fill a vacancy in the thirtieth Congress, and served through the short term preceding General Taylor's inauguration. In 1851 he visited Europe, and was chosen chairman of one of the juries at the Great Exhibition. He gave an account of his travels in a series of letters to the "Tribune," which were afterwards collected into a volume. He has also published a collection of his addresses, essays, etc., under the title of "Hints toward Reforms."

GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, Minister of State, is son of the late Sir G. Grey, Resident Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard, and was born at Gibraltar in the year 1799. Having been educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he was first class in classics, and graduated M.A., he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1826, and in 1832 returned to the House of Commons as member for Devonport. Sir George had the good fortune to be not only an aristocrat, but nephew of Earl Grey, then Premier; and his claims were not, of course, overlooked by the great Whig connexion. For a few months during 1834 he held the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and occupied the same post from April 1835, when Sir R. Peel's first administration fell, till 1839, when he became Judge-Advocate; an office which he exchanged in 1841 for that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the latter year, when Sir R. Peel came once more into office, Sir George Grey went into opposition with his Whig friends; but on the formation of the Russell administration in 1846 he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and next year elected member for North Northumberland. In the capacity of Home Secretary, and during the commotions of 1848, Sir George won golden opinions from all parties by his administration of affairs; and his prudence and vigour did much to preserve peace

and order at that troublous period. Notwithstanding his public services, however, Sir George Grey was, ere long, doomed to a severe mortification. He had given deep offence to the farmers of North Northumberland by the course he pursued on those occasions when the subject of agricultural distress was discussed in the House of Commons. The consequence was that in 1852, when the Whigs had resigned their offices and Parliament was dissolved, the constituency steadily refused to re-elect him. Sir George, however, found his way into Parliament through Lord Carlisle's borough of Morpeth, and after holding aloof from the Coalition Ministry for a time, he, in June 1854, accepted the seals of the Colonial Office. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's administration, however, he returned to his old post at the Home Office. Since 1852, Sir George Grey has been a Deputy-Lieutenant of Northumberland. He was created a G.C.B. (civil) in 1849.

GREY, HENRY GEORGE, EARL, Statesman, born in 1802, is son of that distinguished man who presided over the cabinet which carried the Reform-bill through Parliament. Lord Howick —for by that title of courtesy he was known—having been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was returned to the House of Commons in 1829 as member for Winchelsea, and in 1830 as representative of Higham Ferrars. On the formation of his father's ministry he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, from not concurring in the scheme of Mr. Stanley (now Earl of Derby) for the emancipation of the slaves. He subsequently held for a brief period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne Administration in 1835 became Secretary-at-War. At the general election of 1841 Lord Howick had the mortification of being ejected from his seat for North Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years; but he found his way into Parliament as member for Sunderland, exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel Government, and won from his party the praise of being "one of the most acute and strong-minded statesmen of the day." In the year 1845, Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, took his seat in the House of Peers, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell, in 1846, assumed the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. High hopes were entertained of his administration, but ere long he was at variance with almost every colony. Lord Grey, as has been remarked, always had the best of the argument on paper, but never convinced any one except his dependants. His despatches were most eloquent and logical, but he started from such facts and assumptions as pleased himself, and was blind to others. After earning much unpopularity, he resigned with his colleagues in 1852, published a vindication of his colonial policy in 2 vols., and figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby. On the formation of the Coalition Cabinet, however, Lord Grey was not included among "all the talents;" but on its dissolution he was indicated by public opinion

as the man best fitted, by his energy and experience, to fulfil the functions of Secretary for the War Department. Lord Grey declined, on the ground, as was understood, of his not considering the war with Russia "just and necessary;" and on the 25th May, 1855, he developed, in a long speech, his peculiar views on the all-absorbing question. He has occupied a position hostile to the Government of Lord Palmerston.

GRIMM, JACOB LUDWIG, Historiographer, the elder of the "Brothers Grimm," whose names have been so long and honourably associated with the popular literature of Germany, was born at Hanau, January 4, 1785. He was trained at the Lyceum at Cassel, and in 1802 commenced the study of law at the University of Marburg. In 1805 he accepted an invitation of his teacher, Savigny, to accompany him to Paris, to aid him in his literary labours. In the following year he returned to Germany, where he received an appointment in a military college. He employed the leisure left him by his official duties in the study of the literature and poetry of the middle ages, to which his attention had been directed while in Paris. After the establishment of the kingdom of Westphalia he obtained, in 1808, the post of Librarian to the royal private library in the castle of Wilhelmshohe; a civil appointment was afterwards added to this post, yet he still found leisure for literary pursuits. After the return of the Elector of Hesse he accompanied the Hessian ambassador, as his secretary, to the allied camp, and subsequently to Paris, where he was instructed to demand the restoration of the literary treasures carried from Hesse by the French. In the following year he executed a similar commission in behalf of the Prussian government; and upon his return, in 1816, he was appointed Second Librarian at Cassel, where he continued to prosecute his mediæval studies. In 1829 the first librarian, Völkel, died, whereupon his post was bestowed upon Rommel, the electoral historiographer and director of the archives. Grimm, feeling himself aggrieved, accepted in 1830 an invitation to Göttingen, as Professor and Librarian. On account of his protest against the abrogation of the fundamental law in Hanover, upon the accession of the late king, he was deprived of his office, and banished from the kingdom. He published a statement of the transaction, under the title, "Jak. Grimm upon his Dismissal." He returned to Cassel, whence, in 1841, he was called to Berlin, where he has since been active as a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in connexion with the university. The philosophical investigations of Grimm have been directed to setting forth the intellectual life of the German people, as manifested in their language, their mediæval laws and beliefs, their customs and poetry, both in themselves and in their relations to other nations. The works which he has put forth show great diligence, learning, and judgment, a true perception of the course of historical development, and a poetical feeling as fresh and vigorous as it is tender. His "German Grammar," of which the first volume appeared in 1819, and the fourth in 1837, lays the founda-

tion of an historical investigation respecting language in general. Among his other works are "German Legal Antiquities" (1828); a collection of German "Weisthümer" (1840–42); "German Mythology" (1835); "Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache," 2 vols.; and a work on German manners and customs. He has also edited a collection of Spanish romances, and a number of the productions of the middle ages; and has published "Reinhart Fuchs," with an introduction on the animal fables of the Middle Ages.

GRIMM, WILHELM KARL, the younger of the "Brothers Grimm," was born at Hanau, February 24, 1786. He was trained with his brother at the Lyceum at Cassel, and in 1804 went to the University of Marburg to study law. His early years were darkened by long illness, from which he did not recover till 1809. In 1814 he was appointed Secretary at the library in Cassel; in 1830 accompanied his brother to Göttingen, where he was appointed Sub-librarian; and in 1835, Professor Extraordinary in the Philosophical Faculty. Being one of the seven who refused to agree to the abrogation of the Hanoverian fundamental law, he was deprived of his office, but remained for a while at Göttingen, and subsequently joined his brother in Cassel, and in 1841 accompanied him to Berlin, where he also had an invitation. Associated with his brother in domestic and official relations, and in philosophical pursuits, the younger Grimm has directed his chief inquiries toward the German poetry of the middle ages. Here belong his editions of "Grave Ruodolf," the "Hildebrandslied," the "Freidank," the "Rosengarten," the "Rolandslied," the "Veronica of Wernher of the Lower Rhine," the "Golden Smith," and the "Silvester of Conrad von Würtzburg." He has published a translation of the Old Danish "Heldenlieder," and an inquiry "concerning the German Runes," under the title of "Die Deutsche Heldensage," a collection of examples of these productions, with a treatise on their origin and progressive formation. Minor productions of the brothers are scattered through many German periodicals. In connexion with each other, they have put forth the admirable collection of German "Kinder-und-Hausmärchen," originally published in 1812; the "Old German Forests" (1813–16), a collection of minor pieces; "German Tales" (1816–18); "Irish Elfin Stories," after Crofton Croker's "Fairy Legends," with an introduction upon the belief in fairies. For the last twenty years, the brothers Grimm have been engaged in the preparation of a dictionary of the German language, now in course of publication, and of the value of which the highest anticipations have been formed.

GROTE, GEORGE, Banker, Political Reformer, and Historian, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle Street, which still bears the name of the original partners. Mr. Grote was educated at the Charterhouse School, and

entered his father's establishment as a clerk in his sixteenth year. His leisure was for many years afterwards spent in unremitting study. About 1823 he commenced the compilation of a "History of Greece," upon which work he steadily laboured till the Reform movement of 1830–31 called him forward into public life. He espoused the cause of Radical reform, and successfully contested the city of London in December, 1832; which he represented in three successive parliaments, until his retirement in 1841. His first publication was a pamphlet in reply to Sir James Mackintosh's "Essay on Parliamentary Reform," in the "Edinburgh Review;" it was printed anonymously in 1821. He has since written a small work on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform," an article on "Mitford," in the "Westminster," and another on Niebuhr's "Heroic Legends of Greece," in the "London and Westminster Review." In Parliament he was considered to have in especial charge the advocacy of the ballot, a question upon which he made an annual motion. He has for some time retired from active participation in politics, and has thus been able to devote his entire attention to the production of his admirable "History of Greece."

GUIZOT, FRANCOIS-PIERRE-GUILLAUME, an Historian and ex-Minister of France, was born in October, 1787, and was the son of an advocate at Nismes, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution. Guizot was educated at Geneva, and at the age of twelve made himself master of the learned languages. German had become to him a second mother-tongue, and English and Italian completely familiar. He left Geneva in 1805, and after remaining some time in Languedoc proceeded to Paris, with the view of being called to the bar—an intention which he does not seem to have prosecuted with seriousness. About this time Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan was editing a magazine, called "The Publicist," which enjoyed a considerable reputation. The lady having been suddenly attacked by illness, the work was threatened with a fatal interruption. M. Guizot made an anonymous offer to conduct it, which was accepted. He thenceforward became its chief contributor, and the friend of the editor, and so began his literary career. In 1809, M. Guizot published his first regular work, an edition of Gerard's "French Synonyms," with a dissertation on the language. His "Lives of the French Poets," translation of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," "The State of the Fine Arts in France," "Annals of Education," and smaller works, soon followed. In the course of the winter of 1812 he married the lady whose acquaintance he had made under such romantic circumstances. In the same year he obtained the chair of Modern History in the University of Paris. The exalted idea of his talents, which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France, made it easy for Guizot to obtain important posts under both the restorations of the Bourbons. He was successively Secretary-general of the Ministry of the Interior and of that of Justice, and Director-general of the Administration for settling claims of indemnity. He be-

longed to the Liberal school under the Restoration, and fell with its heads, M. Decazes, M. Royer-Collard, and M. Camille de Jordan, in 1819, when the assassination of the Duc de Berri turned the scale in favour of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villèle's administration called forth those political pamphlets from Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended in 1820 from his lectureship. In his retirement he renewed his studies and literary activity. His chief productions were "Memoirs relative to the English Revolution," in 25 vols. 8vo., followed by a "History of the English Revolution," in 2 vols.; "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and "Critical Notices and Essays upon Shakspeare." He likewise wrote largely in the "Revue Français," and in the "Globe." At this period his house in the Rue St. Dominique was the resort of the most distinguished men of the day, in both politics and literature. In 1828 the interdict on his lectures was removed by the Martignac ministry, and he delivered the series published since as a "Course of Modern History," and the "History of Civilization in Europe." At the age of forty-two M. Guizot was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and took his seat in that assembly in the eventful session of 1830, on which occasion he joined in the celebrated address which provoked Charles to issue his famous ordonnances of July 25th, 1830. Upon the accession of Louis-Philippe he was named Minister of the Interior, then certainly the most important post in the government. The first ministry formed by Louis-Philippe only lasted three months, and M. Guizot did not come again into power until two years afterwards, when a Coalition Ministry was formed. In the cabinet of October, 1832, presided over by Marshal Soult, Guizot was Minister of Public Instruction; and from that period, unless when filling the London embassy, he may be said to have formed a leading member of every administration. It is, however, as a member of the ministry of the 29th October, 1840—after he had filled the London embassy—that he has become best known to Englishmen, and has secured the longest lease of power. For seven years and a quarter he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, thus presenting a longer tenure of office than any minister since 1830. On entering on power in 1840, the task of M. Guizot was exceedingly difficult. England and France were startled by the projects and ambition of M. Thiers, and it was no easy matter to calm the French, and to dissipate the doubts of the English. But the device of *La Paix partout, la Paix toujours*, in a great degree succeeded, till the affairs of Tahiti again embroiled the two countries, and till the question of the Spanish marriages, arranged and accomplished with equal ill-faith, and in defiance of solemn treaty, again roused the suspicions of the slumbering lion. Guizot's conduct in this matter was tricky and discreditable to his diplomacy. The only merit which can be accorded to him as a minister is, that under his government the peace of Europe was preserved. But this merit belongs not chiefly, nor yet in the

greatest degree, to him, for the whole of Europe was then disposed to be peaceable. He was, *par excellence*, the minister of the French *bourgeoisie;* but in becoming the minister of the middle classes in France, M. Guizot neglected their virtues and fostered their vices. The inglorious fall of the minister in the Revolution of February 1848, and his subsequent insignificance, are notorious. It is only matter of justice, however, to remark, that whatever may be thought of M. Guizot as a politician, it cannot be questioned that as an author he has earned a distinction which must secure eminence to his name, while purity of taste and feeling, adding zest to faithfulness of narrative and grace to every expression of an excellent judgment, shall continue to be appreciated. Nor is he less entitled to the appreciation of every morally-discriminating mind as the originator of an extensive improvement in the literature of his country, and on the method of inculcating the most beneficial lessons of historical knowledge. Since his retirement he has published two more volumes of his admirable "History of the English Revolution," embracing the period of the Commonwealth; as well as "Richard Cromwell and the Dawn of the Restoration," 2 vols. (1855); and two semi-political pamphlets, "On Democracy in France" (1849), and an "Enquiry into the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution" (1850). The chief works that have been translated into English are, "History of the English Revolution of 1640," 6 vols. (1826–55); "Life of Monk;" "Lectures on the History of Civilisation," 3 vols. (1846); "Corneille and his Times" (1852); "Shakspeare and his Times" (1852); "Essay on the Fine Arts" (1854).

GUTHRIE, THOMAS, D.D., an eminent Scottish Preacher and Philanthropist, the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, was born there in 1800. He studied for the Church of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with the view of being able to assist the poor medically, when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland he went for a time into his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbinlot, in his native county. He was afterwards translated to the collegiate church of old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in that city, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. He took a prominent part in the Non-intrusion Controversy, as it was called; the object of which was that ministers should not be intruded on parishes unwilling to receive them, and other ecclesiastical questions, which ended in the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, and the institution of the Free Church of that country. He was one of the four leading men of that important movement, the other three being Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish. In 1847, his fervent and heart-stirring appeals to the

benevolent, on behalf of the destitute and homeless children of the Scottish capital, led to the establishment of the Edinburgh original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city.

H.

HAGHE, LOUIS, Painter in Water-Colours, was born in Belgium, in 1802, but practises his art in England, where he has resided for many years. One of the leading members of the New Water-Colour Society, to its Exhibitions he has during many years been a contributor of much true and masterly art. The first picture of importance he sent was the "Hall of Courtray." It at once decided his position, was purchased by Mr. Vernon, and is now, therefore, accessible to the public. It is a good example of the artist's special gift and style of subject,—of his rare imitative power, his deep, harmonious colour, and mastery of execution. That mastery appears to many the more remarkable from the fact of his working with his left hand. The picturesque cities of his native country, and their ancient architectural riches, are the inexhaustible quarry which Mr. Haghe has successfully worked. Fine old Flemish interiors—containing, generally, some one feature characterised by special wealth of carved detail,—and painted with unrivalled fidelity and spirit, are peopled with figures in the costume of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, under circumstances in keeping, suggested by history. In the above-mentioned "Hall of Courtray," for instance, are grouped around the council-board magistrates and soldiers, discussing together the needful defence of the town on the eve of the celebrated battle of Courtray. Mr. Haghe is an able lithographer, as well as water-colourist. He has lithographed the designs of others, and published many important works of his own, illustrating with masterly fidelity the archæological treasure of his native country.

HALEVY, FROMENTHAL, an eminent Musical Composer, was born in Paris at the commencement of the present century. His father was a German and his mother a Frenchwoman. The boy having exhibited great precocity of talent, was sent to school at an unusually early age, and was placed in the Conservatoire when only ten years old. In his twelfth year he bore off the grand prize for harmony against all his seniors, and also studied the principles of composition under Cherubini. Only two years afterwards, on the visit of that great artist to London, he deputed him to take the direction of his class at the Conservatoire. In 1819 he gained the prize

for composition at the Institute, and was sent by the French Academy to study in Italy, where his first opera, "Pygmalion," was accepted by the Grande Académie de Musique. In 1827 he produced his opéra comique of "Phidias," which having proved eminently successful, was succeeded by the "Artisan." His subsequent productions were "Il Dilettante," performed for two consecutive seasons by Malibran; a ballet, "Manon l'Escaut;" and in 1831, a ballet opera, "La Tentation." In 1832, Herold having suddenly died in all the flush of his triumphs, leaving his score of "Ludovic" imperfect, Halevy undertook the duty of finishing and producing it on the stage. In 1835 he produced, at the Académie de Musique, the opera "La Juive," which was immediately brought out in every capital in Europe. As if to show the versatility of his genius, he next produced, at the Opéra Comique, "L'Eclair." His grand opera, "Guido et Ginevra," followed. In 1838 he brought out a successful piece at the Opéra Comique; in 1842, "La Reine de Chypre," at the Académie; in 1843, "Charles VI." at the same theatre. In 1844 he produced the "Guitarero;" and in 1846, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," at the Opéra Comique. In 1848 he brought out "Le Val d'Andorre," which was performed 165 nights running, and restored at once, in spite of every inauspicious circumstance, the vogue and fortunes of the Opéra Comique. "La Fée aux Roses" was his next effort, of which a translation was performed in London. Halevy has long since received the most signal rewards his country could confer on him. At the court of Louis-Philippe he enjoyed the highest favour. The unfortunate Duke of Orleans, and his noble-minded widow, the Duchess of Orleans, had placed him at the head of their chapelle. The Conservatoire conferred on him the title of Professeur de Haute Composition. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a number of foreign orders have been conferred on him by the different sovereigns who have listened to his compositions. He now enjoys the highest title that can reward exalted merit in France, that of Member of the Institute.

HALIBURTON, T. C., Judge, a humorous Author, popularly known by his *nom de plume* of "Sam Slick," was formerly a judge of Nova Scotia, but now resides in England. His earliest literary undertaking was a series of letters contributed, in 1835, to a weekly newspaper of Nova Scotia, and designed to exhibit the most peculiar features of the Yankee character. The letters attracted so much attention that they were collected into a duodecimo volume, and had an immense circulation, as well in England, where they were reprinted, as in the United States. In 1842 he came to England as an attaché of the American Legation, and his observations on the aspects of British society were published soon afterwards, under the title "Un Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England." Sam Slick's writings are remarkable for the combination of humour with sound sagacious views of human nature, as it exists in a free, unsophisticated state; full of faith in

its own impulses, untrammelled by the fetters of social etiquette, whilst it gives full play to its emotions. He has also published a graver work of considerable historical value on the settlement of New England.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, Editor of the "Art-Journal," was born at Topsham, Devon, in 1800. Mr. Hall commenced his professional labours as a gallery reporter for the "New Times." In 1824 he established, and for many years edited, the "Amulet," one of the best annuals of its time. He is, however, chiefly known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife, which has met with great and deserved success. Mr. Hall was for several years editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," and has laboured with great zeal and unfailing faith in himself and his subject for the popularisation of art in England. He established, and at first carried on, the "Art-Journal," under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance, and a succession of courageous experiments, he at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a very large amount of public support. He has edited several illustrated books,—the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," etc. Mr. Hall was the editor of a periodical publication entitled the "British Magazine," a pleasant and well-edited though not ultimately successful periodical, it having been discontinued after the first year. The success of the "Art-Journal" has been largely increased by the permission of Her Majesty and the late Mr. Vernon to include in it their respective collections. In 1851 Mr. Hall published, in conjunction with the "Art-Journal," an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," decidedly the most authentic pictorial representative of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant. He has since commenced in the "Art-Journal" a series of engravings from the pictures in the private collection of Her Majesty.

HALLAM, HENRY, a distinguished English Historian and Critic, was born about 1778, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He afterwards settled in London, where he has since resided. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals instituted by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, the other being awarded to Washington Irving. He was at an early period engaged as a regular contributor for the "Edinburgh Review," contemporaneously with his friend Sir Walter Scott, and bore an active part in Mr. Wilberforce's great movement for abolishing the slave-trade. It was on the death of Mr. Hallam's son, who was engaged to be married to Mr. Tennyson's sister, that the poet-laureate wrote his "In Memoriam." Mr. Hallam's works are, "The Constitutional History of England," 2 vols. 8vo.; "The History of Europe during the Middle Ages," 2 vols. 8vo.; "An Introduction to the Literary History of Europe, during the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries," 3 vols. 8vo.

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE, a distinguished American Poet, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, in August, 1795. In 1813 he entered a banking-house in New York, and remained in that city engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1849, when he returned to Connecticut, where he now resides. At a very early period he had evinced poetical ability, and had written verses; but the earliest of his known productions in print were the various humorous and satirical odes and lyrics contributed to the "Evening Post," in 1819, in conjunction with his friend J. R. Drake, under the signature of "Croaker." Toward the close of the same year he published "Fanny," his longest satirical poem, which passed through several editions, although for a long time unacknowledged by the author. In 1822 Mr. Halleck visited England and the Continent. In 1827 he published a small volume, containing "Alnwick Castle." "Marco Bozzaris," and some other pieces, which had appeared in different periodicals, were collected and published in 1835. It has been always a source of regret that one who writes so well should write so little.

HAMELIN, FERDINAND-ALPHONSE, Vice-Admiral, lately commanding the naval forces of France in the Black Sea, was born in 1796, and commenced his career in his eleventh year, under the protection of his uncle, then captain of the frigate Vénus, and afterwards Admiral Baron Hamelin. He was present at the battle of Grand Port in the island of Réunion, and a subsequent close encounter, in which the Vénus was totally destroyed. Hamelin formally entered the navy immediately after this affair, as naval ensign; in 1813 he became lieutenant, and sailed a year later as adjutant to his uncle, appointed to command the squadron off the Scheldt. In 1827 he rendered valuable services to commerce in an expedition against the Algerian pirates, who then infested the Mediterranean; he was recompensed for this service with the rank of captain. He next made a cruise to the South Atlantic, and returned in time to command the corvette Actéon, one of the vessels employed in the expedition against Algiers. Under the Government of July he became Rear-Admiral and Vice-Admiral, and was appointed commander of the naval forces of France in the Pacific, and subsequently maritime prefect at Toulon. In 1853 he was appointed by the Emperor to command the French squadron, then at anchor in Besika Bay, under Admiral La Susse; and on the 17th of October the combined fleets of France and England passed the Dardanelles. It was not, however, until the 3d of January, 1854, that they entered the Black Sea. The combined squadrons rendered the Turks a defensive service, enabling them to victual Batoum and Fort St. Nicholas, which they had taken from the Russians, until the end of March, when war was declared against Russia by France and England. Shortly afterwards, a partial attack was made on Odessa, and some military stores were destroyed. Sebastopol was guarded, Redont-Kalé bombarded, and the mouths of the Danube were placed in a state of blockade. In September the military expedition to the

Crimea was undertaken, and the co-operation of the fleets with the army commenced. On the 17th of October the siege batteries of the allied armies having opened their fire upon Sebastopol, the fleets assailed the forts, the French attacking the Alexander and Quarantine forts to the south of the entrance of Sebastopol. Had the Russians not closed the entrance to Sebastopol by sinking two ships of the line and two frigates, it is thought that the vessels of the two squadrons, after the first fire, would have been able to enter the port successfully, and place themselves in communication with the army; but the extreme measure which the enemy took forced us to confine ourselves to attacking the sea batteries of Sebastopol for five hours, with the object of silencing them more or less, of occupying a great many men of the garrison at the guns, and of thus giving our army material as well as moral assistance. The fire of the fleet did little damage to the forts, while the ships received serious injury. The personal conduct of Admiral Hamelin during the attack, which he conducted, was marked with great gallantry. A correspondent, who was himself engaged in the naval operations, thus describes an incident of the day:—"A shell fell on the Ville de Paris, and blew up nearly the whole of the poop, on which were standing at the time Admiral Hamelin and four of his aides-de-camp. The Admiral was thrown some feet into the air, but without being hurt. After having glanced at his aides-de-camp, one of whom was cut in two, another had both his legs carried away, and a third was slightly wounded, he merely exclaimed, 'Poor fellows!' and resumed the command with as much coolness as before." In December, Admiral Hamelin's time of service having expired, he returned to France. If the Admiral did not greatly increase his reputation during the term of his Eastern command, it must be remembered that the policy of the Allies, down to the date of the attack on Sebastopol, was repugnant to vigorous measures; and that the enemy testified his respect for the fleets of England and France by sinking his ships at the mouth of the harbour of Sebastopol; thus proclaiming, that even under his own batteries and forts his Black Sea navy was not able to defend itself. Admiral Hamelin was appointed Minister of Marine on the death of M. Ducos. The decree conferring the appointment was made during the Emperor's visit to England, and bears date, "Windsor Castle, April 19, 1855!"

HAMILTON, THE REV. JAMES, D.D., a popular Preacher and Author, Minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, London, was born in 1814, at Strathblane, Stirlingshire, of which parish his father, who occupied a prominent position in the ranks of the Evangelical party in the Church of Scotland, was minister. Dr. Hamilton commenced his career as assistant-minister of a small and secluded parish in Perthshire. He was thence removed to the pastorate of a chapel-of-ease in Edinburgh, and on the translation of the successor of the celebrated Rev. Edward Irving was chosen minister of the large and influential congregation assembling in what was then called the National Scotch

Church, Regent Square. As a preacher, Dr. Hamilton is distinguished by a rich and imaginative style of pulpit oratory, rising occasionally to high flights of eloquence. Besides numerous tracts, he has published several small volumes, mostly adaptations of his pulpit addresses, which have had a very extensive circulation both in this country and in America. Amongst these may be mentioned, "Life in Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy Home." He has also published, "Memoirs of Lady Colquhoun," and "The Royal Preacher." He was Editor of "Excelsior," a cheap and popular monthly miscellany, established in 1854; and is now Editor of "Our Christian Classics: Readings from the best Divines."

HANNAY, JAMES, Author and Journalist, born at Dumfries, on the 17th February, 1827, is a cadet of the ancient family of "Hannay of Sorbie," and descended in the female line from Lord Herries, the loyal friend of Mary, Queen of Scots. Mr. Hannay, after having been educated at schools in Westmoreland and in Surrey, entered the royal navy at the age of thirteen. After serving in various ships till the autumn of 1845 he left the navy, and dedicated his time and talents entirely to literature. Since that date he has constantly exercised his pen in many distinguished journals and periodicals, from "Punch" to the Quarterly Reviews; and contributed, in no small degree, to the instruction and amusement of the reading public. Mr. Hannay, besides signalising his prowess as a journalist, has, as a man of letters, produced several independent works, among which the novel of "Singleton Fontenoy" may be mentioned as occupying a conspicuous place. In the summer of 1853 he delivered in London a series of lectures on "Satire and Satirists," which have since appeared in a volume, displaying extensive information, elegant scholarship, and clear perception of human nature. Mr. Hannay's novel of "Eustace Conyers" was published in 1855. It is generally regarded by the discerning as one of the cleverest works of fiction that has appeared in recent years, and exhibits a singular power in the delineation of character, a fine sympathy with ages of chivalry and romance, a knowledge of heraldry and genealogy, rare, indeed, in the 19th century, and views of political affairs that could only have been conceived by a man of genius. It has been translated into the German. From boyhood Mr. Hannay was fond of classical literature, and while on board H.M.S. Cambridge derived much benefit from the tuition of the naval instructor, the Rev. John Doyle Kennedy. Arriving on the coast of Syria during the Syrian war, he served in the squadron which blockaded Alexandria; and when the Cambridge was ordered home, he joined successively the Snake, brig, the Orestes, corvette, and the Formidable. During this period Mr. Hannay visited most of the celebrated places in the Mediterranean, passed some time at Athens and in the Archipelago, seeing all the renowned islands; and while lying in the Gulf of Corinth, in 1844, was one of a party which visited Parnassus

and Delphi. On returning to England, Mr. Hannay, who from the age of fourteen had felt what was his vocation, had the advantage of being introduced to journalism by Mr. M'Culloch, the eminent political economist. For several years Mr. Hannay has taken a deep interest in political affairs, and in the spring of 1857, when a general election occurred, appeared as a candidate for the representation of the Dumfries burghs, which his father had twice contested in other days. Though he was somewhat late in entering the field, Mr. Hannay's local connexion and his eloquent speeches speedily rendered him the popular candidate; and when the nomination-day arrived, the sheriff declared that the "show of hands" was in his favour. A majority of the electors, however, proved hostile to Mr. Hannay's pretensions, and preferred a capitalist of Liverpool to a native of their own town, who had won celebrity as scholar, essayist, novelist, and wit. Nevertheless, Mr. Hannay polled a respectable minority, and left his supporters hopeful that another contest would result in victory.

HANOVER, GEORGE-FREDERICK-ALEXANDER-CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, KING OF, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale in Great Britain, Earl of Armagh in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, and first cousin to the Queen of England, was born at Berlin, May 27, 1819; he married 18th February, 1843, the Princess Alexandrina-Maria, daughter of Joseph, reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and has issue:—Ernest-Augustus-William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, Crown-Prince of Hanover, born September 21, 1845; Frederica-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, Princess, born January 9, 1848; Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born December 3, 1849. The late King of Hanover succeeded to the crown of that kingdom upon the death of his brother, King William the Fourth of England, 20th June, 1837, when, by the Salique law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited. He died November 18, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. England gained greatly by the kingdom of Hanover passing to another branch of the royal family of Great Britain; and this country is thereby fortunately divorced, in some measure, from the intimate involvements with German politics that formerly helped to lead us into wars.

HARDING, J. D., Painter (chiefly in water-colours), was born in 1797. He is the son of an artist of some mark, whose life was chiefly devoted to teaching. To his precepts and example, and to the advice of Prout, he confesses that he is indebted for much of his early practical knowledge of art; whilst a careful perusal of Turner's "Liber Studiorum" helped to form the taste of the young artist. The chief fault, if fault it be, of Mr. Harding's works is, that we are too conscious of the artist in his productions. The effects are too palpable, the contrasts between light and dark too self-evi-

dent: and yet the *ensemble* is always brilliant and rich, and every individual work of the painter is sure to command admiration. As a painter, he is skilled in the use of every appliance of his art—paints alike upon canvas, and paper, and stone — and has seldom been excelled in the breadth, richness, and facility, with which he handles every subject that he treats. He designs architecture with the brilliancy and dexterity of Bonnington, and possesses over the trees of the forest and park a mastery of delineation of which few other artists can boast. Some of his lithographic sketches of forest scenery, published in elementary books, strike upon the eye as fine pictures. The completed works of no artist can, perhaps, be measured by his sketches; but it may be said of Mr. Harding, as a landscape-painter, that his sketches are among the very finest which any artist has ever produced. Like other of his fortunate brethren, he has pursued his art into a hundred countries, and brought home delightful reminiscences of Alps and Tyrolese mountains, Italian lakes, and quaint Norman cities, in his rich portfolio. It was in 1820, just as the art of lithography began to make some promise in this country, that Harding's attention was drawn to it, and seeing its capabilities, not only for the production of works of art, but that it would also be, as it has proved, an extraordinary channel for the dissemination of instruction by good examples, he devoted himself very much to its study and the unfolding of its powers. With what result the various lithographic drawing-books and other works he has published enable us to judge. His success tempted other men of talent into the same field, but more remarkably since the production of his "Sketches at Home and Abroad," in 1836, wherein he for the first time showed those atmospheric effects, by the printing of a tint, which have added so much to the beauty of the art. He has published four other works worth naming, viz. "Lessons on Art," "Lessons on Trees," "Elementary Art," and "The Principles and Practice of Art." In these his great object has been to communicate a knowledge of art as well with the pen as with the pencil, and he has aimed rather to rank as an instructor than as a painter. In 1830 he went to Rome and Naples, and brought back his sketches on coloured paper. These had such an effect on the artists that this system of sketching has been generally adopted, and has led to very pleasing results. It may be added that, sorely against the prejudices of the veterans in water-colours, Robson, Barrett, Dewint, etc., Harding broke away from the ancient practice, and introduced the use of opaque colours among the transparent ones. How far this has contributed to the advance of the art may be understood from the works of Cattermole, Nash, Lewis, Hunt, and others. Harding was long a leading member of the Old Water-Colour Society. During the last fourteen years he has contributed to the Academy exhibitions many able pictures in oil, which have been systematically slighted by Hanging Committees. He has been a candidate for what are called academic honours, and, to the discredit of the Academy, unsuccessfully. He is a man of

education and of varied acquirements, and his name is one of the most widely known of English artists, abroad as well as at home.

HARE, ROBERT, M.D., M.A., P.S., an eminent Chemist, Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; of the Academy of Sciences, Boston; Associate of the Smithsonian Institution; Emeritus Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania; was born in 1781. He entered the chemical class in that University in the year 1801. Before the end of 1802 he contrived a greater heat than had ever been known before, by means of the compound or hydro-oxygen blow-pipe, producing also the lime-light, afterwards used under the name of the Drummond light, for which he received the Rumford premium, a gold and silver medal. In 1810 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States." He is also the author of more than one hundred and fifty communications of a scientific nature to various periodicals and journals, and has contributed various moral essays to "The Portfolio." Besides lime and magnesia, Dr. Hare was the first to fuse iridium, rhodium, and platinum, in masses from one to twenty-eight ounces; and he is the only chemist who ever obtained calcium in the pure metallic state, or barium and strontium free from mercury. He also obtained by a new process pure hyponitric ether, boiling at 65° Fahrenheit, and simultaneously therewith a gaseous ether, supposed isomeric; and he was the first to discover that when gases or vapours, consisting more or less of carbon, are united with the gaseous elements of water, in due proportion, the latter, combining with the carbon, are not condensed. Franklin verified by experiment the conjecture previously entertained, that lightning was a gigantic electric spark. Dr. Hare believes the tornado, represented as a whirlwind by Franklin, to be a gigantic convective discharge, of the same nature as blasts of air from electrified points. Dr. Hare has advanced a theory, agreeably to which opposite polarities are substituted for the two suppositious fluids of Dufay, and waves for currents, supported by Henry's observations. Besides the works already mentioned, he is the author of a compendium of Chemistry, and of various financial and political pamphlets.

HARGRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND, the Discoverer of the Gold Fields in Australia, is a man of extraordinary energy of character, whose success is associated with a very important period in the history of the colony. He is the third son of John Edwards Hargraves, and was born at the close of the last war, at Gosport. His father was then a lieutenant in the Sussex militia. His regiment was on the march, and the child followed his father's company at the age of six weeks. At the age of fourteen he was launched into the world on the deck of a merchant ship; and he toiled at sea three years, during which he visited most parts of the world. Before he was eighteen years old he became a settler, or "squatter,"

in Australia, and was a proprietor of cows and bullocks. He was then married; but his means consisted merely of such stock and produce as he could raise. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, journeyed to the gold diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return to San Francisco he wrote, 5th March, 1850, to a merchant in Sydney these prophetic lines:—"I am very forcibly impressed that I have been in a gold region in New South Wales, within 300 miles of Sydney; but unless you know how to find it, you might live for a century in the region, and know nothing of its existence." He returned to Sydney in January, 1851, whence, on Feb. 5, he set out on horseback alone to cross the Blue Mountains: he journeyed on to Guyong, where he had been eighteen years before, and the neighbourhood of which he believed to be auriferous. Thence he proceeded, with a young guide, down the Lower Rond Creek, a tributary to the Summer-hill Creek, which again is a tributary to the Macquarie River, where the resemblance of the formation of the country to that of California could not be doubted or mistaken. The finding of the gold he thus describes:—"I took the pick and scratched the gravel off a schistose dyke, which ran across the creek at right angles with its side; and with the trowel I dug a panful of earth, which I washed in the water-hole. The first trial produced a little piece of gold. 'Here it is,' I exclaimed; and I then washed five panfuls in succession, obtaining gold from all but one." On his return to Guyong, Mr. Hargraves wrote a memorandum of the discovery, which he afterwards gave to the Colonial Secretary, as a memorial of the great event. He then visited the Macquarie River, and pursuing its bed, satisfied himself of the auriferous character of at least seventy miles of the country all the way up to the point of his first discovery. His companions next found gold in the Turon, as did also Hargraves in Mitchell's Creek. He then proceeded to Sydney, and communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary; and upon agreement with the Government, pointed out the several localities where gold had been found, and instructed the seekers in washing and using the cradles; so that, in one week, about 10,000*l.* worth of gold was raised upon a spot named "Ophir." Mr. Hargraves was then appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields then being worked throughout Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him the sum of 10,000*l.* for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a pure gold cup, 500*l.* value, at a public dinner, at which the Governor-General was present. From Melbourne Mr. Hargraves received a gold cup filled with sovereigns; from Bathurst, a silver tea and breakfast service; he was publicly entertained at Moreton Bay, Melbourne, Mudgee, and most places throughout the colony; and Mr. Walter Power of Melbourne sent Mr. Hargraves the sum of 250*l.* as his private testimonial to Mr. Hargraves for services rendered to the colony

by his discovery of the gold-fields. In 1854 he returned to England, and published a very interesting narrative of his success, in a volume entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields." It should be added, that the disinterested conduct of Mr. Hargraves throughout these proceedings, by his not seeking to enrich himself, but to extend the benefits of his discovery to his fellow-colonists, is entitled to the highest commendation. There are few men who, under similar circumstances, would have shown so remarkable an exercise of self-denial and regard for the common good.

HARING, WILHELM, a German Novelist, known under the *nom de plume* of "Wilibald Alexis," was born at Breslau in June, 1798. He is descended from a refugee family from Bretagne, who changed their original name into the corresponding German word. His education was commenced at Berlin, where his mother took up her residence after the death of his father. He made the campaign of 1815, and was present at the sieges of the fortresses of the Axdennes as a volunteer. In 1817 he resumed his studies at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession, which, being possessed of an adequate estate, he abandoned to follow a literary career. His first work was an hexameter poem, entitled "Die Triebjagd." A result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott was the novel of "Walladmor," a bad imitation of a great original. Under a similar disguise appeared the "Castle Avalon." He had previously made himself known under his assumed name, and gradually formed a style compounded of Tieck's irony and Scott's descriptive power, mingled with minute reflections, and a precise painting of details. Of his minor tales two collections have been made, under the titles of "Gesammelte Novellen," and "Neue Novellen," some of which are masterpieces of invention and execution. Among his larger novels are "Cabanis;" "Hans Düsterweg," somewhat unsatisfactory as a whole, but with many striking features; "Twelfth-Night," containing admirable descriptions, but dry and diffuse in its speculations. The historical novels, "Roland of Berlin," and "The Pseudo-Waldemar," are among the best of their kind, which have recently been produced. "Urban Graudier" is less a romance than a gloomy picture of delirious fanaticism and intriguing villainy, yet possessing great interest.

HART, SOLOMON ALEXANDER, R.A., a Painter who owes much of his well-merited success to his remarkable technical power, his native tendency to the picturesque, and to a varied, often novel choice of subject, was born at Plymouth, April 1806, and is the son of Mr. Samuel Hart of that town. He inherited a taste for art from the latter, who, while apprentice to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath—Abraham Daniell, noted also as a clever miniature-painter—had studied both arts under *him;* and in London, in 1785, had painted under Northcote. In Bromley's List of Engravers the elder Hart's name appears. In 1820 he removed with his son to

London, proposing to place the latter under Charles Warren the engraver. In August 1823, however, Solomon Hart entered the Royal Academy as student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait-miniature of his father. Miniature he continued a while to practise, but disliking the limited dimensions prescribed by the nature of the materials (until recently-introduced facilities extended them), he soon turned to oils. His first-exhibited oil-picture—at the British Institution in 1828—"Instruction," was immediately sold, and confirmed the artist in his choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the Suffolk Street Gallery in 1830, was at once purchased by Mr. Vernon. The painter now obtained a regular footing among the contributors to our exhibitions; and soon, a fair share of public notice by his striking and cleverly-treated subject-pictures from Scott and the romantic side of history:—"Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf," (1830); "English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century," (1831); "Giacopo Querini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to death the Doge Gradenigo," (1832); "Wolsey and Buckingham," (1834, purchased by Lord Northwick); "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," (1835). The two latter pictures increased his professional reputation, and gave him claims on the Academy, which led, in 1835, to his election as an Associate. After this period his pictures became more numerous and ambitious; embracing history, religion, *genre*. Under the two former heads may be cited, "Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father" (1836), "Hannah the Mother of Samuel, and Eli the High Priest," "Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's arm," "Henry I. receiving the intelligence of his Son's shipwreck." In 1840 he became R.A., and varied his part as exhibitor by a recurrence to those scenes of Jewish ceremonial which, in 1830, first made his name known, and with which he has identified it,—"Scene in a Polish Synagogue." His most celebrated works in this class are the two treatments of "Simchath Torah," or, "The Rejoicing of the Law," (1845 and 1850); of which the background was obtained from the celebrated synagogue in Leghorn. Processional subjects from Romanist ceremonial have also been favourites with Mr. Hart throughout. During his visit to Italy in 1841–2 he made an elaborate series of drawings—originally intended for publication—of architectural interiors, and of sites famous in history. Of the abundant material then gathered we have results in many a subsequent picture:—"Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of the Ognessanti, Florence;" "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena;" of the "Cathedral at Pisa;" "An Offering to the Virgin," etc. One of the very numerous styles in which Mr. Hart has ably competed for fame has been what may be termed the familiar-historical:—"Milton visiting Galileo in Prison" (1847); "The three Inventors of Printing" (1852); "Columbus when a Boy conceives the idea of the New World" (1854). During the year 1855 Mr. Hart succeeded Mr. Leslie as Professor of Painting

in the Royal Academy; and at the commencement of the same year delivered his first course of lectures.

HARVEY, GEORGE, a popular Scotch Painter of historical pictures and *tableaux de genre*, better known and appreciated in the city which was for thirty years the arena of his prosperous exertion than in London, was born in 1806 at St. Ninian's, a small village in the neighbourhood of Stirling. He displayed a taste for drawing at a very early age, but, having been apprenticed to a bookseller, had only limited opportunities during the term of his probation for gratifying his early predilection. The summer mornings, however, found him in the fields with his sketch-book, as early as four or five o'clock; those of winter, by the fireside, at a not much later hour. In his eighteenth year his artistic studies were commenced in the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, and were for two years continued uninterruptedly; the young painter producing works of sufficient merit to attract notice in a provincial exhibition. In 1826 a meeting took place among the Scottish artists to establish an Academy of their own, framed on the model of the Royal Academy of London: a movement provoked by the slights inflicted on the whole body of artists, and the monopoly usurped, by the amateurs and gentlemen governing the Edinburgh Royal Institution "for the encouragement of the Arts." Though Harvey was only twenty, his adhesion to the new confederacy was of sufficient consequence to be solicited, and to warrant his entering it as Associate. That rank was, in 1829, exchanged for Academician. Both titles—then nominal—he helped to render substantial ones by the energy with which he promoted the new Academy's interests. He took a prominent part, not only in its foundation, but subsequently in promoting its means of rivalling establishments already in possession of the field — the Institution, and the Trustees' Academy; also, in that war of words so long raging between the contending parties, and only recently assuaged by an amalgamation. Of the patriotic little band of Scottish artists who steadfastly cultivate the art on Scottish soil, George Harvey is assuredly one of the most favoured in native gifts. His works speak of the country which produced him—a merit, surely, in every artist. Most of his themes few but a Scotchman would have painted; some of them, none but a member of the Scottish Kirk, and of a particular section of it, could have conceived. Their treatment is tinged by the national sobriety, and even gloom, and at the same time they have a Scottish vigour and a Scottish fervour. There are earnestness and unity of sentiment, as well as able painting, in his pictures from the history of the seventeenth century. The subjects were chosen, not—as so often happens—as a means of displaying dexterity in his craft, but from strong sympathy. The glow of life and of reality is there. Genuine nature speaks in the faces of the sombre, strongly-marked figures, which people many of his canvases. The hand that renders them is a well-trained one; the style individual,—a masterly and eloquent style:—in drawing bold, the light

and shade emphatic, but skilfully in unison with his subjects; his colour deep and luminous,—a vivid glow, as it were, shining through the predominant graver tones. "History,"—in the more liberal sense of the title,—domestic, and landscape, are the divisions under which Harvey's works classify themselves. In the first-named class, incidents from the stormy history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for pictures by which he first won conspicuous honour, and whereby long remained best known: "Covenanters Preaching" (1830); "Covenanters' Baptism" (1831); "Battle of Drumclog," from Scott (1836); "The Covenanters' Communion" (1840). In a similar spirit are his "Duke of Argyle an hour before his Execution" (1842), his "First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's" (1847). The latter picture was the first to introduce him to the *habitués* of London exhibitions. That work and its successors at Trafalgar Square might not unfitly have recommended one of the most distinguished of Scottish artists to the recognition of the English Academy. In these powerful historical scenes many an episode drawn from every-day nature—a group of children at play, of idle rustics, or the like,—betrays a natural leaning towards "Domestic." Full scope is given to this tendency—humorous but often mingled with serious meaning—in such pictures as "Examination of a Village School" (1832); "The Curlers" (1835); "Dismissal of a Village School" (1840); "The Wise and Foolish Builders" (1849); "The Bowlers" (1850). Similar material, but coloured by the feeling animating his Covenanters pictures, are "The Collection Plate" (1834); "Sabbath Evening" (1841); "The Minister's Visit" (1843); "Quitting the Manse" (1848); "The Past and Present,—children blowing bubbles in the old Grey Friars' churchyard" (1848). For landscape, again, this artist has an imaginative sympathy. Witness his "Highland Funeral" (1844); "Glen Enterkin" (1846); "The Head of the Burn" (1854); and other earnest renderings of stern Highland solitudes. Mr. Harvey's popularity has been increased by good engravings from his Covenanters pictures, and from the "Reading of the Bible:"—subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class. An article in the "British Quarterly" (Nov. 1846), called the attention of its readers to his works. In one on "Modern Painters," in the "North British" (Feb. 1847), occurs a noble translation (into words) from the hand of Dr. John Brown, of his "Glen Enterkin."

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL, the well-known Author of "The House with Seven Gables," and the most popular novelist in America, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1809. He was educated at Bowdoin College, and graduated there in 1825, where he had Longfellow for one of his classmates. In 1837 he published the first, and in 1842 the second volume, of his "Twice-told Tales," so named because they had already appeared in the periodicals. In 1845 he edited the "Journal of an African Cruiser," and in 1846 "Mosses from an old Manse," a second collection of

magazine papers. In the Introduction to the last work he has given some delightful glimpses of his personal history. He had been several years in the Custom House at Boston while Mr. Bancroft was collector of customs, and afterwards joined that remarkable association the Brook Farm Community, at West Roxbury, where, with its other inmates, he appears to have become quite reconciled to the "old ways," as fully equal to the inventions of Fourier and Owen. Upon this episode of his life is founded one of his later works, "The Blithedale Romance," in which are introduced many of the characters who were engaged in this Quixotic speculation. In 1843 he went to reside in the pleasant village of Concord, in the Old Manse, till then never profaned by a lay occupant. Here, in the room previously occupied by Emerson, he wrote those delightful sketches which his countrymen have considered equal to anything which Irving has produced. In his house at Concord he passed three years, until at length his repose was invaded by that "spirit of improvement" which is constantly marring the happiness of quiet-loving people, and he was compelled to look out for another residence. "Now," he says, in the Introduction just mentioned, "came hints, growing more and more distinct, that the owner of the house was pining for his native air. Carpenters next appeared, making a tremendous racket amongst the out-buildings, strewing green grass with shavings and chips of chestnut joists, and vexing the whole antiquity of the place with their discordant renovations. Soon, moreover, they divested our abode of the veil of woodbines which had crept over a large portion of its southern face. All the aged mosses were cleared unsparingly away, and there were horrible whispers about brushing up the external walls with a coat of paint—a purpose as little to my taste as might be that of rougeing the venerable cheeks of one's grandmother. But the hand that renovates is always more sacrilegious than that which destroys. In fine, we gathered up our household goods, drank a farewell cup of tea in our little breakfast-room, and passed forth between the tall stone gate-posts as uncertain as wandering Arabs where we might next pitch our tents. Providence took me by the hand, and—an oddity of dispensation which I trust there is no irreverence in smiling at—has led me, as the newspapers announce while I am writing, from the Old Manse into a Custom House!" His "House of the Seven Gables" and "The Scarlet Letter" are among the cleverest works of fiction of our day. Under the Presidency of General Pierce, Mr. Hawthorne was appointed to the lucrative office of Consul at Liverpool, which he still holds.

HAYTI, FAUSTIN SOULOUQUE, NEGRO EMPEROR OF, was born a slave on the property of M. Viallet, who gave him his liberty. At the period of the evacuation of Hayti by the French, he entered as a soldier the army of General Dessalines. From step to step he rose to the rank of Colonel, and he held that rank at the period of the fall of the President Boyer. From his

taciturnity—a quality which among the blacks is considered to denote the most approved wisdom and discretion—he was admitted into the secret of the several conspiracies which succeeded each other from 1843 to 1847. Having been created a General of Division under Richer, he owed his election as emperor solely to the accident of his name having been mentioned in the Senate at the moment when the votes were divided between two candidates, neither of whom had a sufficient majority. He then became the medium of a reconciliation between the parties. The blacks voted for him on account of his ebony skin, the mulattos because they thought they had no reason to fear the ambition of one who had till then been quite unknown. But the latter were not long in discovering that they had given to themselves a master, and not a flexible instrument. Hence eventuated the sanguinary events of the month of April, 1848. Soulouque triumphed in consequence of his displaying a terrible energy of character. His victory was disgraced by some frightful executions. Perfidious counsellors drove him into a course of vengeance, having for its object nothing less than the extermination of the whole coloured race, who form the fifth of the population of Hayti. Soulouque was after this outbreak principally occupied in re-conquering the Spanish part of the island, erected into the Dominican Republic, when he was proclaimed Emperor. The constitution was immediately put into harmony with the new order of things. Such as it is at present, it guarantees the essential rights of citizens, and leaves, in appearance, little latitude to arbitrary proceedings. Unfortunately here, as elsewhere, practice continually contradicts theory. The ordinary revenue of Hayti is valued at about 1,070,000 dollars; official situations are paid accordingly. The emperor receives about 15,000 dollars a-year; the empress from 4500 to 5000 dollars; the three ministers have each a little less than 600 dollars a-year as their salary. The French indemnity weighs heavily on the budget. The clergy costs very little; for there are not more than forty-eight priests in the whole bounds of the empire. The name of Emperor expresses nothing Napoleon-like at Hayti; it supposes only an authority better respected than that of president, and recalls to the Haytian the popular recollection of Dessalines, who, in reward for the services rendered to his country, had been proclaimed emperor. Louis XIV., in the midst of his splendours, did not perhaps imagine as many honorary changes as the Emperor Faustin. Amongst his household, figure a grand almoner, a grand master of the pantry, a grand marshal of the palace, a quartermaster, gentlemen of honour, governors of the royal palaces and castles, pages, masters of ceremonies, librarians, heralds-at-arms, etc. The Empress Adelina has likewise her household, which is composed of a grand almoner, two ladies of honour, two tirewomen, fifty-six ladies of the palace, twenty-two ladies of the chapel (all duchesses, countesses, baronesses, ladies of knights, or marchionesses), chamberlains, grooms, pages, etc. The Imperial Princess, Madame Olivia Faustin, possesses an equally brilliant

household. The Haytian territory is closed against all monastic orders. Faustin Soulouque is completely black, and though approaching the age of seventy, he does not appear to be more than fifty. His coronation as emperor was solemnized with great pomp in April, 1852.

HEAD, SIR FRANCIS BOND, BART., K.C.H., formerly a Major in the army, better known as an Author by his pleasant "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," and his "Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas," was born in 1793. In 1835, while holding the post of Assistant-Commissary of the Army, in the county of Kent, he was appointed Governor of Upper Canada. Here, in spite of his activity, decision, and good humour, under the greatest difficulties, his injudicious measures resulted in an insurrection, which, however, he kept in check with the aid of the militia only, until his resignation in March, 1838; but which was not fully put down until the arrival of his successor, Sir George Arthur. He endeavoured to justify himself from the charges brought against him by the publication of his "Narrative," a singular medley of politics and polemics, of gravity and jest, of truth and exaggeration. During the apprehension felt in England of a French invasion he published a work upon "The Defenceless State of the Country." His last works are, "A Fagot of French Sticks," and a "Visit to Ireland." He was created a Baronet in 1838. For his services to literature he enjoys a pension of 100*l.* a-year.

HERBERT, HENRY WILLIAM, a well-known and popular Writer, was born in London, April 7, 1807. He is the eldest son of the Honourable and Reverend William Herbert, eminent as a man of science, a poet, and a liberal politician, and is paternally descended from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy. He was sent to Eton College at the age of thirteen, and graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1829. In the spring of 1830 Mr. Herbert met with a severe pecuniary reverse, which suddenly reduced him from affluence to poverty, and he resolved to try his fortune in the United States. He arrived in that country in December 1831, and for eight years thereafter, until July 1839, he officiated as principal Greek teacher in Mr. Huddart's large classical school. During this period, in addition to his classical studies, he had already began to turn his attention to authorship; and from 1833 to 1836 edited the "American Monthly Magazine," besides writing largely for various illustrated periodicals. In 1835 he published "The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde;" and in 1837, "Oliver Cromwell." In 1839 he quitted the profession of teaching, and devoted himself wholly to literature. In 1842 Mr. Herbert published a third historical novel, "Marmaduke Wyvil, or the Maid's Revenge;" and in 1846, "The Roman Traitor," a romance founded on Catiline's conspiracy. Besides these, he is the author of two text-books of sporting and natural history, "The Field Sports," and the "Fish and Fishing," of North America, by "Frank

Forester," besides many sporting sketches under the same *nom de plume*, several translations from the French, and a number of contributions to different magazines. In 1848 he published a poetical translation of the "Prometheus" and "Agamemnon" of Æschylus.

HERBERT, JOHN ROGERS, R.A., Painter, one of the most eminent of the artists employed on the decoration of the New Houses of Parliament; a painter remarkable for refinement of feeling, conscientious perfecting of his conceptions, and studied finish of execution, was born at Maldon, in Essex (the ancient Camaldodunum of the Romans), on the 23d of January, 1810. His father, a highly-intelligent person, was comptroller of customs in the reigns of George III. and George IV. Observing in his son a very early inclination for the arts, this gentleman determined to give him every advantage in the way of study. With this view the boy was sent to London when between fifteen and sixteen years of age. He soon became a student of the Royal Academy, but losing his father two years after, was obliged to abandon his course of study. He then directed his attention to portraiture, and before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons; among others, the Princess Victoria. Mr. Herbert has passed through many phases of style and subject. His earliest-exhibited pictures (from 1830 to 1835) consisted of portraits, as has been the case with many another artist who has had bread to win ere he had leisure to court fame. Soon after this, he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall. One of the first of these was "The Appointed Hour" (a youth who lies assassinated near the bottom of stairs, down which an expectant lady is descending). This was a very carefully-painted picture, and in all respects in direct opposition to the dash and careless execution of that and the preceding time, and strongly indicated at that period of the artist's life how much he was impressed with that which in others has since been called Pre-Raphaelitism. His "Haidée" also may be justly said to be of the same conscientious class, painted seventeen or eighteen years since, when the present Pre-Raphaelites were in their childhood. This picture was exhibited in 1834, and is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire. The next year he exhibited at the Royal Academy, a life-size picture called "Prayer" (an invalid female in bed, with a girl reading from a missal). In 1836 appeared a picture in that somewhat melodramatic range of subject which — as Eastlake had done before him — he continued to cultivate for some years afterwards; the scene laid on Italian soil, the figures as picturesque as Italian costume and romantic associations could render them,—"Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri," a picture containing many figures. In 1837 followed "Desdemona interceding for Cassio," and some small pictures from Byron; among them, Haidée on a couch, in a fit of delirium, her father anxiously watching her. Various small works from Venetian history were painted about this time — some in water-colours — all

of them showing a great attention to costume and architectural detail. The pictures of his later career indicate enduring and characteristic tendencies of the artist's mind — towards Italian picturesque on the one hand, towards the religion and art of our ancestors on the other. About this time the artist made the acquaintance of A. W. Pugin, architect. These two kindred spirits kindled at meeting, and a warm and unbroken friendship continued until poor Pugin passed out of life. It was, perhaps, mainly owing to making the friendship of that great architect that the reception of the painter and the whole of his family into the Catholic church may be attributed, for at the time he was engaged upon a picture from the life of Cranmer, which occasioned many a discussion between the architect and painter, resulting in the step alluded to. Among the principal pictures of this period were, in 1839, "Constancy,—'Love outwatched the drowsy Guard,'" and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the gate of a monastery." In 1840 he painted a picture of "The Signal,"— a Knight in Armour, over which is a mantle of cloth of gold, who waves over his head a scarf; while a kneeling female having flung treasure at his feet, presses her hands upon her ears. The gleam of an uplifted sword in the background indicates what has taken place. For this he received the prize at the British Institution. In 1841, "Pirates of Istria bearing off the Brides of Venice." In this year he was elected Associate of the Academy. The picture of 1842, "The first Introduction of Christianity into Britain," commenced that series from religious subjects by which the artist's best fame has been attained. At the exhibitions he now yearly took a higher standing. His principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (1843); "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution" (now in the Vernon Gallery), and the "Trial of the Seven Bishops," both 1844. It was at this time the artist turned his attention entirely to religious subjects, and those which appear never to have been illustrated, paying the greatest attention to the realisation of his subjects by studiously adhering to truthful representations of the country in which his scene occurs, as well as to the costume of the people. "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant" (1845); "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth," (1847); a subject from the hidden life of our Lord at Nazareth; wherein the Saviour, then a youth of about sixteen, while serving St. Joseph, sees in the chips which he has swept up an accidental cross, the sight of which causes him to shudder at his future suffering which he was to endure at Golgotha. His mother observes his emotion, and pondering in her heart on the words which he uttered in the Temple, endeavours to discover the cause of his sadness. St. John, with the dust of the desert upon his feet, in the marble palace of Herod, reproves the king, saying, "It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." The tyrant trembles, but the fate of the Precursor may be seen in the stifled fury of the

mother of Herodias. The Outcast of the people, our Lord asleep in the wilderness; day-break. Of the few modern pictures in which the religious element plays a signal part, Mr. Herbert's have the most reality and depth of feeling—painted as conscientiously as they are conceived with thought and care. There is something of the high-priest, but not of the ascetic, in his art. In 1846 he was elected R.A.; in 1848 invited to join the ranks of those engaged in decorating the New Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted him was the illustration of Shakspere's Lear, in the Poets' Hall. Of the first, "Lear disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, appeared at the Academy in 1849. Since that date Mr. Herbert has put in few appearances at the Academy. The tendency of his art leads him to produce with extreme slowness, to make careful finished studies for every part of his compositions, and to sacrifice many a hard-day's work with which less scrupulous manipulators would be well content. During the progress of "Lear and Cordelia," the artist cut out portions of his fresco five or six times before he could satisfy himself. Much is gained on this system, and something lost. The work in question is one of great excellence, possessing qualities of a finer, higher kind, than do any of its companions; more and deeper dramatic reality, correlative purity of feeling technically; with little that is pretentious and mannered in conception or execution. To Mr. Herbert was also assigned the entire decoration of the Peers' Robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament. It is intended that the work should give examples of Justice to Judges, and to witnesses the importance of truthfulness. They are somewhat larger than life. Among the subjects are, Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law to the Israelites at the foot of Sinai, Judgment of Solomon, Building of the Temple, the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to his court, Judgment of Daniel, Condemnation of the false Elders, Daniel in the Lion's Den, etc. etc. Mr. Herbert's acquaintance with art-masters on the Continent, where he has diligently sought models and costumes, etc., from the East, leads us to expect that they will be sincerely treated, not as symbolic abstractions, but as facts, which have really transpired. Of the small minority among English painters whose knowledge of art extends beyond their own special branch of it—a body of which Dyce, Eastlake, Redgrave, are conspicuous members—Herbert is also one. His sympathies with architecture, decorative art, etc., are all with the school of which the versatile Pugin was the head.

HERBERT, RIGHT HON. SIDNEY, M.P. for South Wilts, which he has represented since 1832, is a distinguished member of the Peelite party, and held the office of Secretary-at-War under the Aberdeen ministry. Mr. Sidney Herbert is the son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke by his second wife, only daughter of Simon, late Count Woronzow; and is half-brother and heir-presumptive to the present Earl of Pembroke. He was born at Richmond in 1810; and was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where

he was in the fourth class in classics in 1831. He was Secretary to the Admiralty from 1841 to 1845, Secretary-at-War from 1845 to 1846, and was reappointed in 1852 to the latter office, which he resigned in 1855, when he figured as Secretary for the Colonies for a few weeks. Mr. Sidney Herbert was formerly a Protectionist, but in 1846 supported the repeal of the Corn-laws. He married in 1846 the daughter of Major-general Ashe à Court, C.B.; and this lady very greatly distinguished herself by her humane and patriotic exertions in providing succour for the sick and wounded soldiers in the war in the East. Mr. Sidney Herbert must also be remembered for his active philanthropy in bettering the condition of the working classes by means of emigration upon an extensive scale. He is an accomplished scholar, a man of refined taste, and a munificent patron of the arts; and near his princely seat at Wilton, Salisbury, was erected, in 1843, at his sole expense, a beautiful Romanesque or Lombardic church, the finest specimen of that style of architecture in England.

HEREFORD, RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN, D.D., BISHOP OF, born in Barbadoes in 1792; and supposed to descend from the family of the celebrated John Hampden; entered the University of Oxford in the year 1810 as a commoner of Oriel College, and passed his examination for the degree of B.A. At the same time with his predecessor in the chair of Moral Philosophy, Mr. Mill of Magdalen College, Dr. Hampden's name appears in the first class of "Literæ Humaniores," in 1813. Dr. Hampden subsequently obtained the prize for the Latin essay in 1814, and was successively fellow and tutor of Oriel College. In 1829, and again in 1831, he filled the office of Public Examiner in Classics; in 1832 he was Bampton Lecturer; in 1833 he was appointed by Lord Grenville Principal of St. Mary's Hall; and in 1834 he was elected White's Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1836 he was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity by Lord Melbourne, then premier. At this juncture charges of heresy were brought against the future bishop, in the form of "Elucidations of the Bampton Lectures," by the Rev. J. H. Newman, then Fellow of Oriel College, who subsequently joined the Church of Rome; and party spirit running high at the time, a motley coalition was formed of Tractarians and political Churchmen, who procured what amounted to a vote of censure on his nomination to the principal chair in Divinity in the University Convocation. Amongst the leading opponents of Dr. Hampden on this occasion occur the names of Dr. Pusey; the present Bishop of Oxford; his two brothers, Archdeacon Robert and Mr. Henry Wilberforce; Archdeacon Manning; the present Bishop of Exeter; and others. It was remarked at the time, that the very work which formed the ground of attack on the prerogative of the Crown in 1836 procured for the Bishop the chair of Moral Philosophy, on the recommendation of Bishop Coppleston of Llandaff, at the hands of Lord Grenville. In 1842 the vote of censure, though formally remaining on the Statute-book of the University, was in reality repealed by

his nomination, in virtue of his office, to a seat at the new Theological Examination Board, under a statute which passed Convocation without opposition. It may be stated as still further remarkable, that the vote of censure passed on the Professor took the form of an exclusion from a board for the trial of heresy, instituted by Archbishop Laud, of which the Queen's Professor of Divinity is an *ex-officio* member, and which, after having been dormant for more than a century, revived its functions in the condemnation of a leading opponent of the Divinity Professor, Dr. Pusey, for false doctrine, a few years after it was reconstituted. In December, 1847, he was appointed to the see of Hereford, when a violent, but of course fruitless, opposition was made to his consecration by the High-Church party. Dr. Hampden has contributed articles both to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In the latter, the articles Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are by him. He is also the author of two volumes of sermons, one preached before the University of Oxford; and of a work on "The Philosophical Evidence of Christianity," of no ordinary merit. In politics, Dr. Hampden usually votes with the Whigs, to whom he owes his elevation; and in ecclesiastical matters is what may be called a Moderate Churchman. Of his great work, the Bampton Lectures, Mr. Hallam, in his "History of Literature," speaks as the only attempt made by any English writer to penetrate to the depths of the scholastic philosophy.

HERRING, JOHN FREDERICK, Painter, born in Surrey, in 1795; son of a London tradesman a native of America, but of Dutch descent; one of the most popular of a popular class of painters, and a leading member of the Society of British Artists; at whose exhibitions and those of the British Institution he has principally brought himself before the public. A self-taught artist, Herring's earlier efforts were devoted to the creditable filling of coach-panels and sign-boards. The first yearning to depict an English race-horse was kindled by the first sight he had, when he was eighteen, of a race,—and that the St. Leger, at Doncaster. To that town he had wandered in quest of employment, and there he remained for eighteen years. Of that period several years passed in the occupation of a stage-coachman—first on the Wakefield and Lincoln road, then on the London and York—before his unremitting essays in the art gave him confidence (despite the persuasions of all who saw them) to relinquish that occupation for the painter's. A Mr. Hawkesworth introduced him to full employment in the painting of hunters and hounds. His own volunteer studies of the winners of the Doncaster St. Leger—whose portraits he continued to take for thirty-three years—made him popular in the sporting world; and innumerable were the portraits of high-mettled racers and stirring race-scenes subsequently commissioned; royalty itself "sending for him," and even august personages of France, to paint their favourites. More interesting compositions to the lover of art are those which, in later years, have wholly supplanted them

on Mr. Herring's canvases: his truthful, richly-coloured studies from the farmyard, with its motley population—horses, cows, pigs, and poultry. The artist sympathises with the animals he paints, enters into their habits, likes, and dislikes: the happy freedom from care amid the ease and plenty of the social "Straw-yard," the listlessness and tedium of long waiting by the "Roadside," or the epicurean indifference of his favourites to the dry fodder whereon they may be making their "Scanty Meal." The subordinate features, the still life,—the pigeon just alighted beside horse or cow, and so well contrasting with it,—are always felicitous, and introduced with a true artist's eye for grouping and effect. Though he has been so much engraved, his art is of a kind which appears to great disadvantage in the transfer. The fine colour and dexterous handling of the originals are essential to the value of imitations of nature within so limited a range. The titles most familiar to Mr. Herring's admirers,—"Feeding," "Members of the Temperance Society," "The Baron's Charger," "The Country Bait," "The Farmer's Pet," "Quietude," do not indicate the whole extent of his productions. He has in time past painted ideal subjects. "Duncan's Horses" and "Pharaoh's Chariot Horses" are remembered with praise by connoisseurs.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART., Astronomer, born in 1790, at Slough, near Windsor, is the only son of the great astronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1813, and subsequently devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical Society voted them their gold medal each on February 7, 1826. As the first result of these observations, ten thousand in number, he presented to the Royal Society of London in 1823 a Catalogue of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never until then been fixed. In 1827 he published a second Catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828 another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope. In the same year he published, in the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society," a paper, which contained the exact measurements of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appear in his "Treatise on Sound," published in

the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia;" and his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series. On January 8, 1836, the Astronomical Society again voted him their gold medal for his Catalogue of Nebulæ. Herschel's last great enterprise was his sojourn of four years at the Cape of Good Hope, from Feb. 1834 to May 1838, where he examined, in the exactest manner and under circumstances the most favourable, the whole southern celestial hemisphere. He suggested at the Cape the idea of making exact meteorological observations on given days, and simultaneously, at different places. The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his own expense, and he declined to accept the indemnity afterwards offered to him by the Government. The lively interest which was felt in Herschel's expedition by the educated classes beyond the circle of astronomers, was manifested in the honours showered upon him on his return. A considerable number of the members of the Royal Society offered their suffrages for his election to the presidency of that body, vacant by the resignation of the Duke of Sussex—an honour, however, which he did not seek. In 1838 he was made a Baronet; in 1839 created a D.C.L. of Oxford; and in 1842 elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848 the Astronomical Society voted him a Testimonial for his work on the Southern Hemisphere, during which year he filled the office of President. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of Astronomy," a most valuable manual; and in 1857 his contributions to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. Sir John Herschel is distinguished as much by the excellence of his private character and the liberality of his disposition as by his high scientific attainments. His anxiety to diffuse the light of science among the people of England has been testified by as many evidences as his zeal to increase its intensity. In December, 1850, he was appointed Master of the Mint; an office now held by T. Graham, Esq., late Professor of Chemistry in University College; and in 1855 was elected one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Institute, in the room of M. Gauss.

HERVEY, THOMAS KIBBLE, Poet and Critic, and for some eight years (prior to 1854) Editor of the "Athenæum," is the son of a merchant of Manchester, in which town he was born about 1804. He is the author of "Australia and other Poems," a third edition of which, with additions, was published in 1829 under the title of "The Poetical Sketch-Book." Mr. Hervey has also been a valuable contributor to the leading periodicals of the day. Having received the rudiments of his education at a private school in Lancashire, he was entered, at an early age, at Cambridge, and afterwards, if we mistake not, by his own desire, at Oxford, but left both Universities without having attempted to take a degree. He was ultimately placed in the office of an eminent special pleader, with the view of being called to the bar. In this object, however, he

appears to have been "foredoomed his father's hopes to cross," and to have preferred "penning a stanza" to drawing a plea—a defection in which he did but follow the example of many distinguished authors, who, like Albany Fonblanque and Thomas Hood, would not consent to be "harnessed to the law." For a short time Mr. Hervey made some show of pursuing his legal studies, but finally abandoned them altogether for the far more precarious profession of literature; which, however, he has not followed up with the steadiness of purpose that would have enabled him to do full justice to the early promise and aspirations of his genius. His first poetical venture was launched upwards of twenty-five years ago, and was characterised by delicacy of taste, elegance of fancy, and melody of versification. He had, moreover, not disdained to enter upon an honest but emulative study of the great masters of the art. Mr. Hervey's "Australia" appears to have been begun as a prize poem; but his muse having lured him beyond the limits to which collegiate genius is usually restricted, he resolved to work out his idea without reference to its original object, and give it a separate and independent existence. He was, perhaps, not unwilling to take it out of the category of prize poems; than which, with here and there an honourable exception, nothing can be more elaborately vapid and ineffective. The lyrics associated with "Australia" would of themselves have invested Mr. Hervey with a legitimate claim to take rank as a poet, and many of his subsequent effusions have fully confirmed his title so to do. Some of his most successful efforts of this class, which were first published in the "Literary Souvenir" and "The Friendship's Offering," have since obtained a very wide circulation in volumes of selected poetry, published in this country and in America; and of the lyrics so distinguished none have been more generally read and admired than "The Convict Ship," "Cleopatra on the Cydnus," (a poetical realization of Danby's celebrated picture,) and his "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture." Indeed, of those elegant and polished lyrics, which have been preserved in modern anthologies, and are still cherished by many a tasteful reader, he may be said to have supplied a more than an average number. In 1843 Mr. Hervey married Miss Eleanora Louisa Montagu, (herself a poetess of no mean order,) by whom he has a son, his only child. We are not able to assign their precise dates to Mr. Hervey's publications, but their order of succession was as follows: "Australia and other Poems," "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture," "The Poetical Sketch-Book," "The Book of Christmas," and a clever little satirical poem entitled "The Devil's Walk," suggested, in all probability, by the well-known partnership poem of Coleridge and Southey. Mr. Hervey is said to be engaged in collecting his poetical writings, including such of his "waifs and strays" as he deems worthy of the association, for publication in an integral form. He was for some time the editor of the "Friendship's Offering," in which, as well as in the "Literary Souvenir," he has written some very striking novelettes.

HERWEGH, GEORGE, a German Poet, born at Stuttgardt in 1816, studied till 1837 at Tubingen, and subsequently took part in editing Lewald's periodical, the "Europa." He then entered the army of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. In consequence of having insulted an officer, and through fear of a trial, he deserted. He next went to Constance, where he aided in the "Volkshalle," a paper edited by the landlord of the hotel at that place. He returned, however, to Germany, as moderate tendencies did not suit his views. When the King of Prussia ascended the throne in 1840, and France assumed a hostile attitude, the poetry of Herwegh developed itself in a Radical and Republican form; and the applause which he enjoyed in the southern portion of Germany made him an historical phenomenon, which could not have happened had he not accorded with the tone of a considerable portion of his contemporaries. After this he visited Paris, and in 1842 he travelled to Königsberg and Berlin. The king invited him, through Schönlein, to see him, and in the conversation which took place said to the poet, "Let us be honourable foes." The prohibition of a journal contemplated by Herwegh did not appear to correspond with this. He wrote a letter to the king, which was published without any fault of his, and led to his expulsion from Prussia. The press, under the direction of a censorship, was not slow in reviling the poet. Switzerland offered him an asylum, and one of its cantons its citizenship. Herwegh now went to France, where he resided at the revolution in February, 1848. In March he joined the Republican movement in Baden, set on foot by Hecker and Struve; but, according to the published and unrefuted reports of the affair, he showed little courage and energy, escaping over the Swiss frontier concealed in a waggon driven by his wife. His works are, "Poems of a Living Man" (1841); "The German Fleet" (1841); "Translations of Lamartine's Works" (1839).

HERZEN, ALEXANDER, Russian Author, born at Moscow in 1812. While a student at the University he seems to have provoked the jealousy of the Russian autocracy, for on quitting it he was immediately imprisoned. After he had suffered ten months' incarceration he was banished to Wiatko, and afterwards to Perm. This was in the year 1835. In 1839 he received permission to return home. In 1840 he was once more exiled, and it was at this time that he began to write articles in the newspapers. After two years of exile, spent at Novogorod, he was permitted to return and live at Moscow, but was subjected to the most rigid surveillance of the police. In 1846 this surveillance was removed, and in the beginning of 1847 he left Russia for Paris. He was driven out of France by the Government of Louis-Philippe, and then sought refuge in Italy. In the meantime his property in Russia was sequestrated. He contrived to save a portion of his fortune, and after many terrible disasters, having lost nearly all his family, he drifted with the general wreck of revolutionary storms to the shores of England in 1852. Since the age of sixteen his life has been spent in

secret or open warfare with the colossal despotism of St. Petersburg. Herzen has long held a distinguished position in Russian literature, and since 1848 his name has become widely known in France and Germany. Madame Pulszky, in the preface to her translation of the "Hero of our Days," speaking of him, says: "Herzen is a distinguished Russian refugee, who endeavours to blend German philosophy, French political theory, and English practical common sense with his original Russian nature." And the French historian Michelet, in his "Democratic Legends of the North," pays a well-merited compliment to his genius and his honesty of purpose. While writing under the censorship of the Czar, Herzen published his works with the pseudonyme "Iskander," the Turkish translation of his Christian name, Alexander, as Nicholas did not allow those who were condemned for political reasons to publish in their own names, nor with their real rank in society. Thus the renowned conspirator of 1825, Bestoujeff, was compelled to circulate his novels under the name of "Marlinsky." When his collected works were edited with a portrait of their author in the uniform of a common soldier, to which low rank he had been degraded, the chief of the secret police was dismissed on account of having permitted the edition to appear. Herzen, while writing under the censorship, manifested wonderful adroitness, and often succeeded in outwitting his persecutors. He could not treat openly of political subjects, and so wrote in disguise. Many of his works could not be read without a key, which was passed from one to the other of his readers. In all he wrote more was meant than was intended for the ear of either the autocrat or his censor. With the quick stern eye of that subtle and powerful tyranny fixed upon him, he still contrived to convey much contraband meaning. He has published treatises on "Dilettanteism in Science," "Letters on the Study of Nature," "On the Historical Development of the Notion of Honour," "Tales and Novels," "Whose Fault is it?" "Memoirs of a Physician," "The Magpie," "Journal of a Young Man," etc., most of which were pregnant with political signification. Among other meannesses characterising the persecution he experienced from the Czar, we may mention that the mother of Herzen had a considerable sum of money deposited in the bank of Moscow. After the departure of Herzen for Europe, Nicholas forbade the bank to give it up to her, and it was only restituted under the pressure and menaces of the house of Rothschild. In revenge, Nicholas seized ten thousand francs that were on their way to Herzen from his brother! Herzen has published books in both the French and German languages. The principal of these are: "Letters from Italy and France," "From the Other Shore," and "Prison and Exile." But he found himself followed in Germany and gagged in France, until the breaking out of the Russian war, when he came to England. Here he has published "My Exile in Siberia," 2 vols., and established a Russian printing-press, and many thousand copies of books, calculated to enlighten the Russian people, have been printed and smuggled into that country.

HESSE, FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., ELECTOR OF, born at Hanau, August 20, 1802, is the son of the Elector Frederick-William III. and Auguste-Frederike-Christine, daughter of Frederick-William II. of Prussia. From his earliest years he was proud, idle, and vicious. His father placed him under the tutorship of the now well-known Baron Radowitz, then a captain in the Hessian service, and already distinguished by his mental attainments. The scenes of the court, then the most profligate in Germany, were not calculated to correct the tendencies of the young prince's nature. Breaches of the seventh commandment have been the rule in the electoral house since the days of Philip the Magnanimous, who had two wives; and a great proportion of the Hessian nobility owe their origin to the Oriental morals of the rulers of the land. The Haynaus and Hessensteins, sons of Frederick-William I., may be mentioned as instances. The Countess of Hessenstein, the last mistress of that elector, bore him twenty-three children. But the most scandalous of the immoralities of the family was that which led to the early accession of the present elector to the throne. Frederick-William II. found a girl named Ortlepp, daughter of a mechanic at Berlin, and conferred on her the title of Countess Reichenbach. For a long period this woman reigned absolute in Hesse, and had the impudence to demand, and the success to obtain, equal rank with the legitimate consort of the elector, the daughter of Frederick-William II. of Prussia. One day she received a letter of menacing character. She was transported with rage, and instantly demanded the discovery of the author. The most violent measures were at once applied to the whole land, and a commission of inquiry, invested with judicial powers, was instituted, and for years exercised a terrible severity; but this, after the imprisonment of numbers of all classes, was dissolved without having discovered the author of the missive. Under the influence of this woman the elector insulted, and even violently assaulted, his wife, who fled with her son to Bonn, where both lived for some time, occasionally visiting Fulda. The scandalous misrule of the elector at length provoked the people to resistance, and the States made so bold a stand, that he was glad to grant a liberal constitution; and, finding that little respect was paid to his government, resolved to associate his son, then the electoral prince, to his administration, as co-regent. At Fulda, the son had attached himself to a woman named Lehmann, then the wife of a Prussian lieutenant, for whom she had already deserted one husband. Her transfer to the electoral prince was the subject of a transaction, and for a sum of money Lehmann relinquished his wife, who was straightway divorced, and took the name of Schaumbourg. The prince now married her, and created her Countess of Schaumbourg. The old elector, finding himself sinking daily more and more into contempt, resigned the government entirely into the hands of his son, and retired to Frankfort, to spend his days about the gaming-tables of that city. The prince now removed to Cassel, soon followed by the woman Schaumbourg. His mother, shortly after taking up her residence at Cassel,

refused to acknowledge this person as the wife of her son, and many most deplorable scenes ensued. Since his accession, his government has been one long quarrel with the representative institutions of his state. His chosen minister is the somewhat too notorious M. Hassenpflug. In October 1850, having carried on a contest for absolute power, in which his conduct was condemned by the Court as well as the Parliament, he began to imprison and fine without the least regard to law or decency. The verdicts of the courts, and the awful attitude of a nation in legal opposition, so struck him, however, that in the night he fled to the frontier, and demanded the aid of the Diet to break down the barriers of the law behind which his people were. The Diet, which was never yet deaf to the prayer of distressed despotism, poured in Austrian and Bavarian troops, and acts of oppression, whose nature would compel incredibility, were they not attested by the most convincing proofs, were perpetrated. Every family was compelled to receive soldiers. In one case, thirty-two were quartered upon a judge who had decided against the legality of the elector's ukases. Men were plucked from the magistrate's chair, from the bench, and from the corporation, to be thrown into dungeons. The country was literally eaten up; so that when, in 1851, a demand was made for the reimbursement of the federal treasury, the elector found that he had only called in his friends to make it impossible for his subjects to furnish taxes for the government. At the close of the year 1851 there remained in prison the mayor of Hanau, M. Henkel, condemned to imprisonment for having peacefully and legally resisted the unconstitutional acts of M. Hassenpflug. The elector found a special pleasure in taking this gentleman under his charge, and superintending personally his treatment in prison. Henkel was sick, and was deprived of the advice of his physician; his wife and children were not allowed to see him or send letters to him; he is a man of science, and therefore was deprived of all books, as well as pens and paper; a religious man, and so his Bible was taken away. Such is the government of this ruler, the favourite of the plenipotentiaries of Frankfort, one who is especially fond of military spectacles, and delights in reviews and similar demonstrations of force; yet even in these matters is grossly ignorant, as the following authentic anecdote will prove. When Radetzky's famous quartermaster-general, Baron Hess, was introduced to the elector, he was asked if he had shared in the Italian campaign. The feldzengmeister, who is chief of the general staff and of the emperor's military chancellery, having replied in the affirmative, the royal interlocutor desired to know whether he had "commanded a corps?" He has lately visited Vienna, in order to seek for his children by the woman Schaumbourg recognition as "*ebenburtig*" (of equal, that is, of royal birth on both sides). This would, on his decease or abdication, enable his eldest son to succeed him. It is understood that the Austrian Government declined to interfere in so delicate a matter.

HILL, DAVID OCTAVIUS, R.S.A., Painter, and Secretary to

the Royal Scottish Academy, a post he has filled for many years with much popularity; the Landscape Painter of Scotland, and the illustrator of Scotland's greatest poet. The "Land of Burns," a book devoted to those localities on which the inspired peasant had conferred undying interest, was a scheme originating with Mr. Hill himself: a labour of love on his part, and on that of his publishers, the Messrs. Blackie of Glasgow, a spirited and patriotic enterprise. The noblest of Scottish scenes — mountain, romantic glen, and rocky waterfall—have been rendered by Mr. Hill with heartfelt sympathy, with truth and genuine feeling. A description from the hand of Dr. Brown, in an article on Ruskin's "Modern Painters," in the "North British Review," (vol. vi.) characteristically suggests the quality of Mr. Hill's art: though the particular specimen—exhibited at Edinburgh in 1846—be a comparatively unimportant one. "It is a view from his own window in Inverleith Row, and was dashed off in a fine frenzy of an hour. It has exquisite colour, and is sweet and deep in its tones. There is nothing of earth to be seen but the tops of some great trees, among them an old fir with its cones of last year. Lying across them, and giving them power, and getting for itself distance and freedom, is a long line of evening sky: under it and above it clouds of unimaginable colours. The broad sun is sinking, all but sunk down 'in his tranquillity;' and in that line of light added by the painter (for though the sea was not visible to his eye he wanted it to be there) you see the sea." Fixed for ever upon that mere sketch are "the strong and delicate, but evanescent feelings, as well as sensations," of an imaginative hour.

HILL, ROWLAND, is the Secretary to the Post Office to whose untiring zeal we are indebted for the benefits of the penny postage upon all inland correspondence, for the introduction of a uniform charge, regulated not by distance but by weight, and for many other reductions in the rates of foreign and colonial postage. In 1837 Mr. Hill published a pamphlet developing his new postage system; and in the same year the House of Commons appointed a Committee upon the subject, which, in 1838, recommended Mr. Hill's plan for adoption, and reported that the evidence proved that injurious effects resulted from the old state of things to the commerce and industry of the country, and to the social habits and moral condition of the people. In the next session, more than two thousand petitions were presented to Parliament in favour of the plan; and in 1839–40 the penny postage was carried into effect, with the assistance of Mr. Hill, who, however, was most unjustly discharged from his duties by the Government in 1843. His plan of a penny postage having succeeded, he was rewarded in 1846 by a public testimonial of 13,360*l*. He next became engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, but in 1854 he was recalled to the Post Office, and appointed Secretary in the room of Colonel Maberly. Mr. Hill is one of the family of Thomas Hill, a schoolmaster in Birmingham, all of whose sons have attained distinction in their

several professions. The eldest, Mr. Davenport Hill, is a Queen's Counsel, Judge of the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, and distinguished by his exertions in the cause of juvenile reformation; the second, Mr. Edwin Hill, is head of the Stamp Department at Somerset House; the third, Mr. Arthur Hill, is head-master of "Bruce Castle" Academy, one of the best commercial and mathematical schools near London; and the fourth, the subject of our sketch, is recognised as a man of rare mechanical and mathematical genius, great firmness, and indomitable perseverance.

HIND, JOHN RUSSELL, Astronomer, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanack." He is distinguished in England as the discoverer of a large number of planets, particulars of which discoveries he invariably sends to the "Times" newspaper, in letters dated from Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park. The Council of the Astronomical Society awarded him, in 1852, their gold medal "for his astronomical discoveries, and in particular for the discovery of eight small planets;" previous to which, in 1848, they had voted him their Testimonial for his discovery of Iris and Flora. A pension of 200*l.* a-year was granted to him by Queen's warrant, in 1852, "for important astronomical discoveries." The names of the planets discovered by Mr. Hind are: Iris, Aug. 13, 1847; Flora, Oct. 18, 1847; Victoria, Sept. 13, 1850; Irene, May 19, 1851; Melpomene, June 24, 1852; Fortuna, Aug. 22, 1852; Calliope, Nov. 16, 1852; Thalia, Dec. 15, 1852; Euterpe, Nov. 8, 1853; Urania, July 22, 1854. For these ten planetoids, the computation of their orbits, and various other astronomical discoveries, the Royal Society awarded to Mr. Hind the Royal Medal.

HINTON, THE REV. J. HOWARD, M.A., Minister of the Baptist Congregation, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate Street, is well known as an independent, original, and fearless preacher. He was located in the outset of his career at Reading, whence he removed to London. He has taken an active part in advocating the voluntary principle in religion and education, and is a most voluminous and versatile author, as the following titles of some of his numerous publications will show:—"Memoirs of William Knibb," "A History of the United States of North America," "Theology, or an Attempt towards a Consistent View of the Whole Counsel of God," "Elements of Natural History," etc.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., Geologist, and President of Amherst College, Massachusetts, was born at Deerfield, in that State, May 24, 1793. General ill health, and an affection of the eyes, prevented him from completing his collegiate studies. In 1816 he became Principal of the Academy in his native place, and in 1818 the faculty of Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the following year he relinquished his position in the Deerfield Academy, and in 1821

was settled as minister over the Congregational church in Conway, Massachusetts, where he remained until he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College, in 1825. In 1830 he was selected by the State to make a geological survey of Massachusetts, and seven years afterwards was reappointed for the same purpose. In 1844 he was promoted to the office he now holds, together with the chair of Natural Theology and Geology. In 1850 he was nominated by the state of Massachusetts Agricultural Commissioner, to visit the various agricultural schools in Europe. Professor Hitchcock has published, "Geology of the Connecticut Valley," 1823; "Catalogue of Plants within Twenty Miles of Amherst," 1829; "Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted," 1830; "An Argument for Early Temperance" (reprinted in London); "Religious Lectures on the peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons;" "First Report on the Economic Geology of Massachusetts," 1832; "Report on the Geology, Zoology, and Botany of Massachusetts," plates, 1833; "Report on a re-Examination of the Geology of Massachusetts," 1838; "A Wreath for the Tomb," 1839; "Elementary Geology," 1840; "Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts," 2 vols. 4to. plates, 1841; "Fossil Footmarks in the United States," 1848; "History of Zoological Temperance Convention in Central Africa," 1850; "Report on the Agricultural Schools of Europe," 1851; "Memoir of Mary Lyon;" "The Religion of Geology and its connected Sciences," 1851; and many scientific papers in the "American Journal of Science," and other periodicals.

HOGAN, JOHN, a Sculptor of originality and power, whom the Great Exhibition introduced to the English public, but previously well known in Ireland, was born at Tallow, county of Waterford, October 1800. He is the son of a builder, and maternally descended from Sir Richard Cox, lord chancellor of Ireland in the reigns of William and Anne. At fourteen he was placed in the office of a solicitor in Cork, but displayed tastes so opposite to those connected with writs and summonses, precedents and parchments, that his friends were induced to welcome his introduction to the office of an architect: there he remained for some years mastering the details of that profession, but displaying a strong taste for a still higher branch of art. Some carvings in wood, executed with much skill, proved beyond denial that Nature had intended him for a sculptor; and when nineteen a sculptor he became, through the kindness of his master, Sir Thomas Deane. With the latter, he for some years still remained; executing for him numerous carvings, and diligently studying from the collection of casts of the Cork Society of Arts. In 1822 he executed, on his own account, about forty small figures of saints, in wood, for Dr. Murphy. In 1823, through the liberality of the late Lord De Tabley and others, he was enabled to visit Rome: where, after a year's study, he produced his first sculpture in marble, "The Shepherd Boy." This figure afforded undoubted evidence of genius. It was purchased by the late Lord

Powerscourt, who placed it in his gallery beside Thorwaldsen's "Cupid." His next work, "Eve after her Expulsion from Paradise finding a dead Dove," executed for Lord De Tabley, he has probably never surpassed. The "Drunken Faun" followed. In 1829 he revisited Ireland, and first publicly exhibited there: namely, his "Dead Christ." The greater portion of his works, chiefly religious subjects and monumental,—to Dr. Doyle, to O'Connell, to a daughter of Curran,—have been executed for Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and Roman Catholic gentlemen. His "Drunken Faun" is an originality in sculpture. The plaster model obtained a medal at the Great Exhibition. Since 1850 Hogan has permanently fixed his residence in Dublin.

HOGARTH, GEORGE, Musical Critic and Author, is a native of Scotland, and began his career as a writer to the signet in Edinburgh. He is chiefly known to the public by his works in musical literature. His "Musical History, Biography, and Criticism," published by Parker in 1836, was reprinted in a second edition, considerably enlarged, in 1838. His "Memoirs of the Musical Drama" were published by Bentley in 1839; and a second and cheaper edition, under the title of "Memoirs of the Opera," in which the view of the musical stage was brought down to the period of publication, appeared in 1851. These books have been received as the best modern authorities on the subjects of which they treat. Mr. Hogarth conducted for many years the musical and dramatic criticism of the "Morning Chronicle;" and on the establishment of the "Daily News" by his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Dickens, in 1846, he joined the staff of that paper in a similar capacity.

HOGG, SIR JAMES WEIR, BART., a Director of the East India Company, was born in 1790, at Stoneyford, county Antrim. He was educated for the bar, and shortly after his call proceeded to Calcutta, practised with great success, and filled the very lucrative office of Registrar of the Supreme Court in that presidency. He returned to England with an ample fortune, and in 1839 was elected a Director of the East India Company. In 1846 he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors, and re-elected to the same office in 1852. He sat in Parliament for Honiton, for some years as a Free-trade Conservative. But at the general election of 1857, when the question of Free-trade was settled, and nondescript politicians could no longer blind constituencies by throwing cheap flour in their eyes, the electors of Honiton saw through this Oriental potentate, and rejected his further services as their representative in Parliament.

HOLLAND, WILLIAM III., KING OF, eldest son of William II., was born February 19, 1817. In 1839 he married the Princess Sophia-Frederica-Matilda. In March, 1849, whilst paying a visit to Queen Victoria, he was informed of the death of his royal parent, and hastened home to receive the hereditary crown. In a procla-

mation issued on the 21st of March, immediately after his landing, he thus expressed his ideas of his duties:—"William I. accepted the sovereign power, which was to be carried out according to a constitution. William II., in concert with the national representation, modified the fundamental law according to the requirements of the times. It is my mission, in the same spirit, to give the fundamental law its full force. Men of the Netherlands, remain faithful to the motto of your ancestors, 'Union is strength,' and strive with me for liberty, by submission to the laws."

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY, BARONET, M.D. and F.R.S. Author and Physician, was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, in 1788, and educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh. Rising into eminence in the pursuits to which he had dedicated his talents, Dr. Holland was, in 1840, appointed Physician in Ordinary to Prince Albert; in 1852 he became Physician in Ordinary to the Queen; and in 1853 he was created a baronet. Sir Henry Holland is author of "Medical Notes and Reflections." His father was Peter Holland, of Knutsford, Esq., and his wife is a daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith. In 1855, Lady Holland published the life of her famous father.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., an American Physician and Poet, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He was educated principally at Cambridge. Having completed his medical studies he visited Europe; in 1835 returned to America; and in the following year commenced practice in his profession at Boston. In 1838 he was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, an office which he subsequently resigned, and in 1847 he was appointed to a similar office in Harvard University, which he still holds. Dr. Holmes has published several professional works, but he is better known by his poems, of which several editions have been published. In his poems, says a writer in "Blackwood," Mr. Holmes portrays himself to us as a boon companion,—a physician by profession, and one to whom poetry has been only an occasional amusement,—one of those choice spirits who can set the table in a roar, and who can sing himself the good song that he indites." Dr. Holmes's productions have a certain local popularity, for which they are as much indebted to the social position and hearty good-fellowship of their author, as to any high degree of poetical merit which they possess.

HOOK, THE REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., Vicar of Leeds and Theological Writer, is the son of the Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester; was educated at Winchester College; proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821; thence as curate to Whippingham, Isle of Wight; in 1827 was appointed Lecturer at St. Philip's, Birmingham; and in 1829 Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, where he remained till 1837, and was then elected to the Vicarage of Leeds, vacant by the death of the

Rev. Mr. Fawcett. Dr. Hook early gave his support to the party at Oxford which distinguished itself by the publication of the "Tracts for the Times;" and though he has always strictly adhered to the "*via media*," was for a time exposed to considerable misrepresentation in consequence, especially after the publication of his celebrated sermon, "Hear the Church," preached before the Queen in 1838. His continuous and successful labours in his extensive parish, and the self-denial exhibited by his promoting and effecting the passing of the Act for dividing it (thereby largely reducing both his income and power), have, however, gradually silenced his opponents, and allowed attention to be directed to the good effected by his laborious exertions as a parish priest and a writer. The erection of seventeen new churches in as many years, besides the rebuilding of the parish church at a cost of nearly 30,000*l*., are among the efforts made by him to strengthen the interests of the Church in Leeds; which has now become a model to other parishes, although, before Dr. Hook's appointment, it might almost have been considered the reverse. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he has found leisure for the production of numerous and valuable books; among which the "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," and "Devotional Library," (most of which have gone through many large editions,) are conspicuous as valuable additions to Ecclesiastical Literature. Besides these he has published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day: among which, that "On the Means of rendering more efficient the Education of the People" may be noticed, as attracting great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. Dr. Hook is Prebend of Lincoln, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and a Member of the Commission for the division of populous parishes.

HORNE, RICHARD H., Poet and Critic, was educated at Sandhurst College, in expectation of a military appointment in the East India Company's service. Upon leaving that institution, having been disappointed in this hope, he entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman. Mexico was then at war with Spain, and Horne was engaged in active service until the restoration of peace. He then returned to England through the United States. Arrived in his native country, he devoted himself to literature, and has published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo de Medicis," "The Death Fetch," "Gregory VII.," and "Orion," in poetry, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are very numerous; the larger portion of them having submerged in the general periodical literature of the day. Among his complete works are "An Exposition of the False Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of "The Monthly Repository." He has also been an extensive contributor to the "Church of England," and the "New Quarterly" Reviews. One of his latest productions is "Judas Iscariot," a miracle play, in which he adopts an idea, derived from the early theologians, that the arch-traitor, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief

priest, was only anxious to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a farthing, a price placed upon it as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which epic poetry has fallen. He is also the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great, and has been a frequent contributor to Dickens's "Household Words." In 1852 he went to seek his fortune in the gold-fields of Australia. Meeting with no success in his explorations, he was fain to content himself with the post of Chief of the Mounted Police, from which he was afterwards promoted to be a "Gold Commissioner."

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT, Painter, was born in London, January 19, 1817. The first picture exhibited by Mr. Horsley, some twenty years ago, painted while he was still a youth—"Rent-day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century," was a singularly successful one. It was praised by critics, mentioned by Wilkie in one of his private letters, and purchased by Mr. Cartwright, a well-known name among painters. This, and others which followed—"The Chess-Players," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," etc.—were first seen in the British Institution. Sixteen years ago Mr. Horsley exhibited for the first time at the Academy the "Pride of the Village;" a work which attracted the notice of Mr. Vernon, and now forms a striking feature of the Vernon Gallery. Notwithstanding a tendency to the sentimental in the theme, the treatment escapes that commonplace error, and is as touching as it is able. The subjects which followed had a similar advantage, if also the similar difficulty, of having been selected from every-day life,—the sentimental side of it: "The Contrast—Youth and Age" (1840); "Leaving the Ball," another "contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; "The Pedlar" (both 1841); "Winning Gloves" (1842); "The Father's Grave" (1843). In the latter year, that of the (first) Westminster Hall competition, the painter was seduced from the path he had thus far followed with success, to that of the "high historic,"—not, however, to encounter the fate which befell so many of his fellows. His cartoon of "St. Augustine Preaching" gained one of the three prizes in the second rank, of 200*l*. During the ensuing years his ambition was concentrated on efforts to succeed within the same arena. In the trial of skill of 1844, his two small frescos obtained him a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples. That of 1845 for "Religion," was approved of; and the subject subsequently executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," secured for him a premium of the third class. Another fresco which he has been employed to execute, "Satan surprised at the Ear of Eve," is now to be seen in the Poets' Hall,—a portion of the New Palace, of which the decoration has been entrusted to an assemblage of painters, whose various styles of execution are in little harmony with each other: Herbert, Cope, Tenniel, Armitage, Watts. Of late

years, Mr. Horsley has returned to that range of quiet sentiment from which the promised rewards of national patronage had tempted him: "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow" (1849); "Hospitality" (1850); "The Madrigal—'Keep your time'" (1852); "The Pet of the Common" (1854). "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" was, in 1851, painted for Prince Albert. Higher qualities have occasionally been displayed by this artist than by many of more versatile power and dexterity, now widely known and patronised.

HORSLEY, WILLIAM, Mus. Bac. Oxon., stands at the head of the living English Composers who have devoted themselves to the cultivation of vocal harmony, and especially to that branch of it which is included in the term "Glee;" a species of music in which England has always been pre-eminent. The Glee is not, as is vulgarly supposed, and as the literal meaning of the word might indicate, a light and convivial class of music. In practice, the phrase "serious glee" is no solecism. We have glees in every variety of style, from the most gay and sprightly to the most lofty, solemn, and pathetic; and many of these are full of the grandest and most beautiful combinations of harmony. To this order of composition Horsley's genius was directed, either by the tendency of his mind, the nature of his education, or probably in some measure by his having become at an early age the son-in-law of the celebrated Dr. Callcott. Mr. Horsley was born in London in the year 1774, and has passed his long and tranquil life in the performance of the various duties of his profession, and the production of a large collection of vocal works, many of which hold a similar rank to those of the most celebrated of his predecessors, and have not been equalled by any that have since appeared. The compositions of Horsley, along with those of Stafford Smith, Stevens, Webbe, and Callcott, are familiar to every glee-singer in the kingdom. They indicate a profound knowledge of his art, and a poetical imagination chastened by great refinement of taste. His literary habits and attainments are apparent, not only in the happy choice of his subjects, but in the manner in which his music reflects the spirit and heightens the expression of the poetry.

HOUSSAYE, ARSÈNE, a distinguished French Poet, Author, and Director of the Théâtre Français, was born at Bruyères, a small town in the department of Aisne, in March, 1815. His education commenced under his grandfather, a sculptor in wood, who had been the friend of Camille Desmoulins, and was continued with one of the celebrities of the old normal school, a translator of Sophocles. Houssaye thus from the commencement imbibed that love for poetry and art which has been developed in his latter career. The French Revolution of 1830 having roused for a moment the dormant military spirit of France, Houssaye, without consulting his parents, joined the army, a part of which was then besieging Antwerp. The peace concluded shortly afterwards with Holland restored him to his family, with the difficult problem of the choice of a path in life remaining

unsolved. After assisting for a time in the superintendence of his paternal farm, he repaired to Paris in 1832, and for the next four years underwent the usual struggles of talent and poverty. In 1836 he made his *début* in the literary world by the publication of the "Couronne de Bluets," a romance. This was followed by others, since collected, in two volumes, under the title of "Tales and Journeys." In 1838 he became connected with the "Revue de Paris," in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes. In 1844 he became chief editor of the "Artiste," and in 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." In addition to these works he has published several poems. On the accession of Louis-Napoleon Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he has infused new life. His latest publications are "Philosophers and Actresses," in 2 vols., "Complete Poetical Works," and the "Daughters of Eve."

HOUSTON, GENERAL SAMUEL, United States Senator from Texas, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2, 1793. He lost his father when quite young, and his mother removed with her family to the banks of the Tennessee, at that time the western limit of civilization. Here the future senator received but a scanty education; he passed several years among the Cherokee Indians, and in fact, through all his life, seems to have sympathised in opinion with Rousseau, and to have retained a predilection for the savage mode of life. After serving for a time as clerk to a country trader, and keeping a school, he became tired of peaceful pursuits; in 1813 he enlisted in the army, and served under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. He distinguished himself highly on several occasions, and at the conclusion of the war he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, but resigned his commission and commenced the study of the law at Nashville. About this time he began his political life. After holding several minor offices in Tennessee, he was, in 1823, elected to Congress, and continued a member of that body until, in 1827, he became Governor of the state of Tennessee. In 1829, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term, he resigned his office, and went to take up his abode among the Cherokees in Arkansas. During his residence among the Indians he became acquainted with the frauds practised upon them by the government agents, and undertook a mission to Washington for the purpose of exposing them. In the execution of this philanthropic project he seems to have met with little success; and becoming involved in several lawsuits, returned in disgust to his savage friends. During a visit to Texas he was requested to allow his name to be used in the canvass for a convention which was to meet, to form a constitution for Texas prior to its admission into the Mexican union. He consented, and was unanimously elected. The constitution drawn up by the convention was rejected by Santa Anna, at that time in power, and the disaffection of the Texans caused thereby was still

further heightened by a demand upon them to give up their arms. They determined upon resistance; a militia was organised, and Austin, the founder of the colony, was elected commander-in-chief, in which office he was succeeded shortly afterwards by Houston. He conducted the war with vigour and ability, and finally brought it to a successful termination by the battle of San Jacinto, which was fought in April, 1836. The Mexicans were totally routed, with the loss of several hundred men, while the Texans had but seven killed and thirty wounded. Santa Anna himself fell into the hands of the victors, and it was with great difficulty that they were prevented from taking summary vengeance upon him. In May, 1836, he signed a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas, and in October of the same year was inaugurated the first president of the new republic. At the end of his term of office, as the same person could not constitutionally be elected president twice in succession, he became a member of the Congress. In 1841, however, he was again elevated to the presidential chair. During the whole time that he held that office, it was his favourite policy to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States, but he retired from office before he saw the consummation of his wishes. In 1844 Texas became one of the States of the Union, and General Houston was elected to the Senate, of which body he is still a member.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, Poet, Novelist, and descriptive Writer, was born in 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire, where his family have been considerable landed proprietors for many generations. His father having married a lady who was a member of the Society of Friends became one also, and brought up his family in the same principles. William Howitt is one of six brothers, and received the earlier part of his education at various schools (Ackworth among others) connected with the Society. After leaving school, he studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and the works of the best authors of England, Italy, and France; and at a later period of his life became an accomplished German scholar. In early life he appears to have had a marked predilection for rural sports and amusements,—shooting, coursing, and fishing; and to have pursued them with an ardour and a zest that must have astonished, if it did not alarm, some of the more strait-laced of his order. Of botany and natural history he appears to have acquired a practical knowledge in early life. His taste for poetry could not fail to have been fostered and augmented by the habits and occupations of his youth; which were, as we have seen, chiefly of a kind to create or develope the poetical faculty. This tendency was confirmed and deepened by his marriage, at the age of twenty-eight years, to Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, a member of his own community. Their first work, "The Forest Minstrel," was published in 1823, and bore their joint names upon its titlepage. It was warmly welcomed by the critical press, and by many of the established poets of the day more especially. They soon became known to a wider circle by their contributions to annual

publications,—to the "Literary Souvenir" and "Amulet," in particular,—in which volumes some of their sweetest lyrics first found their way to public favour. Soon after the publication of the "Forest Minstrel," Mr. and Mrs. Howitt undertook a pedestrian tour in Scotland, in the course of which they walked more than five hundred miles. They returned home by way of the English Lakes, having performed their excursion without fatigue. In 1827 they published a touching poem founded upon the pathetic narrative of the Rev. William Mompesson, of the desolation of Eyam by the plague; to which was appended many of their poetical contributions to periodical works, and some original poems of great merit. In 1831 Mr. Howitt produced his "Book of the Seasons," one of the most delightful, instructive, and popular works of its class, which has ever issued from the press. While residing at Nottingham, in the year 1833, he published "History of Priestcraft," which has passed through nine or ten large editions, and continues to be in demand. In 1837 Mr. Howitt took up his residence in the beautiful village of Esher, where, with his mind undistracted by politics, and only disturbed by polemics when the parson sent to him for his tithes, he produced one of the most popular of his works, "The Rural Life of England," in 2 vols.; a graphic and graceful description of the pleasures, amusements, habits, and employments of country life in "Merry England." During his sojourn at Esher, he published a work entitled "Colonisation and Christianity," a history of the treatment of aboriginals by European nations in all their colonies; "The Boy's Country-Book," the genuine life of a country boy; and two series of "Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battle-Fields, and Scenes Illustrative of striking Passages in English History." After a residence of about three years at Esher, Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, with a view to the education of their children. They availed themselves of the opportunity to perfect their knowledge of German, and collect many interesting materials for future works. During his sojourn with his family at Heidelberg, Mr. Howitt published in 1841 his "Student Life in Germany," a history, in fact, of German Burschenschaft; in which he introduced spirited translations of some of the most popular German songs. During their sojourn in Germany Mr. Howitt and his wife taught themselves the Swedish language; which enabled Mary Howitt to translate the novels of Miss Bremer. He also published, in 1842, "The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;" and after quitting that country, "German Experiences;" an exposition of the chicanery and rapacity of the Germans, and of the absurdities of German society. The last publication was bitterly resented by the German press, but we do not hear that any attempt was made to controvert its facts. In 1846 Mr. Howitt, who was a practical Administrative Reformer from an early period of his career, published a volume entitled "The Aristocracy of England," in the course of which he brought into one view an immense body of facts, to show

that five-sixths of the good things which are given away in this country are bestowed upon the aristocracy; pensions, appointments, and clerical, naval, and military promotions, without end. In the next year he published two illustrated volumes, *seriatim*, entitled "Haunts and Homes of British Poets." All gossip about poets, and things and places associated with their genius, is sought for with a natural avidity. These records are accordingly full of interest. Mr. Howitt has been on terms of personal friendship with most of his poetical contemporaries, and has really visited all the localities he has described. Besides his "Pantika," he is the author of several works of fiction: "The Hall and the Hamlet," 2 vols. 1847; and "Madame Dorrington of the Dene," 3 vols. 1851; also in 1851, of "The Year-Book of the Country." To these must be added, "Translations of Peter Schlemihl;" "The Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor, P. D. Holthaus;" and several children's books,—among others, "Jack of the Mill," 2 vols. 1849, and the "Boy's Book about Australia," 1855. In April, 1846, Mr. Howitt became a co-proprietor and one of the managers of "The People's Journal." Mr. Howitt lost a large sum of money by it. Another publication, "Howitt's Journal," appeared in 1847, and, so far from proving unsuccessful, it had reached at one period a circulation of twenty-five thousand copies. The impossibility, however, of withdrawing his capital from "The People's Journal," and the harass of mind and demands upon his time of the litigation arising out of his dispute with his former partner, made it impossible to render that success available. The result might easily have been anticipated. Both journals are now extinct, and the working classes have no longer any publication—although they have good, cheap newspapers—which can be said to supply their place. Some three volumes of "Howitt's Journal" were published, when the copyright having been purchased by a printer of cheap literature, who had also become possessed of "The People's Journal," they were amalgamated, with the usual result. In 1852 Mr. Howitt set sail for Australia, with no intention to become a settler or gold-digger, and with as little expectation of being appointed Commissioner, but in that pure spirit of adventure, which is a leading characteristic of his mind. He was, moreover, determined to see, feel, and derive from his own personal experience, his acquaintance with the capabilities of that noble dependency of England. The result has been two admirable volumes, entitled, "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land." Mr. Howitt's account of his two-years' residence in that country is by far the best and most complete account of that prosperous colony. He returned home in December, 1854; and has since written some admirable letters to "The Times" on the subject of transfer of convicts to infant colonies.

HUGO, VICTOR, a Politician, one of the most eminent of living French writers, was born 26th February, 1802. The political contrariety which has marked his career may be said to have been

inherited by Hugo; his father having been one of the first volunteers of the Republic, and his mother, like Madame de la Rochejacquelin, a Vendéan by birth and sentiment, a proscribed Royalist, wandering while yet a girl in the Bocage of La Vendée. At the date of Hugo's birth his father was a colonel in the army of Napoleon, then advancing conquering and to conquer; and the child, born almost amid the roar of cannon, followed with his mother the steps of Bonaparte. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, from Elba to Paris, from Paris to Rome, from Rome to Naples, before he was five years of age; so that he exclaims, "I made the tour of Europe before I began to live." At Naples he resided about ten years, his father having been appointed governor of Avelino. In 1809 he returned to France with his two brothers and his mother, by whom he was educated within the walls of the convent of the Feuillantes, where the family had taken up its residence. He here received the benefit of classical instruction from an old general, whom his mother was then concealing from the Imperial police. At the close of 1811, his father, then a general and major-domo of Joseph Bonaparte's palace at Madrid, sent for his family to join him in that capital, and Victor accompanied his mother to Spain. He remained at Madrid about a year, and did not return to the old convent until the restoration in 1814. This event, by exciting in his mother and father the opposite feelings of joy and indignant grief, led to their separation. Victor was placed by his father in a private academy, where he studied mathematics, it is said with great success, previous to his intended removal to the Polytechnic School. In 1816 he published his parable of "The Rich and Poor," and an elegy called the "Canadian." In 1817 he was a competitor for a prize on the "Advantages of Study," offered by the Academy; his production was honourably mentioned, and would, it is said, have received the prize, but that he intimated at the close of his lines that the writer was but fifteen years of age. As the serious, melancholy tone of the poem seemed to betoken a much older author, the Academy fancied he was trifling with them, and refused the reward. In 1819, having committed himself to a literary career with his father's consent, he wrote two odes, entitled "The Virgins of Verdun," and "The Restoration of the Statue of Henri IV.," and sent them to the Academy of Floral Fêtes at Toulouse, by which they were both crowned. In 1820 he published his "Infant Moses on the Nile." In 1822 appeared the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads;" a collection of occasional pieces, all breathing a Royalist spirit. His "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," though not published until some years later, were written about this time. Before the close of the same year the young poet married Mdlle. Foucher, and rising into distinction as a Royalist writer, he received a pension from Louis XVIII. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which betrayed an inward revolution in his political and literary opinions. In the succeeding year he composed a drama called "Cromwell," intended to assert the freedom of the Christian and Romantic drama against

the theory of Aristotle's unity, as understood and practised by Racine. He prefaced it with a dramatic theory of his own, to which, however, he hardly gave a fair chance of success, since its accompanying illustration contained scarcely a feature of merit. In 1828 appeared his "Orientals," a poem of finished versification, but destitute of force or spirit. In 1809, Victor Hugo published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," and so vividly depicted the anticipated tortures of a man left for execution, that the terrific interest of the work gave it an immense success. Hugo now prepared to make a second attack on the stiff and unnatural dramatic system prevalent in his country. On the 26th February, 1830, his "Ernani" was played at the Théâtre Français. The indignation of the old, and the enthusiasm of the new party, knew no bounds. The first performance of "Ernani" was a scene of riotous confusion, and pugilistic encounters filled up the intervals between the acts. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against the innovation at the foot of the throne, but Charles X., with a good sense which would have been very serviceable to him four months later, replied, that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Meanwhile the drama, which was far superior in construction to "Cromwell," succeeded. Shortly after the Revolution of July his "Marion De Lorme," embodying his new political tastes, and which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought out, and was considered theatrically successful. In January 1832, his play, "Le Roi s'amuse," was performed at the Théâtre Français, and the next day interdicted by the government. This was scarcely necessary, the piece had not been warmly received: in fact, people, however willing to be amused, especially at the expense of monarchs, did not like to see the quondam Royalist employed in burlesquing the historical heroes of their country. M. Hugo afterwards published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit; among them are "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Angelo," and "Ruy Blas." His greatest novel is "Notre Dame de Paris." He has since produced "Chants du Crépuscule," and "Voix Intérieures." In the works of this poet may be found some of the sublimest creations of French poetry. It is to be regretted, that, side-by-side with these, the author's perverted taste led him to place images the most monstrous and disgusting. He was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe, and on the downfall of that monarch, avowing the principles of the Revolution, was returned to the Constituent, and afterwards to the National Assembly, of which he was one of the few eloquent speakers. He is also a leading member of the Peace Congress, and was its President in 1849 — a position remarkable enough for the author of the bellicose "Lettres du Rhin." He was an energetic opponent of Louis-Napoleon in December, and on that account was compelled to fly to Brussels in an assumed name. He subsequently found refuge in Jersey and Guernsey, where he completed his vituperative work, "Napoléon le Petit," and another entitled, "Les Châtimens."

HUMBOLDT, FREDERICK-HENRY-ALEXANDER, BARON, the greatest Naturalist that has appeared since Aristotle, was born in Berlin, September 14, 1769, and is thus in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was educated with a view to employment in the direction of the Government mines successively at Göttingen, Frankfort-on-the-Oder, at Hamburg, and at the Mining School of Frieberg. In 1792 he was appointed assessor to the Mining Board, a post which he soon exchanged for that of a director of the works at Baireuth. In 1795 he relinquished these duties, in order to connect himself with those pursuits of investigation and discovery in which he has won an undying name. From the earliest period he had evinced a faculty for physical inquiry, which he had assiduously cultivated by the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and galvanism; the latter then a new and incipient science. He now proceeded to condense and arrange his scientific ideas, and test them comparatively before applying them in countries yet unexplored. His next care was to look round for a country whose undiscovered natural riches might open to the industrious inquirer a prospect of numerous and valuable discoveries. Meanwhile he made a journey with Hatler to North Italy, to study the volcanic theory of rocks in the mountains of that district, and in 1797 started for Naples, for a similar purpose, with Bach. Compelled to surrender this plan by the events of war, he turned his steps to Paris, met with a most friendly reception from the *savans* of that capital, and made the acquaintance of Bonpland, just appointed naturalist to Baudin's expedition. Humboldt had only time to arrange to accompany his newly-acquired friend when the war compelled the postponement of the entire project. Upon this he resolved to travel in North Africa, and with Bonpland had reached Marseilles for embarkation, when the events of the times again thwarted his intentions. The travellers now turned towards Spain, where Humboldt, whose great merits were made known by Baron von Forell, the Saxon minister, was encouraged by the Government to undertake the exploration of Spanish America, and received promises of assistance in his investigations. On the 4th of June, 1799, Humboldt and Bonpland sailed from Corunna, and happily escaped the English cruisers; and on the 19th landed in the haven of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. They ascended the Peak, and in the course of the few days of their stay collected a number of new observations on the natural history of the island. They then crossed the ocean without accident, and landed on American ground, near Cumana, on the 16th of July. They employed eighteen months in examining the territory which now forms the free state of Venezuela; arrived at the Caraccas in February 1800, and left the sea-coast anew near Puerto Cabella, in order to reach the Orinoco by crossing the grassy steppes of Calobozo. They embarked on the Orinoco in canoes and proceeded to the extreme Spanish post, Fort San Carlos, on the Rio Negro, two degrees from the equator, and returned to Cumana, after having travelled thousands of miles through an uninhabited wilderness. They left the continent for the Havannah and stayed

there for some months, until, receiving a false report that Baudin was awaiting them, according to appointment, on the coast of South America, they sailed from Cuba in March, 1801, for Carthagena, in order to proceed thence to Panama. The season being unfavourable to a farther advance, they settled for a time at Bogota; but in September, 1801, set out for the south, despite the rains, crossed the Cordillera di Quindin, followed the valley of Cauca, and by the greatest exertions reached Quito, January 6, 1802. Eight months were spent in exploring the valley of Quito and the volcanic mountains which enclose it. Favoured by circumstances, they ascended several of these, surmounting heights previously unattained. On the 23d June, 1802, they climbed Chimborazzo, and reached a height of 19,300 feet,—a point of the earth higher than any which had hitherto been attained. Humboldt next travelled over Loxa, Jaen de Bracomoros, Caxamarca, and the high chain of the Andes, and reached, near Truxillo, the shore of the Pacific. Passing thence through the desert of Lower Peru, he came to Lima. In January, 1803, he sailed for Mexico, visited its chief cities, collecting facts, and departed for Valladolid, traversed the province of Mechracan, and reaching the Pacific coast near Jorullo, returned to Mexico. Here he stayed some months, gaining large accessions to his stores of knowledge by intercourse with the observant portion of the educated classes of that country. In January, 1804, he embarked for the Havannah, from Vera Cruz, remained there a short time, paid a visit of two months to Philadelphia, and finally returned to Europe; landing at Havre in August, 1804, richer in collections of objects, but especially in observations on the great field of the natural sciences, in botany, zoology, geology, geography, statistics, and ethnography, than any preceding traveller. Paris at that time offering a greater assemblage of scientific aids than any other capital of the Continent, he took up his residence there, in order to prepare the results of his researches for the public eye. He shortly commenced a series of gigantic publications in almost every department of science; and in 1817, after twelve years of incessant toil, four-fifths had been printed in parts, each of which cost in the market more than 100*l.* sterling. Since that time the publication has gone on more slowly, and is still incomplete. Having visited Italy in 1818 with Gay-Lussac, and afterwards travelled in England in 1826, he returned, took up his residence in Berlin, and enjoying the personal favour and most intimate society of the sovereign, was made a Councillor of State, and intrusted with more than one diplomatic mission. In 1829, at the particular desire of the Czar, he visited Siberia and the Caspian Sea, in company with Gustav Rose and Ehrenberg. The travellers accomplished a distance of 2142 geographical miles, journeying on the Wolga from Novogorod to Casan, and by land to Catharineberg, Tobolsk, Barnaul, Schlangenberg, and Zyrianski, on the south-west slope of the Altai, by Buchtarminsk, to the Chinese frontier. On their return, they took the route by Ust-Kamonogorsk, Orusk, the Southern Ural, Orenberg, Sarepta, Astrachan, Moskow, and Petersburg.

Taken singly, there is not one of Humboldt's achievements which has not been surpassed, but viewed as a whole they constitute a body of services rendered to science such as is without a parallel. The activity of naturalists is commonly directed either to accumulate rich materials in observations or to combine such observations in a systematic manner, so as to derive from their diversity one rational whole; Humboldt has done both so well that his performances in either department would entitle him to admiration. With a mind in which was treasured up every observation or conjecture of preceding philosophers, not excepting those of antiquity, he set out measuring the heights of mountains, noting temperature, collecting plants, dissecting animals, and everywhere pressing forward to penetrate the meaning of the relations which he found to subsist between the different portions of the organic kingdom and man. This latter new and practical aspect of the natural sciences was first presented by Humboldt, and gives to such studies an interest for thousands who have no taste for the mere enumeration of rocks, plants, and animals. The sciences which deal with the laws governing the geographical distribution of plants, animals, and men, had their origin in the observations and generalisations of Humboldt, who may be justly regarded as the founder of the new school of physical inquiry. In addition to the general and ultimate gain to humanity of such an advance in science as Humboldt has effected, is to be reckoned the immediate partial benefit of his observations, according to which charts have been constructed, agriculture extended, and territories peopled. Humboldt is most popularly known by his "Kosmos," a work written in the evening of his life, in which he contemplates all created things as linked together and forming one whole, animated by internal forces; and rears a monument at which succeeding generations will gaze in astonishment. Of this noble work a recent critic says, "Who else could have achieved—who but he could have attempted—the Atlantean service? .... Spread his 'Kosmos' before a young and ardent intelligence, which has just then accomplished its regular liberal nurture, and say, 'Read and comprehend.' The comprehension exacted will, when acquitted, have added an education."

HUNT, LEIGH, Poet, Essayist, and writer in several other departments of the Belles Lettres, is the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born at Southgate in Middlesex, October the 19th, 1784. His father was a West Indian, and his mother a Philadelphian; but at the period of the American Revolution, his father, who was then in the law, took the British side in politics, and manifested his loyalty to the Crown so warmly that he was forced to fly to England. Having taken orders, he was for some time tutor to Mr. Leigh, the nephew of the Duke of Chandos, who had a seat at Southgate. Leigh Hunt received his education at Christ Hospital, like his friends Coleridge and Lamb. About the time of his coming of age he assisted his brother John in the establishment of a Sunday paper, the "News," to which he contri-

buted theatrical criticisms that brought a new tone of writing and independence into that department of the press. He had previously been employed in the office of his brother Stephen, an attorney, but had relinquished that employment for a situation in the War Office, which he gave up on becoming, in 1808, founder and joint-proprietor of the "Examiner." This journal he edited for many subsequent years, and rendered exceedingly popular. His fortunes in it, however, ultimately fell into reverse, partly owing to his unacquaintance with matters of business, for which an omission in education had singularly unfitted him, and partly to the then triumphant state of the Tories, who, from the first establishment of the "Examiner," had done their utmost to bear down their antagonist. The eye of the Attorney-General, in particular, had long been upon him, and the following passage from one of his political articles in the year 1810, relative to the proposed Regency, was thought worthy of a government prosecution :—"What a crowd of blessings rush upon one's mind, that might be bestowed upon the country in the event of such a change! Of all monarchs, indeed, since the Revolution, the successor of George III. will have the finest opportunity of becoming nobly popular." Informations were filed against Leigh Hunt and his brother, and also against Mr. Perry of the "Morning Chronicle," who had reprinted the remark. The "Morning Chronicle" was tried first; Mr. Perry defended himself with spirit, justifying the passage, and was acquitted; upon which the information against the "Examiner" was withdrawn. Another opportunity soon presented itself to the officers of the Crown. Some remarks, by no means of a personal character, directed against the practice of flogging in the army, became the subject of a second prosecution, and the trial came on before Lord Ellenborough, 22d February, 1811. Lord (then Mr.) Brougham was engaged for the defence, and having cited the opinions of Abercromby and other illustrious generals in condemnation of the use of the lash, declared that the real question with the jury was, whether on the most important subjects an Englishman had the privilege of expressing himself according to his feelings and opinions,—a question which the jury answered in the affirmative by a verdict of not guilty. But this was not to be the last of the Hunts' appearances in the law courts. A fashionable newspaper having called the Prince Regent an Adonis, Leigh Hunt, in a fit of indignation at the Regent's having broken his promise to the Whigs, added—"of fifty." The Prince's vanity triumphed over his discretion, and on the pretended ground of some words of more serious import, a third prosecution was instituted. The jury upon this occasion found a verdict of guilty against Leigh Hunt and his brother John, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and to suffer two years' imprisonment. Offers not to press the penalties were made on condition that no similar attacks should appear, but were with constancy rejected. Upon their liberation the Hunts continued to write as before, and maintained the "Examiner" at the head of the weekly metropolitan

press, till its fortunes paled for a while before the Tory ascendancy above-mentioned, from which it was redeemed by the wit of Mr. Fonblanque. Meanwhile, Leigh Hunt, on the invitation of his friends Shelley and Lord Byron, went to set up the "Liberal" in Italy, where, after the almost immediate loss of the former, he continued to reside for about four years, a small portion of which was passed under the same roof with Lord Byron, but not happily. In the year 1847 the Queen, at the recommendation of Lord John Russell, bestowed on him a pension of 200*l.* a-year. Leigh Hunt's political opinions are those of a limited monarchist, who advocates unbounded liberty of conscience and inquiry. His religious opinions are those of the Christian Theist, as laid down in his own writings, or in those of the late Charles Hennell and of W. J. Fox. His writings, notwithstanding the strong experience of melancholy observable in some of them, are remarkable for their prevailing cheerfulness, and as if, in reward of this tendency from the Spirit in Nature which he worships, he has had the singular good fortune (if success accompanied with so much pain can be so called) of having outlived, both early and late in life, a series of the most extraordinary misrepresentations of him, political and personal, some of them amounting to the tragical, some to the ludicrous, and some attributing to him phases of character absolutely intended by the writers for the reverse of his own! Leigh Hunt, it is true, in his own writings (*vide* "Autobiography" and "Religion of the Heart"), confesses to a plentiful participation in the faults of his fellow-creatures, but the want of common honesty, feeling, gratitude, and interest in the welfare of his fellow-creatures, were most assuredly never among them; and, to use his own words, "a Jonathan Wild might as well have been made to stand for Fielding himself, or the Vicar of Wakefield's Jenkinson for his Moses." Shelley (see the dedication of his "Cenci"), in the enthusiasm of his regard, spoke of him in terms that might have become a Berkley or a Sidney; and in a recent number of the "Household Words," his friend Dickens describes him as one "beloved of all mankind." Leigh Hunt's rank among the poets of his country is now generally recognised. We regard his principal poem, the "Story of Rimini," as being the finest narrative poem which has appeared in the English language since the time of Dryden. Among the more important of his poetical works are his "Captain Sword and Captain Pen;" "The Palfrey;" the collection of his narrative poems entitled "Stories in Verse;" and his "Legend of Florence," a play in five acts, which we may mention as being a favourite with Her Majesty, who went several times to see it performed at Covent Garden, and moreover had it played before her at Windsor. First on the list of his prose works we may place his "Sir Ralph Esher," a novel, or, rather, fictitious autobiography of a gentleman of the court of Charles the Second. Then follows a long list of volumes, some of which take their place in the standard literature of the country;—the "Indicator," the "Companion," the "Seer," "Men, Women

and Books," (the latter including articles from the Edinburgh and other Reviews;) "Stories from the Italian Poets, with Critical Lives of them;" "Table-Talk;" the *mélange* of criticism and story, entitled "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla;" the critical essays and selections entitled "Imagination and Fancy," and "Wit and Humour;" three volumes of Autobiography, comprising a corrected and final account of his relations with Lord Byron; the "Religion of the Heart," a manual of Faith and Duty, according to the author's opinion on those subjects; the "Town, its Memorable Characters and Events;" (two volumes of metropolitan anecdote and survey); and other two volumes of a like nature, under the title of "The Old Court Suburb." Leigh Hunt has no equal as a translator of Italian poetry. Among the long list of his translations may be mentioned Tasso's "Aminta," and Redi's "Bacco in Toscana;" from the French, not a whit less admirably translated perhaps, he has rendered the famous "Lutrin" of Boileau. To his critical productions may be added (by reason of their copious notices and comments) his edition of the plays of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, and his collections from prose writers and poets, under the various titles of "A Hundred Romances of Real Life," "A Book for a Corner," and "Beaumont and Fletcher," which last is a collection of the least objectionable passages from those writers, made for the purpose of enabling families to become acquainted with them. Many of the essays and poems gathered by Leigh Hunt into some of the volumes above-named originally appeared in various periodical publications of his editing, such as the "Reflector," the "Liberal," the "London Journal," and the "Tatler;" in some of which he had Lamb, Hazlitt, Lord Byron, and Shelley for his coadjutors.

HUNT, ROBERT, Author, born September 6, 1807, at Devonport, then Plymouth Dock. Mr. Robert Hunt is a self-elevated man of talent. He is now the Keeper of Mining Records at the Museum of Economic Geology, and Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines to that institution—one of the "working men of practical science." Popularly, he is best known by his volumes, "Researches on Light," "The Poetry of Science," "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," "Elementary Physics," and "Manual of Photography." Mr. Robert Hunt has devoted his attention especially to the chemical influences of the solar rays, and he is the discoverer of several important and curious photographic processes. To him we are principally indebted for a more perfect knowledge than we previously possessed of the influences of light, heat, and actinism (the chemical principle of the solar rays), on the growth of plants. These researches have been published in the "Transactions of the British Association." Mr. Robert Hunt was for five years Secretary of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, during which period he was very actively engaged in investigating the phenomena of mineral veins, and metal-

liferous deposits in general, for which his residence in Cornwall afforded him peculiar facilities. Mr. Hunt is the author of an Essay on the Science of the Great Exhibition.

HUNT, THORNTON, Journalist, is the eldest son of Leigh Hunt. The particulars of his career are few, but it is not to be doubted that his exertions have had considerable effect on the course of public opinion. Born 10th of September, 1810, he was educated to be a painter; but the atmosphere of the studio suited him as little as its inactivity of life. By degrees he crept into literary work, first as a critic on works of art; in which, following the early Italian critics, he sought to give a more matter-of-fact manner to the handling of the subject in the periodical press. Through the late Laman Blanchard he was introduced to the short-lived morning paper, the "Constitutional," of the political department of which the illness of the editors and other contingencies left him for a time sole conductor. Meanwhile he had become thoroughly acquainted with the views of Edward Gibbon Wakefield and of Colonel Torrens, on subjects of colonization and political economy, which powerfully modified his course of action. Throughout he has had the aid and political confidence of some of the most eminent men of the present day, and it is, we believe, especially so at the present moment. On the break-down of the "Constitutional" he became editor of the "North Cheshire Reformer," and then of the "Glasgow Argus;" and, with considerable additions to his experience of the local workings of our institutions, of trade, and the condition of the people, he returned to town in 1840, and formed a permanent connexion among journals of a high class, which has since been extended. The guiding principle of his politics has been the British Constitution as set forth in its great standards, the Great Charter, the Petition of Rights, and the Bill of Rights,—principles which have taught him, in seeking to sustain, if not to extend, the influence of the monarchy, and to help the peers to a recovery of their waning influence, to extend the franchise to every free-born Englishman paying taxes. He has supported every statesman who was superior to party; was among the very earliest Liberal supporters of Peel; and argued for a restoration of our military power before the Russian war became fashionable. But all his best work has been executed under that anonymous system which he steadily advocates as being, save in exceptional cases, the best for journalism. Besides a few passing pamphlets, therefore, chiefly on practical subjects, such as colonisation and railway business, he has produced no work under his own name, except the "Foster-Brother" (1845), an historical romance of the fourteenth century, suggested by his early residence in Italy, his political studies, and his unbounded admiration for its hero, the great, patriotic, military statesman, Carlo Zeno.

HUNT, WILLIAM, Painter in Water-Colours, was born at No. 8 Belton Street (since re-christened Endell Street), Long

Acre, in 1790. He first exhibited, as a member of the (Old) Society of Painters in Water Colours, in 1824. A great and original artist. Of the multitude who, from this painter's modest pieces of nature and truth scattered through each exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, have received annually fresh enjoyment, comparatively few, perhaps, have suspected that those delightful and unpretending little bits of paper contained truer art, witnessed an eye for nature rarer and more penetrating,—nay, even technical gifts of immeasurably finer quality,—than are shown amid acres of ambitious and clever oil-paintings at Trafalgar Square,—pictures commanding prices ten times higher than a mere water-colour drawing can ever challenge. Who shall explain the secret of these magical effects of colour, light and shade, and composition? Why do those modest groups of "primrose pale," or blooming peach and gleaming grape,—that broken branch of lilac or of "May,"—that wonderful bird's-nest with its delicately-tinted contents, or the familiar-looking "Interior" of a commonplace English room, with its commonplace chairs and tables,—why does this "consummate mimicry" affect us with so vivid and so poetic a delight? "We may look upon actual primroses by a river's brim, and be as little reminded of toil or drudgery in the production," as when we gaze on those of Mr. Hunt. But, in nine cases out of ten, —unless, in fact, we bring the seeing eye with us, which we cannot all command, or at all times,—we do not while we look feel as Mr. Hunt makes us feel. Whoever shall account for this will do something to explain some of the shyest secrets of Art and its perennial spell,—nay, of external Nature herself. For one thing, Mr. Hunt is not only a masterly artist, but a poet. By an over-mastering sympathy (the poet's prerogative), the objects he paints "are seen and felt by him *as they exist*, and conveyed by a mystery of art with which we are wholly unacquainted,"—writes a critic worth hearing,— "which we are at a loss how to define by any of the known results of genius and practice." As to subject:—every Exhibition-goer knows how simple is the range. Realities humble and slight have ever been the staple: "Peaches and Grapes;" or an "Old Pollard;" a "Basket of Plums;" a group of "Roses," or of "Wild Flowers;" or the "Yellow Corridor" at Mr. So-and-So's: or, again, in a style equally individual, deeply-felt readings from every-day *human* nature,—"Trampers at Home," "A Farm-house Beauty," "Fast Asleep," a "Sunday-School Girl," "What shall I play?" "Lamplight," etc. People have wondered why so gifted an artist should perpetually repeat what often seems identically the same subject. But, in fact, it is only superficially the same. Because of his deep sympathy with objects "as they exist," he sees endless varieties in them; and delights to exhaust every phase of effect, of colour, light and shade, and grouping. As to the technical part of his art, 'Pre-Raphaelite' painters might learn a lesson from one whose practice implies and transcends *their* principles. These inobtrusive bits of nature "present the perfection of finish,"—a perfection, however, not attained by elaboration. "A degree of slight-

ness of execution, or *muzziness*, if you will, appears to be an element in the process, elaborators, admirable in other respects, have neglected or over-striven to avoid." Forty years' practice have brought this about, this marriage of finish and freedom,—the last and most difficult of technical achievements, resulting in images of Nature wholly, not partially, accurate and consistent. As for his composition, light and shade, colour, these are as quiet in their truth as complete. As a colourist, no less a critic than Mr. Ruskin loves to speak of him as among the greatest in a school (the English) rife with great colourists. Some interesting allusions by Ruskin to Mr. Hunt's technic practice occur in an article by the former on Eastlake's "History of Oil-Painting," in one of the volumes of the "Quarterly." From the very nature of his art and of his subject, Hunt *cannot* be engraved. Those specimens of printing in colours which seem to reproduce his effects so well, only *seem* to do so. The difference is subtile, but complete. Mechanism cannot give us the results of a hand such as his.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, Painter, born at London in 1827. One of the most prominent members of that movement (self-styled Pre-Raphaelite) among our young painters which has excited so much discussion, so much notice to its originators, and—despite some adverse criticism—not disadvantageously to the latter. Merit has generally had to wait longer for any kind of notice. In 1846 was exhibited Mr. Hunt's first picture at the Academy. By 1850 he was already the possessor of a fair position on the Academy's walls, and the subject of general notice. His earlier efforts were adopted from novel and poem:—"Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock," (1847); "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes," (1848); "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the Death of his young Brother," from Bulwer, (1849). The last-named was purchased by Mr. Gibbons, the well-known collector. In 1850, commenced the new style of treatment; and, on Mr. Hunt's part, that choice of religious and gradually more mystical subject, whereby he has since made himself best known: "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd" of 1852. Of 1851 his picture was in a different class of sentiment, "Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts,"—a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded 50*l.* and 60*l.* prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham. The occult meanings of his "Light of the World" (purchased by Mr. Combe of Oxford, who had also purchased the "Converted British Family,") and of the "Awakening Conscience" of 1854, were at the time expounded with due emphasis in the letters to the "Times" of one powerful with the public,—Mr. Ruskin. Perhaps that complimentary criticism tended to prove even too much: for the appropriate language of one art cannot be translated by that of another. The

meaning we can put into words is not the highest or most legitimate a picture can express. A plainer critic gives a credible account of the "Light of the World,"—"as a beautiful symbolic figure of the Saviour standing at a closed door, in a kind of garden or orchard. Glow-worms shine about the ground; the sky is full of stars; but the effect of moon or starlight is overpowered by the effulgence from a lantern the Redeemer bears." Even those who neglected *interpretation* of this mystical subject could not but admire the "depth of sentiment displayed," as far as they could understand and feel it, and the "consummate execution of the minutest detail." At the Royal Academy Exhibition of 1856 appeared Mr. Hunt's picture, "The Scapegoat." The scene was painted at Oosdoom, on the margin of the self-encrusted shallows of the Red Sea.

HURLSTONE, FREDERICK YEATES, Painter, born at London in 1801—an artist whose merits are less widely known than they deserve to be, from the fact of his faithful adherence to the dissidents from the Royal Academy, who compose the Society of British Artists. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1821, and continued to send his annual quota,—portraits, with an occasional historic piece,—until 1830. Every one was predicting his ultimate arrival at the honours of R.A. One year, however, his pictures were treated slightingly: banished to an upper row, and virtually put *hors de combat*. The artist, justly offended, resolved no more to exhibit where merit was exposed to so much caprice. He kept his word,—strictly for thirteen years,—substantially throughout; since exhibiting at the Academy but twice in all,—in 1844 and 1845. He is now, consequently, President of the Society of British Artists instead of Royal Academician. At that Society's exhibitions his pictures have been leading attractions for upwards of twenty years. Besides numerous able portraits, he regularly contributes subject-pieces, which may be divided into two classes:—pictures of sentiment from Byron, Moore, etc.; and those from the picturesque material still abounding in the "romantic" South,—"Italian Boy," "Italian Mendicant," "A Spanish Beauty,"—an attractive, and, in his hands, felicitous class of subject. They are *bonâ fide*, not "made up," pictures: genuine studies for them being supplied by almost annual visits to Italy and Spain,—more frequently to the latter. Some of Mr. Hurlstone's latest pictures are also among his happiest:—in a recent exhibition of his Society, for instance, "The Moorish Peasant Girl," and more ambitious "Last Sigh of the Moor." The latter is a characteristic example of this artist at his best: a picture "which,"—avers a competent critic,—"if deficient in the received *letter*, has much of the right spirit of historical painting."

I.

INGLIS, JOHN, Dean of Faculty, and formerly Lord Advocate of Scotland, is son of the Rev. Dr. Inglis, who was distinguished among the Scottish clergy of the last generation for his talent and respectability. Mr. Inglis, having been educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of A.M., passed as an advocate at the Scottish bar in the year 1835, rose rapidly to eminence in his profession, and married a daughter of the late Lord Wood, one of the Judges of the Court of Session. When, in 1852, the Earl of Derby held the reins of Government, Mr. Inglis was successively Solicitor-General and Lord Advocate of Scotland. At the general election in July 1852, he appeared as a candidate for the county of Orkney, and for some time had every prospect of success. But, as too frequently happens in such cases, aristocratic influence prevailed over intellect and experience, and the contest resulted in the return of a member of the Dundas family. In the ensuing November, when Sir Emerson Tennent accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, the Lord Advocate tried his fortune at Lisburn, but he was again unsuccessful, and in the same month he resigned office with his party. Though precluded from appearing as the representative of the Scottish bar in the House of Commons, Mr. Inglis is without a rival in the Parliament House of Edinburgh; and the impression produced throughout the country by the speech which, in 1857, he made as counsel for the ill-starred Madeleine Smith, will long be remembered as an instance of his forensic ability and eloquence. Mr. Inglis has the distinction of being Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

INGRAM, HERBERT, M.P., Proprietor of the "Illustrated London News," was born on the 27th of May, 1811, at Boston, Lincolnshire, a borough which he represents in the House of Commons. The Ingrams have resided in that neighbourhood for many generations, as is recorded in Thompson's "History of Boston." In the family, we understand, a good custom has been kept up of calling the eldest son Herbert, and the honourable member for Boston is lineally the seventh who has borne that name. His early years were spent in his native place, and there he was apprenticed to the printing business. After completing the terms of his indentures, Mr. Ingram removed to Nottingham, where he carried on business as printer, bookseller, and news-agent. While a newsvender, he is said to have displayed, in a remarkable degree, those habits of industry and perseverance which have since brought him conspicuously before the public. Two instances of his extraordinary attention to business may be cited. There was among his customers a gentleman who wanted the news very early; and Mr. Ingram, anxious that this individual should not be disappointed, walked five miles (and of course five miles back) to serve a single paper. On one occasion he got up at two in the morning, and

travelled to London to get some copies of a paper, because there was no post to bring them, and he was determined that his customers should have the news. His industry had its reward, for he sold above a thousand of that paper in Nottingham alone; and it was from the experience he had as a newsvender, and in the sale of metropolitan prints, that he thought of the speculation which was destined to make his fortune. He used to notice, that even a very bad woodcut in an odd number of a paper would make it sell more than usual; and it occurred to him, that if he had a number of good engravings, and put them in every number, a journal conducted on such a principle must succeed. Accordingly, in May 1842, an experiment was resolved upon, and the first number of the "Illustrated London News" made its appearance; and, whatever its present condition, its original existence is simply owing to Mr. Ingram's immediate connexion with the news trade. Indeed, the very title was suggested by the fact that many of his customers, especially the more illiterate, would come and ask for the "London News." They did not care whether he gave them the "Dispatch," or "Bell's Life," or anything else, so long as it contained the London news; so he thought, if that name suited the working people it would suit all classes, and he called his paper the "London News," putting "Illustrated" before it on account of the pictures. Mr. Ingram, as a newspaper proprietor, soon became honourably distinguished by his liberal payments to literary men and artists; and, at the same time, his speculation proved in every respect successful. The inhabitants of Boston naturally felt, in some degree, proud of their fortunate townsman; and in 1856, on the retirement of Sir Gilbert Heathcote from the representation of the borough in Parliament, Mr. Ingram presented himself as a candidate for their suffrages. There were two others in the field: one retired before the election, the other went to the poll, but Mr. Ingram was returned by an overwhelming majority — a majority such as we believe was never before given to a candidate for Boston; namely, 521 to 296. What rendered Mr. Ingram so popular were the facts that he was a native of the town, that he had risen to the position which he occupied by his own unaided efforts, and that he took a lively interest in everything that appertained to the moral, intellectual, sanitary, and commercial advancement of the locality. At the election for Boston, after the dissolution of Parliament in March 1857, Mr. Ingram was elected without opposition. He is a magistrate for the county of Herts, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Lincoln.

INGRES, JEAN-DOMINIQUE-AUGUSTE, a distinguished French Painter, celebrated for the perfection of his drawing, was born at Montauban in 1780. He manifested a decided taste for painting at a very early age; but it was his father's desire that he should become a musician, and with this view he took him at twelve years of age to Toulouse, where, in consideration of his having consented to pursue his musical studies, he was permitted to receive lessons in drawing and landscape painting. His anxiety to

become a painter, however, grew with his growth; until at length his father yielded to his importunities and sent him to Paris, where he became a pupil of the well-known David, then in the zenith of his fame. There was probably no painter of the time in whose atelier a more perfect notion of drawing could be obtained than in that of David. But the coldness of his colour and the classical formality of his subject had no charms for the impetuous Gascon, and he was not long constant to the artistical dogmas of his violent and imperious master. In 1800 Ingres obtained the second prize from the Académie des Beaux Arts; whilst for another, a picture entitled "The Embassy to the Tent of Achilles," he succeeded in carrying off the first. This picture is, or was, a very few years ago, in the Museum of the Fine Arts in Paris. Encouraged by this success, he set out for Italy; and in 1808 painted the portrait of Napoleon, which is now in the Hôtel des Invalides. In the course of the ensuing five years were exhibited in succession his "Œdipus and the Sphynx," "Jupiter and Thetis," "A Woman in the Bath," "Ossian's Sleep," "The Sistine Chapel," etc. The *chef-d'œuvre* of M. Ingres since that date is "The Vow of Louis XIII.," exhibited in Paris in 1824. This picture was produced at a favourable juncture, and raised at once the reputation of the artist to its culminating point. In the course of that year he returned to France. "The Apotheosis of Homer," painted in 1827 for one of the ceilings of the Louvre, assisted to sustain his reputation; and in 1829 he was appointed to supply the place of M. Horace Vernet as Director of the French Academy at Rome. No better instructor of the young painters of his time could have been selected; and it is, therefore, not surprising that he should have given full satisfaction alike to his pupils and his employers. Whilst in the occupation of this post he painted his "Stratonice" (a Madonna for the Grand Duke of Russia), portraits of the Duke of Orleans (the eldest son of Louis-Philippe), and of the composer Cherubini. His portraits, a common case with French painters of whatever rank, were inferior to his historical subjects; so that in this branch of art, at least, he acquired no additional reputation. As to the general character of M. Ingres' style, it is altogether original; whilst for purity of outline and simple grace in conception he is without a rival among his countrymen. He can be ranked with neither the *classiques* nor the *romantiques;* but is rather an eclectic, holding a middle station between the two. A French critic of discriminating taste has declared that the great difference between Ingres and the school of David is, that David sought to copy the antique in order to realise the beautiful; but that Ingres copies nature in order to realise the beautiful and the antique: for him the ideal did not consist in a creation apart from nature; the ideal was the beautiful in the true acceptation of the word, elevated to its highest power. Ingres was appointed in 1834, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and in 1845, Commander. During his long sojourn in Italy he devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of Raffaelle. His "Christ and St. Peter," and the exquisite cartoons, after which the stained-glass

windows of the Chapels of Dreux and St. Ferdinand were executed (now in the Luxembourg), are among the noblest specimens of French art. His "Odalisque" is known and admired throughout Europe.

IRVING, WASHINGTON, one of the most graceful Writers that America has hitherto produced, was born in New York, April 3d, 1783. His father, a respectable merchant, originally from Scotland, died while Washington was yet young, and his education was superintended by his elder brothers, three of whom had, without relinquishing active professional pursuits, gained considerable reputation for literary abilities. As his health did not permit any close application to business or study, he rambled about the picturesque island of Manhattan, gathering up those traditions and receiving those impressions which Mr. Seth Handiside's erudite and conscientious lodger has made immortal. Mr. Irving's first essays in literature were made in the New York "Morning Chronicle," in which he published his "Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent." These letters were concluded in 1802; and as symptoms of pulmonary disease now betrayed themselves, it was resolved that in the following year he should visit the south of Europe. He accordingly sailed for Bordeaux, and travelled through the south of France to Nice, where he took a felucca to Genoa, in which city he remained some two months. He then went by sea to Sicily, made the tour of the island, crossed from Palermo to Naples, passed through Italy, meeting Allston at Rome, who strongly recommended him to devote himself to art; thence over the St. Gothard, through Switzerland to Paris, where he remained several months. He next went to Holland, whence he embarked for England, and passing there a part of the autumn, he returned to New York in March, 1806, completely restored to health. He again resumed the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in November of that year, but never practised. Shortly afterwards he took the chief part in "Salmagundi," the first number of which appeared January, 1807, and the last in January, 1808. In December the following year he published his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." In 1810, two of his brothers, who were engaged in commercial business, one being at the head of the establishment in America, and the other in Liverpool, gave him an interest in the concern, with the understanding that he was not to enter into the duties and details of the business, but pursue his literary avocations. During the war with Great Britain in 1813–14 he edited the "Analectic Magazine," and in the fall of the latter year joined the military staff of the governor of the state of New York, as aide-de-camp and military secretary, with the title of colonel. At the close of the war, May 1815, he embarked for Liverpool, with the intention of making a second tour of Europe, but was prevented by the sudden and great reverses which followed the return of peace, overwhelming, after a struggle of two or three years, in which Mr. Irving took an active part to avert the catastrophe, the house in which his brothers had given him an interest, and involving himself

in its ruin. In 1818 he determined to employ his pen as a means of support, and commenced the series of papers entitled "Sketch-Book," which were transmitted piecemeal from London, where he resided, to New York for publication. Three or four numbers were thus produced, when, finding that they attracted notice in England, he had them published in a volume, February 1820, by Mr. John Miller. On his failure shortly afterwards, the work was transferred to Mr. Murray, with a second volume, published in July of that year. Mr. Murray had bought the copyright for 200*l.*, but its success far surpassing his expectations, he sent Mr. Irving, of his own accord, first 100*l.*, and the sale still increasing, an additional 100*l.* After a residence of five years in England, Mr. Irving removed to Paris in August, 1820, and remained there until July of the following year, when he returned to England and published his "Bracebridge Hall," in London and New York, in May, 1822. The following winter he passed in Dresden; returned to Paris in 1823; and crossed to London in May, 1824, to publish his "Tales of a Traveller," which appeared in August of that year in two volumes, and in four parts in New York. In August he returned to Paris, and in the autumn of 1825 visited the south of France, passing part of the winter in Bordeaux. In February, 1826, he left that city for Madrid, where he remained two years. There he wrote the "Life of Columbus," which appeared in 1828. In the spring of 1828 he left Madrid on a tour to the south of Spain, visiting Granada and the main points mentioned in the "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada, by Fray Agapida," of which he had made a rough sketch. This he prepared for the press at Seville, and transmitted to London and New York for publication; it appeared in 1829. In the spring of this year he again visited Granada, and resided some three months in the Alhambra, where he collected materials for the work published under that name in 1832. In July he came to England, having been appointed Secretary of Legation to the American embassy, which office he held until the return of Mr. M'Lane in 1831, when, after remaining a few months as chargé, he resigned, on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren. While in England, in 1830, Mr. Irving received one of the fifty-guinea gold medals, provided by George IV. for eminence in historical composition, the other having been awarded to Mr. Hallam the historian; and in the following year the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In the spring of 1832 he returned to New York, after an absence of seventeen years. His appearance was greeted on all hands with the warmest enthusiasm; a public dinner was given to him, at which Chancellor Kent presided; and similar testimonials were offered in other cities, which he declined. In the summer of that year he accompanied Mr. Ellsworth, one of the commissioners for removing the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, and whom he had met on a tour to the west, on his expedition. The most interesting portion of this journey has appeared in the "Tour on the Prairies," published in 1835. This was followed in the same year by "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," and "Legends of the Con-

quest of Spain." In 1836 he published "Astoria," and in the following year "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville." In 1839 he entered into an engagement, which lasted two years, with the proprietors of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," to furnish articles for that periodical. In February, 1842, he received unsolicited the appointment of Minister to Spain. He left for Madrid on the 10th of April of that year. His official duties terminating in the summer of 1846 he returned to America, and in 1848 commenced the publication of a revised edition of his works, most of which had long been out of print. In 1849 he published "Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography;" "Mahomet and his Successors," 1849–50; and "Life of Washington," 1855. Mr. Irving is essentially the man of his works, genial, warm-hearted, and benevolent; so much so that all who see him would be apt to forget the author in the man. He has a country-seat, "Sunnyside," on the banks of the Hudson, twenty-five miles from the city of New York, which is now his home. Miss Bremer gives the following account of Washington Irving at home; but it is not difficult to infer from it that she was not received by him with as much distinction as she fancied herself entitled to:—

"His house, or villa, which stands on the banks of the Hudson, resembles a peaceful idyll; thick masses of ivy clothe one portion of the white walls and garland the eaves. Fat cows fed in a meadow just before the window. Within, the rooms seemed to be full of summer warmth, and had a peaceful and cheerful aspect. One felt that a cordial spirit, full of the best sentiment of the soul, lived and worked there. Washington Irving, although possessing the politeness of a man of the world, and with great natural good temper, has, nevertheless, somewhat of that nervous shyness which so easily attaches itself to the author, and in particular to one gifted with delicacy of feeling and refinement. The poetical mind, by its intercourse with the divine spheres, is often brought somewhat into disharmony with clumsy earthly realities. To these belong especially the visits of strangers and the forms of social life, as we make them in good society upon earth, and which are shells that must be cracked if one would get at the juice of either kernel or fruit. But that is a difficulty for which one often has not time. A portrait which hangs in Washington Irving's drawing-room, and which was painted many years since, represents him as a remarkably handsome man, with dark hair and eyes, a head which might have belonged to a Spaniard. When young he must have been unusually handsome. He was engaged to a young lady of rare beauty and excellence; it would have been difficult to find a more handsome pair. But she died, and Washington Irving never sought for another bride. He has been wise enough to content himself with the memory of a perfect love, and to live for literature, friendship, and nature."

J.

JAMES, G. P. R., the distinguished Novelist, was born in George Street, Hanover Square, London, about the beginning of the present century. His father's family was originally from Staffordshire, and his mother was a Scotchwoman. He received his early education at a school at Greenwich, kept by a French emigrant, and was afterwards placed under the tuition of the Rev. William Carmalt, with whom he remained until he was nearly fifteen years of age, shortly after which he went to France. The death of his elder brother about this period considerably changed his prospects in life, and he became almost his own master from that time forward. He remained several years in France. He very early imbibed literary tastes, and from time to time wrote small pieces, which were sent anonymously to the journals and reviews. He also wrote a number of short tales for the amusement of himself and friends, which were never published. Mr. Washington Irving, however, having seen one of them, strongly advised the author to attempt something more important. The result of this encouragement was the novel of "Richelieu," which was completed in the year 1825. The death of Lord Liverpool, who was a friend of his father, and on whom Mr. James's prospects greatly depended, induced him to make an attempt to open a way for himself. The manuscript of "Richelieu" was shown to Sir Walter Scott, and met with the approbation of the great novelist and poet, who strongly advised the publication of the work. It appeared accordingly about 1828, and met with great success. This decided Mr. James's literary career, and since that time he has written a great number of novels and a few histories, all of which have attained to a high degree of popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. James is undoubtedly the most voluminous novel-writer of the day, or perhaps of any day, the mere enumeration of the titles of his various productions — Novels, Romances, Historical Biographies, etc.— occupying seventy lines in the latest "London Catalogue;" and even in that list we miss some of his acknowledged works. During the reign of King William IV. he received the appointment of Historiographer for Great Britain, but circumstances having rendered this office (an honorary one) undesirable, he resigned it. About the year 1852 he was appointed British Consul for the State of Massachusetts, whither he removed soon afterwards with his family, taking up his residence in Berkshire county.

JANIN, JULES, "le Roi du Feuilleton," as he is styled, from his unrivalled excellence in that class of French writing, is, probably, the most popular author in France. As a theatrical critic he also occupies a very prominent position on the French press; and his off-hand literary sketches, grave and gay, fantastic and severe, evince a marvellous command of the very plastic resources of the language of France. Jules Janin was born in 1804, at St. Etienne,

upon the right bank of the Rhône, about thirty miles from Lyons; his father was a provincial barrister, and a man of talent and information. In 1815 the young Janin was sent to school at Lyons, but he soon left the Rhône, and was entered as a student at the college of Louis le Grand, at Paris. Here he acquired a sound education, and first imbibed that strong love of classical quotation in which he has ever delighted to indulge. His college studies over, he remained in Paris, and, having neither profession nor fortune, took up his quarters in a garret looking over "the learned and dusky towers of the Sorbonne;" and there he assisted young gentlemen in "cramming" for their degrees as bachelors and magisters. Jules has vividly sketched this humble period of his life; and the garret in the Quartier Latin, with its poor but gay-hearted and busy occupant. But he soon renounced his scholastic professorship for journalism. One evening he was watching the gay company enter a theatre on the Boulevards, when he was accosted by an old fellow-student, upon whose arm hung a gay and graceful young lady. Janin was invited to take a seat in their box; he did so, and found himself by the side of one of the prettiest and merriest actresses of the day. "You are a lucky fellow," said Janin to his friend, "to be rich enough to have private boxes, and to be able to offer them to charming actresses." "Rich!" was the reply. "I'm not rich; but I'm a journalist." The word opened a new world to Janin. "A journalist!" He, too, believed he could write; "and I," said Jules, "will be a journalist." In a few days he obtained employment upon a small theatrical paper, and he soon became one of the editors of "Le Figaro." Shortly afterwards he published his first romance, "L'Ane mort et la Femme guillotinée," which created a sensation. Perhaps, however, his most successful productions of this class are his tales, essays, and sketches, which have been from time to time collected and published as "Contes fantastiques" and "Nouveaux Contes." Janin is also, *au fond*, a man of fine judgment, strong sterling sense, and educated tastes. His dramatic criticisms are admirable. Jules Janin is married, and is much esteemed in private society.

JASMIN, JACQUES, the Peasant Poet of the South of France, the Burns of Limousin, Provence, and Languedoc, was born at Agen, in 1798. His father was a tailor of Agen, his grandfather a common beggar, and he himself had but few advantages of education or of fortune. He learned to read and write at a priest's seminary, from which he was dismissed on account of some irregularities in his conduct. He was then apprenticed to a hair-dresser, and in the course of time went into business on his own account. He worked in his shop by day, and devoted himself to poetry by night. His verses, which are all composed in the *patois* of his province, are immensely popular. "His songs," says Mr. Reach, who visited him in 1850, "are in the mouths of all who sing in the fields and by the cottage firesides. Their subjects are always rural, *naive*,

and full of rustic pathos and rustic drollery. To use his words to me, he sings what the hearts of the people say, and he can no more help it than can the birds in the trees. Translations into French of his principal poems have appeared, and compositions more full of natural and thoroughly unsophisticated pathos and humour it would be difficult to find. Jasmin writes from a teeming brain and a glowing heart; and there is a warmth, a glow, and a strong, happy, triumphant march of song about his poems, which carry you away in the perusal of them as they carried away the author in writing them. I speak of course from the French translations, and I can well conceive that they give but a comparatively faint transcript of the pith and power of the originals. The *patois* in which these poems are written is the common peasant language of the south-west. It varies in some slight degree in different districts; but not more than the broad Scotch of Forfarshire differs from that of Ayrshire. As for the dialect itself, it seems in the main to be a species of cross between old French and Spanish; leaning, however, rather to the latter tongue than to the former, and constituting a bold, copious, and vigorous style, very rich in its colouring, full of quaint words and expressive phrases, and especially strong in all that relates to the language of the passions and affections." The same author continues:—"One of my objects in stopping at Agen was, to pay a literary visit to Jasmin, the 'Last of the Troubadours,' as, with more truth than is generally to be found in *ad captandum* designations, he terms himself, and is termed by the wide circle of his admirers; for Jasmin's songs and rural epics are written in the *patois* of the people, and that *patois* is the still almost unaltered *Langue d'Oc*—the tongue of the chivalric minstrelsy of yore. But Jasmin is a Troubadour in another sense than that of merely availing himself of the tongue of the *menestrels*. He publishes, certainly, conforming so far to the usages of our degenerate modern times; but his great triumphs are his popular recitations of his poems. Standing bravely up before an expectant assembly of perhaps a couple of thousand persons—the hot-blooded and quick-brained children of the South—the modern Troubadour plunges over head and ears into his lays, working both himself and his applauding audiences into fits of enthusiasm and excitement, which, whatever may be the excellence of the poetry, an Englishman finds it difficult to conceive or account for. At a recitation given shortly before my visit to Auch, the ladies present actually tore the flowers and feathers out of their bonnets, wove them into extempore garlands, and flung them in showers upon the panting minstrel; while the editors of the local papers next morning assured him, in floods of flattering epigrams, that, humble as he was now, future ages would acknowledge the 'divinity' of a Jasmin! There is a feature however, about these recitations, which is still more extraordinary than the uncontrollable fits of popular enthusiasm which they produce. His last entertainment before I met him was given in one of the Pyrenean cities (I forget which), and produced 2000 francs. Every sous of this went to the public charities; Jasmin will not

accept a stiver of money so earned. With a species of perhaps overstrained, but certainly exalted and chivalric feeling, he declines to appear before an audience to exhibit for money the gifts with which nature has endowed him. After, perhaps, a brilliant tour through the South of France, delighting vast audiences in every city, and flinging many thousands of francs into every poor-box which he passes, the poet contentedly returns to his humble occupation, and to the little shop where he earns his daily bread by his daily toil, as a barber and hair-dresser. It will be generally admitted, that the man capable of self-denial of so truly heroic a nature as this, is no poetaster. One would be puzzled to find a similar instance of perfect and absolute disinterestedness in the roll of minstrels, from Homer downwards; and, to tell the truth, there does seem to be a spice of Quixotism mingling with and tingeing the pure fervour of the enthusiast. Certain it is, that the Troubadours of yore, upon whose model Jasmin professes to found his poetry, were by no means so scrupulous. 'Largesse' was a very prominent word in their vocabulary; and it really seems difficult to assign any satisfactory reason for a man refusing to live upon the exercise of the finer gifts of his intellect, and throwing himself for his bread upon the daily performance of mere mechanical drudgery." His fame having extended to Paris, on the invitation of his admirers he visited the metropolis. He met with a brilliant reception from all classes. The gentlemen of his own profession, the *coiffeurs* of Paris, entertained him at a banquet; he was admitted into the first circles of society, and dined with Louis-Philippe at Neuilly. But all the attractions of Paris were not strong enough to detain him, and he again returned to his shop at Agen. His principal poems are "Lou Chalibary" (Le Charivari), "Las Papillotos" (Les Papillotes), and a collection of smaller poems. His "Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè" has been translated by Longfellow, and is to be found in most collections of that author's poems; in the notes to which, as well as in the work already quoted, will be found other very interesting particulars respecting the "barber-poet."

JELLACHICH, JOSEPH BARON VON, Ban of Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia, distinguished by his military, and still more by his political services to the Austrian monarchy during the Hungarian war, is the eldest son of Baron Francis Jellachich de Buszin, formerly a lieutenant-field-marshal in the Austrian service. Joseph was born October 16, 1801, in the fortress of Peterwardein. His father having been often absent in the French wars during the youth of the son, the education of his son devolved on his mother, a woman of spirit and ability. In 1810 his father died, and his mother took him to court, and presented him to the Emperor Francis, who noticed him favourably on account of his quick and bold answers to questions put to him, and placed him in the military academy called the Thereseum, where so many able officers of the empire have been trained. At eighteen years of age, having received a soldier's education, he entered as sub-lieutenant the

dragoon regiment of his great-uncle, Baron Knesevich of St. Helena, Vice-Ban of Croatia, then lying in garrison at Tarnow, in Galicia. In 1831 he marched with his Hulans to Italy, remained four years there and returned to Croatia, and was for some time engaged in the exciting and bloody warfare carried on upon the Bosnian frontier. In the beginning of 1837 he was made major in the Archduke Ernest's regiment, and general-commando-adjutant to Count Lilienberg, then Governor of Dalmatia. On the death of Lilienberg, Jellachich was made lieutenant-colonel in the first Banat border regiment; and in 1842 its colonelcy and full command was given him. In this capacity he took frequent part in the contests with the Bosnians, and exhibited considerable bravery and skill at the battle of Pasvid. During this time the Ban had been no stranger to the political movements of his own country, or those of the empire. The people of Croatia (formerly an independent kingdom, but united to the crown of Hungary upon the decease of the late king) had from time immemorial cherished their nationality even more than liberty itself. Inhabiting a territory well defined by natural limits,—one in race, language, and religion, they had borne with impatience the ascendancy of the Magyars in the administration of the Hungarian kingdom, with which they were now incorporated. When, therefore, in 1848, the Hungarians sought to detach themselves still more completely from Austria, by demanding a national administration untrammelled by the so-called Hungarian chancery at Vienna, Jellachich saw an opportunity most favourable to his ambition. He represented to his countrymen that if the supervision of the Imperial government over the dealings of Magyars with Croats, Serbs, and Wallachians should cease, the smaller races would lie at the mercy of the dominant nationality; and his argument so far prevailed, that the Croats sent an embassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to pour out their blood in defending the integrity of the empire. To this offer they joined the prayer that Jellachich might be appointed their Ban. The court at Vienna was but too glad to find any one of the Austrian peoples speaking of the "integrity of the empire," and the prayer of the Croats was granted. Jellachich returned to the south, Ban of the three kingdoms, privy-councillor, field-marshal, and commander-in-chief of the Banat and the Warasdin and Carlstadt districts. His first care was to confirm his new authority. He appeared wherever his presence was required, generally suddenly and unannounced; harangued the masses; admonished officials; adjured the clergy to support him from pulpit and altar; rewarded, punished, arranged, abolished, just as circumstances required. Once, hearing that an assembly was sitting to oppose his government, he entered it unexpectedly, when his appearance was the signal for a general murmur. A vice-gespan rose, and indignantly assured him that "if his object was intimidation he had mistaken his men: not if he came with ten thousand bayonets at his back would he make them afraid." Jellachich took out his sword, threw it on the ground, and with clenched fist knocked

the speaker flat on the floor; then, with glittering eye and thundering voice, he bid him know that the Ban needed not arms to restore order and quiet in the land. The braggarts, who had just before murmured, struck now with astonishment and admiration, broke out into equally contemptible expressions of applause. His influence with the southern Sclaves, meanwhile, increased, and even seemed dangerous to the court itself. It was known that he had been in communication with the Panslave society at Prague, and fears were entertained that his position would be used to the disadvantage of the empire. The Ban was in actual rebellion against the government, inasmuch as he refused to obey the orders of the ministry at Pesth, to which he was legally subordinated. The Bathyani cabinet demanded, with right, that the Emperor should either procure the submission of the Ban or depose him from his dignities. Ferdinand, or rather the *camarilla*, thought the latter would be both the easier and the safer course, especially as it would only be a transaction on paper, and would in nowise hinder the prosecution of Jellachich's designs upon the independence of Hungary. Accordingly, an imperial mandate was issued from Innspruck, in which the Ban was required to appear and answer for his conduct, and at the same time admonished him not to hold the Diet appointed to meet at Agram on the 5th of June. Jellachich determined not to be diverted from his course, but held the Diet, and caused the Archbishop of Karlowitz to consecrate him Ban. He now set out, accompanied by a deputation, to meet the emperor at Innspruck, and passed through the Tyrol, where he was received with general rejoicings by the inhabitants. Prince Paul Esterhazy had received orders from Pesth to insist upon being present at any interview between Jellachich and the emperor. The Ban declared that he would submit neither himself nor his country to any control on the part of the Hungarian ministry. He repaired to the Archduke Franz Karl and the Archduchess Sophia, the two heads of the court party, and was heartily welcomed. His denunciation as a traitor was not mentioned to him, and, indeed, he was not aware of it until he left Innspruck, —a proof with how much sincerity it had been issued. The Archduke John now advised that a middle course should be adopted, and that a public and solemn audience should be granted to the Ban. For this purpose a large hall was filled with the hangers-on of the court. The royal family with the emperor were there, and Jellachich stood forth, and in an harangue of three-quarters of an hour declared the readiness of himself and his people to die for the house of Hapsburg. Promises, popular rights, ancient charters, were all forgotten by the selfish court, which wept hot tears over its own wrongs as depicted by the eloquent Ban. From that moment Hungary was sold, and delivered up by its faithless king to war and slavery. The mask of hypocrisy was, however, still found convenient. The stigma of high treason was not withdrawn, while the emperor and royal family were yet fondling the traitor. He now set out on a triumphal return to his

government. Only at Linz did he meet, in a small newspaper, with the decree denouncing him as a traitor, and depriving him of all dignities and privileges. He had scarcely returned when he found it necessary to proceed to Vienna, where he held a fruitless interview with Bathyani. On the 29th of June he addressed a large crowd from his dwelling, and declared his cause to be that of an undivided and powerful Austria. Meanwhile, Radetzky had been victorious in Italy. The house of Lorraine-Hapsburg, restored to confidence by that victory, thought the time had arrived to throw off the mask, and to involve Hungary, still bleeding from past wounds, in the horrors of a fresh war of oppression. The Emperor from that moment began openly to address the man whom he himself had branded as a rebel as "dear and loyal," praised him for his revolt, and encouraged him to proceed in the same path. Jellachich now began the campaign. He assembled an army, crossed the Drave, and even advanced as far as Stuhlweissenberg, being joined by the Austrian troops on his way. The Hungarian ministry, although unprepared for this invasion, raised troops and beat the Ban, who obtained a truce only to escape in the night. The defeated troops fled in the direction of Vienna, and joined Windischgrätz's forces. The united army again entered Hungary, and then began the war, which continued through two bloody campaigns, and completed only by the aid of the Cossack, reflected eternal glory on the Hungarian nation and infamy on its oppressors. Had Jellachich been anything more than a soldier, swayed by a blind attachment to the reigning house, he must in the end have been profoundly afflicted by the fruits of his mischievous valour. He had not only done more than any other to bring the ancient and free Hungarian nation into the dust, but he had ere long ruined the liberties of his own Croatia. His countrymen now perceived that they had been the blind instruments of Austrian tyranny at the sacrifice of their own rights. But the smiles of the Austrian court are to Jellachich a sufficient solace for a thousand such reflections. When, in 1853, the Montenegrins revolted against the Turks, Jellachich led a strong force into Bosnia, with a view of aiding Austrian influence there.

JERDAN, WILLIAM, M.R.S.L., for thirty-four years Editor of the "Literary Gazette," was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, on 16th April, 1782. He is the third son and seventh child of John Jerdan, proprietor of a small landed estate, and baron bailie, under the Duke of Roxburgh, of the township of Kelso and neighbourhood. He was educated at the school of his native place, and being intended for the legal profession, was for some time in the office of a writer to the signet, the Scottish name for attorney. In 1801 he migrated to London, where he was engaged as a clerk in the counting-house of Messrs. Turner, West India merchants. He subsequently returned to Scotland, and for the purpose of studying the Scottish law was sent to Edinburgh, and placed in the office of a Mr. Elliott, a writer to the signet. In 1804 he again came to London, and through the

influence of an uncle, surgeon of the Gladiator, guardship in Portsmouth harbour, was entered as temporary surgeon's clerk on board that vessel, in which capacity he served from October, 1805, to 28th February, 1806. Returning to London he became a reporter on the "Aurora," a short-lived morning paper, started under the auspices of the hotel-keepers of the west end. He afterwards joined the "Pilot," evening newspaper, established in January, 1807. He next became one of the staff of the "Morning Post," and subsequently reported, during three sessions, for the "British Press." He was also a contributor to the "Satirist, or Monthly Meteor," the copyright of which was purchased by him. On the 11th May, 1812, he was instrumental in seizing Bellingham, the murderer of Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the lobby of the House of Commons; and has given a detailed account of that melancholy event in the first volume of his "Autobiography." He became editor of the "Sun" on the 10th May, 1813, a journal then in high favour with the Tories. In 1814, when France was re-opened to English travellers, he visited Paris, whence he communicated a journal of Parisian events to the "Sun." In the spring of 1817 he left the "Sun," having sold a share which he held in that newspaper for 300*l*., and soon afterwards became editor of the journal with which his name was so long associated. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1826 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. The Literary Fund was also an object of his zealous and ceaseless exertion, and in its administration he for some time took an active part. He was one of the founders of the Melodists' Club, and in 1830 helped to start and edit the "Foreign Literary Gazette," of which, however, only thirteen numbers were published. In 1850 his connexion with the "Literary Gazette" ceased, and in 1852 a pension of a hundred pounds per annum was conferred upon him. A money memorial, subscribed to by many of the first men of the day, was also presented to him, "as a public acknowledgment of his services to literature, science, the fine and useful arts, and benevolent institutions of his country, animating to many, and instructive to all, during a long period of years, and especially since the commencement of the 'Literary Gazette' in 1817." Mr. Jerdan wrote the Biographical Memoirs for "Fisher's National Portrait Gallery of Illustrious and Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century." His "Autobiography," in 4 vols., was published in 1852–3, and is an amusing and lively record of his literary, political, and social reminiscences and correspondence.

JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, Painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816. First exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. A clever painter of picturesque subject and of domestic scenes from history: subjects of a kind which finds many delineators at the present day, and many admiring patrons. His happiest pieces have been derived from Scottish song and Scottish story: from "The

Gentle Shepherd," (1840); from Burns' "Sunday Morning," (1841); "The Covenanter's Marriage," (1842); "The Covenanter's Burial," (1852). Many of Mr. Johnston's smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," etc., have found favour with Art-Unions. In the Vernon Gallery occurs a clever example of his more ambitious style,—"Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," painted in 1846.

JOINVILLE, FRANCOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE D'ORLEANS, PRINCE DE, was born at Neuilly, October 14, 1818. He entered the French navy at an early age, and particularly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Jean d'Ulloa. The young prince had been educated with care, and early gave proof of considerable attainments. Nautical studies, however, engaged his chief attention, when once he was fairly embarked in his profession; and he became in time the favourite of the whole French navy. In 1841, when Louis-Philippe had determined to gratify the feelings of the nation by restoring to France the remains of her great Emperor, the Prince de Joinville was selected to command the Belle Poule frigate, the vessel charged with that service, and brought to Europe the body of Napoleon. Two years afterwards he married Donna Francisca de Braganza, the ceremony taking place at Rio de Janiero. When the Revolution of 1848 overturned the constitutional monarchy, the prince was occupied with his naval duties. He unhesitatingly accepted the misfortunes of his family, and sought refuge in England, which he had previously, as his published pamphlet shows, fixed upon as a field for his hostile and warlike exploits. He has resided until very recently with the rest of the Orleans family at Claremont. The nephew of the man to whom he did honour at St. Helena now interdicts to him his native soil.

JONES, LT.-GEN. SIR HARRY DAVID, who conducted the engineering operations at Sebastopol, entered the Royal Engineers in 1808, and having next year taken part in the expedition to Walcheren, served in the campaigns from 1810 to 1814, and led the forlorn hope at the first assault on St. Sebastian, where he was wounded. After the battle of Waterloo, and the occupation of Paris by the Allies, he was commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Montmârtre. In August, 1854, he commanded the English forces during the siege operations at Bomarsund, and next year conducted the engineering operations at Sebastopol. For these services he was invested with the Order of the Bath, made Commander of the Sardinian Order of Savoy, and promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey. Sir Harry David Jones was, moreover, made a D.C.L. of Oxford University, and in 1856 appointed Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst.

K.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, and President of Queen's College, Cork, was born in Dublin, 1810, and educated for the medical profession. His family had been manufacturing chemists in Dublin for many years; hence his devotion to chemical science. Mr. Kane had the good fortune to commence his studies when the modern and much-improved school of medicine was struggling into existence, and was attached to the Meath Hospital, of which he subsequently became the chemical clerk. In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever, a contribution in which he controverted the pernicious doctrines of Broussais and the solodists, and revived the humoral pathology, which has been making great strides upon the Continent under the influence of the celebrated Andral. Whilst engaged in these investigations he entered himself at Trinity College, in order to qualify himself for the only degree in medicine which could then be conferred in Ireland. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and in 1841 was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. He had already been appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner; but resigned his professorship in 1845, when he was succeeded by Dr. Aldridge. In 1832 he projected the "Dublin Journal of Medical Science," confined in the first instance to chemistry and pharmacy, but afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connexion with that journal ceased in 1834. Among the important papers from his pen which appeared from time to time in its pages may be mentioned "The Composition of Fluids in Diabetes," which laid the foundation for the present theory of the nature of this malady. Another of his papers was his "Remarks on the Properties of the Hydracids," of hardly less importance to medical science. In 1838 Doctor Kane married Miss Baily, the authoress of "The Irish Flora," and niece to Mr. Francis Baily, the well-known astronomer. Doctor Kane held the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, which he resigned, after a three-years' tenure, in 1847. In the same year the Royal Irish Academy awarded to him the Cunningham gold medal for certain discoveries in chemistry; among others the existence of the electro-negative radical amidoyene, and the true nature of ammonia. In 1843 Professor Kane delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, and was placed upon its council in 1841. He was afterwards elected its Secretary; an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of President of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the Royal Society of London, some researches

on the colouring-matter of the lichens, which were subsequently published in the "Philosophical Transactions" under the head of "Contributions to the Chemical History of Archil and Litmus." In 1846, the measures recommended by Professor Kane for the formation of a Museum of Industry in Ireland were carried out; the Museum in St. Stephen's Green was created, and he was appointed Director. The Ordnance zoological and mineral collection of Mountjoy was also removed to it. This institution is under the immediate control of the Woods and Forests. In 1841–2 Dr. Kane published his most extensive work, "The Elements of Chemistry," the merits of which have been widely acknowledged. His "Industrial Resources of Ireland" attracted the attention of Sir Robert Peel. In 1845 Dr. Kane was appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord Lieutenant, and in the same year was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners. Sir R. Kane was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. His father was representative of the ancient sept of O'Cahan of Derry, in Ulster.

KAULBACH, WILLIAM, an eminent German Artist, was born in the town of Arolsen, Westphalia, in 1804. His father, who was a goldsmith, at first intended, and educated him for his own calling. He then devoted himself to agriculture, but after a short time abandoned this pursuit for the art in which he has since become so celebrated. In his sixteenth year he went to pursue his studies at the Düsseldorf Academy, at that time under the direction of Cornelius. An accidental circumstance gave rise to one of his most celebrated works. Having been engaged in painting in the chapel of the insane hospital at Düsseldorf some groups of angels and festoons of flowers, the head physician was so well pleased with the work that he introduced the painter into every part of the establishment. He employed the experience thus gained by the production some time after of his celebrated "Madhouse." His talents had attracted the attention of Cornelius, and he intrusted Kaulbach with the execution of one of the cartoons designed for the Glyptothek at Munich. In 1825, by his influence, he was called to Munich, where he executed six allegorical frescoes in the arcade surrounding the royal garden, as well as "Apollo and the Muses" in the Odeon. These works were in the idealised style of his master. About the same time (1828–9) he painted his "Madhouse," the literal truth and power of which established him at once in the front rank of German artists. He was employed in the decoration of the new palace, where he painted several rooms in fresco, with subjects selected from the works of Klopstock and Goethe. He was also engaged at the same time on his celebrated "Battle of the Huns," which he completed in 1837; the idea of which was suggested to him by the architect, Von Klenze, from an old ballad, representing the legendary conflict before the walls of Rome, in which the warfare was continued by the spirits of the

combatants while their bodies lay slain on the field of battle. The work was executed in outline for Count Raczinski, and is full of character, animation, and beauty, and free from all conventional treatment. Kaulbach studied Hogarth very carefully, and produced in the style of this master a series of illustrations to Schiller's "Criminal from Lost Honour," and to Goethe's "Faust." His splendid group of "Bedouins" was produced about the same time. One of his finest works is the "Fall of Jerusalem," the cartoon of which, completed a few years ago, is now executed in oil, and is in the possession of the *ci-devant* King of Bavaria; the figures are colossal, and the canvas eighteen by twenty feet in size; the colouring being as remarkable as the design. In 1846, a series of designs illustrating Goethe's poem of "Reynard the Fox" were published, in connexion with a splendid edition of the poem, in which he displayed eminent skill as an animal painter. A series of illustrations of Shakspeare are also announced from his pencil. He is not only the greatest of the pupils of Cornelius, but also the only one who has combined his idealism with the closest study of individual character. Among his later works are several compositions intended for the outside of the Pinacothek at Munich. In 1849 he was appointed Director of the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts in that city.

KEAN, CHARLES JOHN, Tragedian, son of that great but erratic genius Edmund Kean, was born at Waterford on the 18th January, 1811; his mother, a descendant of the old and respectable family of the Cuffes, being also a native of Waterford. After the usual preparatory course at private schools, he was entered at Eton in 1824, with an allowance for board and education of 300*l.* a-year, and remained there three years, taking as high a stand as the rules of the institution would allow. When removed, he was in the upper division of the school, where he obtained much credit for his Latin verses. In one of the favourite amusements of the school—boating—he became so expert, that he was elected Second Captain of the Long Boats; no slight distinction in the eyes of an Eton boy. He also achieved under Angelo considerable repute as a fencer, an accomplishment which stood him in some stead in after-years. Up to this period the fortunes of his family continued to be highly prosperous. Since the days of Garrick, indeed, no actor had ever realised so much money in so short a space of time as Edmund Kean. This is no place in which to follow him in his retrograde course. Suffice it to remark, that he soon fell from his high position; his popularity declined; his physical powers sank under a premature decay; and his finances, dissipated by his riotous course of life, also became exhausted. Never has genius presented a wreck, moral and physical, so total and so deplorable. His son had for some time suspected the derangement of his father's affairs, but knew not the worst until recalled from Eton in 1827 by a pressing letter from his mother. He found her weighed down by sickness and anxiety, and the affairs of his father in a condition of absolute

ruin. At this critical moment Mr. Calcraft, one of the most influential members of the Drury Lane Committee, offered him a cadetship in the East India Company's Service. This offer was accepted by his father, and he was ordered to make instant preparations for his departure; but taking into consideration the broken health of his mother, without any relative beside her son to whom she could look, he firmly refused to leave England whilst she lived, and declined, with becoming acknowledgments, the proffered kindness of Mr. Calcraft. The anger of his father was excited to the highest pitch. "What will you do," he said, "when I discard you, and you are thrown entirely on your own resources?" "In that case," replied his son, "I shall be compelled to go upon the stage," (the father smiled derisively), "and although I may never be a great actor, I shall at least obtain a livelihood for my mother, and be obliged to no one." In the following July, when the Eton vacation arrived, Charles was informed that his accounts were paid up; that his allowance had been withdrawn; and that he was, consequently, not to return to the College. A rare exception to the ordinary practice of Etonians, he had contracted no debts, and had, consequently, no difficulty originating in his own imprudence to contend with. Having made his way to London, he hastened to his mother's lodgings, and found her overwhelmed by the combined evils of sickness, distress of mind, and poverty. A small yearly stipend, hitherto allowed her by her husband, had been withdrawn. She and her son were without money or resources of any kind: a condition more forlorn can scarcely be conceived. At this conjuncture of their affairs a misunderstanding arose between Edmund Kean and Mr. Stephen Price, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, which led Mr. Kean to enter into an engagement with Mr. Charles Kemble at Covent Garden. Mr. Price having heard of Charles Kean's position, and relying, perhaps, on "the might and magic of a name," offered him a three-years' engagement at 10*l.* a week for the first year, 11*l.* for the second, and 12*l.* for the third. His first appearance on any stage took place at Drury Lane Theatre, on the opening night of the season, October 1, 1827, and the character of Norval, in Home's tragedy of "Douglas," was selected for his *début*. He had not yet attained the age of seventeen, and was so complete a stripling in appearance, that the authorities of the theatre hesitated whether to announce him as Mr. Kean, junior, or Master Kean; but he settled the point himself by rejecting the latter designation with disdain. If his success was not as pronounced as it might have been, no one could deny that he had made a decided hit. The press, however, was all but unanimous in its condemnation of him; for when "critics do agree their unanimity is wonderful." In these circumstances he proposed to release Mr. Price from his engagement; but the worthy Yankee, who could see farther than most theatrical managers, declined to avail himself of the opportunity, and urged him to persevere. With no great amount of hope, but with a determination strengthened by a sense of duty, he lingered at Drury Lane Theatre until the termination of the season; appearing from

time to time as Norval, Selim in "Barbarossa." Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," (on which occasion he made acquaintance for the first time with Mrs. C. Kean,) and Lothaire in "Adelgitha;" but he obtained no reversal of the unfavourable verdict which had been passed upon him; and in a state of great discouragement and mortification he left London for a tour of practice in the provinces. During an engagement at Glasgow he visited his father in the Isle of Bute, and a complete reconciliation was the result. This led to an offer on the part of the elder Kean to act one night at Glasgow for his son's benefit, Brutus to his Titus, in Howard Payne's tragedy of "Brutus." The house was crowded to excess, the receipts amounting to nearly 300*l*. In January, 1829, Mr. Charles Kean returned to Drury Lane and played Romeo to Miss Phillips' Juliet, but fortune had not yet begun to smile upon his efforts. In the summer he acted with his father in Dublin and Cork; appearing as Titus, Bassanio, Wellborn, Iago, Icilius, and Macduff. In the ensuing October he accepted an offer from Mr. Morris of the Haymarket, to play six nights during the concluding fortnight of the season, for 20*l*. He acted Romeo twice to Miss F. H. Kelly's Juliet, and Frederick in "Lovers' Vows," twice. On the fifth night he appeared as Sir Edward Mortimer, and felt for the first time in his life that he had made a decided impression. The play was repeated for the closing night, and drew considerable applause. He was even praised by the press. He now resolved to try his fortune in America; and with this view arrived at New York in September 1830, where he appeared at the Park Theatre as Richard III. In January, 1833, he returned to England and entered into an engagement with M. Laporte to become a member of the Covent Garden Company. He had played but a short time at Covent Garden, when his father returned to its boards for a few nights, and once more, and for the last time, they appeared upon the stage together. The once marvellous impersonator of Shakspeare's noblest characters was but the wreck of what we remembered him to have been, and a more painful exhibition can scarcely be conceived. He was well-nigh dying on the stage; but having been removed to a neighbouring tavern, and finally to Richmond, expired there on the 15th of May. A short time before his death he sought a reconciliation with his wife. The reunion, after an estrangement of seven years, was complete. The first appearance of Charles Kean after his father's death was in Sheridan Knowles' "Wife," in which he played Leonardo Gonzaga to Miss Ellen Tree's Mariana; Knowles himself filling the part of Julian St. Pierre. This piece ran for the rest of the season, and continued to draw crowded houses long after the Covent Garden company had removed to the Olympic; but as yet the young actor had never been fully satisfied with his success. In an interview with the Treasurer of Drury Lane Theatre, in the course of which an offer was made to him to join its company at a comparatively low salary, he declined it at once, declaring that he would never set foot in a London theatre again, excepting upon his own terms of 50*l*. a-night. "Then, Charles

Kean," rejoined Mr. Dunn with a smile, "I fear you may bid a long farewell to London, for the days of such salaries are gone for ever!" This prognostic was soon falsified. At the end of five years, during which he had realised 20,000*l.* by acting in the provinces, Charles Kean drove to the stage-door of Drury Lane in his own carriage, with a signed agreement in his pocket for 50*l.* a-night; which arrangement was paid him for upwards of forty nights by the very man who had predicted its impossibility. In 1833, after the London season, Charles Kean accepted an engagement at Hamburg under Mr. Barham Livius, the heroine of the company being Miss Ellen Tree; but their performances were interrupted by the refusal of the authorities to allow "foreigners" to interfere with the profits of the local establishments. He was now to take his stand among the heads of his profession, or to sink into a secondary rank. His enemies attributed his success to his good fortune in satisfying provincial audiences, and proclaimed their belief that if he attempted to face a London audience he would find his proper level. This opportunity was soon afforded him. When Mr. Macready entered, in 1837, upon the management of Covent Garden Theatre, he applied to him, in terms sufficiently indicative of his opinion of his merits, for his co-operation. After complimenting Mr. Macready's fitness for the task he had undertaken, in language worthy of the occasion, he declined the offer. Mr. Kean naturally desired a more exclusive position than could have been conceded to him under Mr. Macready's management, setting the probable amount of remuneration wholly out of sight; and he, therefore, acted wisely in accepting an offer from Mr. Bunn of 50*l.* a-night at Drury Lane for twenty nights. There could be no unfair antagonism in this; but it seems to have made Mr. Macready's adherents of the press very angry notwithstanding. On the 8th of January, 1838, Mr. Kean appeared as Hamlet with distinguished success, and seems at once to have established his position as an actor. His performances extended to forty-three nights, and would have lasted much longer, but that an engagement in Edinburgh demanded his presence in that city. On his return from Edinburgh, desiring to obtain a novelty of the highest character, he applied to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in whose "Lady of Lyons" he had made a great hit in the provinces, to write him a play on his own terms; but Sir Edward pleaded "heavy engagements" for not accepting the offer. In 1839 Mr. Kean made a similar engagement with Mr. Webster to that which he had made with Mr. Bunn, of 50*l.* a-night and a benefit. This arrangement, like its predecessor, was extended. On its termination he once more crossed the Atlantic, and at Boston, in 1839, narrowly escaped being killed by the fall of part of the machinery; an actor beside him having been crushed to death on the spot. He was here seized with an attack of bronchitis, which compelled him to abandon several engagements. After a visit to the Havanna he returned, in June 1840, to the Haymarket, where he added Macbeth to his list of London characters, with entire success. In the ensuing season he played Romeo to Miss Ellen Tree's Juliet. On the 29th

of January, 1842, he was united in marriage to that amiable and accomplished actress; and thus secured not only a most congenial partner in life, and a handsome addition to his fortune, but an invaluable coadjutor in his theatrical pursuits. By a pleasant coincidence they were called upon to play in the "Honeymoon" immediately after their marriage. At Glasgow, in the following February, their combined performances secured for them 1000*l.* in a single week. Wishing to pay a farewell visit to his American friends, Mr. Kean again crossed the Atlantic accompanied by his wife, and at the end of the first year had realised a larger amount of profit than had ever been made in that country in the same space of time. In 1846 he ventured on the production, in America, of "King John" and "Richard III." on a scale of splendour never before witnessed in that country; but the expenses far exceeded the receipts. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Kean returned to England, and hearing that their friend Mr. Calcraft, the lessee of the Dublin Theatre, had fallen into difficulties, crossed over to Dublin to play for his benefit; and after fulfilling a series of engagements in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin, they returned to the Haymarket in January 1848, where they appeared in "The Wife's Secret" no fewer than thirty-six times; her Majesty honouring them with her presence at their benefit. In 1849 Mr. Kean was selected by her Majesty to conduct the Windsor Theatricals. During the seasons of 1848–49 and 1849–50 he accepted an engagement with Mr. Webster at the Haymarket. In the ensuing January he was again intrusted with the management of the Windsor Theatricals. The joint management of Mr. Kean and Mr. Keeley at the Princess's Theatre commenced on the 28th of September, 1850, and terminated on the 17th of October, 1851; a very prosperous season of nearly thirteen months. Her Majesty took a box at the Princess's Theatre, for the first time, for the season 1851–52. Mr. Kean now entered upon the management alone. His first great revival was "King John," which ran thirty-one nights, and was commanded at Windsor; a magnificent pageant, which proved very attractive. During the season of 1852–53 "Macbeth" ran fifty-three nights, and drew crowded houses. In 1853–54 "Richard III." although put on the stage with great splendour, was a failure, with which the absence of Mrs. Kean, from illness, may have had a good deal to do. The season for 1854–55 opened with a play by Mr. Douglas Jerrold, which was only played eleven nights, and then withdrawn. In "Louis XI." Mr. Kean acquired fresh laurels by his successful exposition of that character. The Pantomimes of the Princess's Theatre have been always productive. One of them ran nearly eighty nights. "Hamlet" is often acted there, and always with success; and "Richard II.," "The Tempest," and others, have been tried without failure. Mr. Kean's good taste and genius, and that of his wife, have rendered this little theatre one of the most agreeable places of resort in the metropolis.

KEATING, SIR HENRY SINGER, Lawyer, was born in the

county of Dublin in 1804, and educated in the Irish capital at Trinity College, where he graduated M.A. In 1832 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, went the Oxford circuit, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1849. When Parliament was dissolved in 1852, and a general election took place under the auspices of the Derby-Disraeli Government, Mr. Keating was returned for the borough of Reading as a Liberal, in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates; and in 1857, on the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley, he was appointed to the office of Solicitor-General and honoured with knighthood. Sir Henry Keating is a son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir H. S. Keating, who was for some time colonel of the 33d Regiment.

KEBLE, THE REVEREND JOHN, M.A., Vicar of Hursley, near Winchester, eminent as a Church Poet, was born about 1800, and having finished his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he attained a high academical position, he was appointed some years afterwards Professor of Poetry in that University. If the value of his "Christian Year" be estimated by the number of editions, in all forms, which have appeared of it during the last few years, it would take precedence over any single volume of verse of our day. Mr. Keble now confines himself exclusively to his clerical duties, and his parish is said to be so perfect a seat of High Church, that it is the boast of his friends that it does not contain a single Dissenter. Beside the "Christian Year," which has gone through upwards of forty editions, he is the author of "The Child's Christian Year," the "Lyra Innocentium," "The Psalms of David in English Verse," "Sermons, Academical and Occasional," and a series of discourses "On Primitive Tradition."

KELLY, SIR FITZROY, Lawyer and Politician, is a native of the metropolis, and son of Captain Hawke Kelly of the Royal Navy, by a daughter of Captain Fordyce, carver and cupbearer to George III. He was born in 1796; but it was not till 1818, when in his twenty-third year, that he commenced his studies for the profession, in pursuit of which he has won so much distinction. Having studied at Lincoln's Inn, he was, in 1824, called to the bar by that Society, and went to try his fortune on the Norfolk circuit. His talent and acuteness speedily rendered him a man of mark; and in 1835 he was made a King's Counsel, and elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. About the same time he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Ipswich, which borough, as well as Hythe, he had previously contested without success. Unseated on petition at Ipswich, he was successful at the next general election, and occupied the seat till July 1841, when he was again unsuccessful. In March 1843, however, he was returned for Cambridge, and continued to represent that borough till 1847, having meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General and been honoured with knighthood. At the general

election of 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success; and he was excluded from Parliament till April 1852, when having previously accepted the post of Solicitor-General from Lord Derby, he was elected for the borough of Harwich. By this time, however, Sir F. Kelly had become a landed proprietor and a Deputy-lieutenant of the county of Suffolk; and before taking his seat for Harwich, he was returned by the Eastern Division as one of the Knights of the Shire, and has twice been re-elected. In December, 1852, Sir F. Kelly resigned office with his colleagues. In politics he is a Conservative, attached to the National Church, and the other institutions of the country. Nevertheless, like Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Napier, Lord Stanley, and other Conservatives, he has shown reforming tendencies, and is an energetic member of the Society instituted with a view of promoting the Amendment of the Law.

KERN, DR., who was Representative of Switzerland at the Neufchatel Conference, was born in 1808 in the market-town of Berlingen, near to Arenenberg, in the canton of Thurgovia. His father, who was a merchant of some wealth, appears to have encouraged the studious habits of his son; and he was first sent to school at Diessenhofen, on the Rhine; then to the Gymnasium of Zurich, which he left to proceed to the University of Basle, with the intention of devoting himself to the study of theology. Of theology he appears soon to have grown weary; for he became a law student, and finished his studies in the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. Finding, on returning to his native country, that a career of honour was before him, he soon distinguished himself. From 1837, he performed in his canton the duties of President of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and those of President of the Council of Education. To the duties of the latter office he devoted his most earnest attention. Dr. Kern, at an early period, urged on by his liberal tendencies, was engaged in reforming the cantonal institutions. For this task he was qualified by his profound learning, clear and quick intelligence, uprightness of character, and his kind disposition. In addition to these eminent qualities, he was largely gifted with oratorical talents, which seldom failed in accomplishing the object for which they were exerted. In a wider field, he was from 1833 under the old compact, as under the new federal constitution, regularly chosen representative of his canton in the Diet or in the National Assembly. This was a proof of continued confidence very rare in Switzerland, and the name of a man of the importance and capacity of Dr. Kern was not long before it was generally recognised. In 1838 the French Government, it will be remembered, insisted through its Ambassador, the Duke of Montebello, on the extradition of Prince Louis Napoleon, who had for some time, with his mother, the Queen Hortense, been residing in the canton of Thurgovia. The commune of Salenstein had accorded to the Prince the rights of a citizen, and the people of Diessenhofen had elected him their representative; an honour, however, which

the Prince declined. In the Diet Dr. Kern, who was on terms of intimacy with the Prince, loudly protested against the right of any power to interfere with the hospitality of his canton, or with the liberty of a Swiss citizen; and when he returned to Thurgovia to render to the Town Council an account of the deliberations of the Diet, he urged his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the menaces of France. "*Do that which is right, be the consequence what it may,*" was the conclusion of his speech. Not a voice was raised in favour of the foreign request, and Dr. Kern had the satisfaction to return to the Diet with the unanimous votes of his canton. Time passed over, and in 1848 Dr. Kern was sent by the Diet to Vienna as chargé d'affaires of the Swiss Confederation. This appointment he consented to hold only during the reformation of the new confederation. He was one of the most liberal of the reformers of 1848, and one of the most active and hard-working members of the commission authorised to draw up the Federal Constitution. Dr. Kern has, during the last few years, been connected with the most important affairs of the Federal Government. The canton of Thurgovia sent him to Berne as deputy to the National Council, and then as her representative to the Council of State. As President to the Ecole Polytechnique of Zurich, he has done much for that valuable institution. When, in 1857, the dispute between Switzerland and the King of Prussia was likely to involve Europe in serious troubles, Dr. Kern was deputed to maintain the interest and uphold the dignity of the time-honoured republic at the Conference held at Neufchatel; and he has since become Swiss Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM, Barrister, and author of "Eöthen," the freshest and most remarkable book of travels that has for many years issued from the press, and which, for the vividness of its pictures of Eastern life and manners, deserves to be classed with "Vathek," and "Anastasius," is the eldest son of William Kinglake, Esq., formerly a solicitor at Taunton, where he was born in 1802. His education, commenced in Taunton and at Ottery St. Mary, was completed at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Having taken his degrees, and chosen the law as his profession, he entered as a student in Lincoln's Inn. Intending to devote himself to Equity practice, he became a pupil of Sir Richard Bethell, and was called to the bar in 1837. He joined the Western Circuit, which he attended for two or three years, until increasing business in the Court of Chancery made it necessary to confine his practice entirely to London. Soon after he was called to the bar Mr. Kinglake undertook an extensive tour in the East, of which, during his wanderings, he wrote to his friends a series of graphic letters descriptive of his adventures and impressions. On his return he was prevailed upon to revise these communications for the press, a task which he somewhat reluctantly undertook; and on its completion, the manuscript was offered to some of the principal publishers and declined, although nothing was asked for

it but a share of the profits should any result. Discouraged by the ill success of these applications, Mr. Kinglake threw his manuscript aside, and allowed it to remain unheeded for several years. A casual circumstance having attracted him to the shop of Mr. Ollivier, in Pall Mall, a small volume of travels which that publisher had recently issued became the subject of conversation, in the course of which Mr. Kinglake mentioned his own manuscript and the way in which it had been received by the publishers to whom it was submitted, and offered to *give* it to Mr. Ollivier if he would accept and print it. Almost immediately on its appearance its merits were recognised by the reviewers, and it passed rapidly through many editions in England, was speedily translated into almost every European language, and was reprinted by hundreds of thousands in America—everywhere achieving the greatest popularity, and forming, in fact, the model on which many subsequent books of travels have been written. Notwithstanding the brilliant success of his first volume, Mr. Kinglake has confined his attention to legal and political pursuits, his only other contribution to literature, of which we are aware, being an article in the "Quarterly Review," on the political uses and prospects of the Mediterranean, entitled "The French Lake." To Mr. Kinglake's cousin, Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, the Recorder of Exeter, and M.P. for Rochester, the authorship of "Eöthen" is frequently but erroneously ascribed. In 1857 Mr. Kinglake was returned to the House of Commons as Member for Bridgewater.

KINGSLEY, THE REV. CHARLES, Rector of Eversley, Hants, Honorary Canon of Middleham, and Author in Prose and Poetry, was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, June 12, 1819. He was educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, and afterwards a student at King's College, London; whence he removed to Magdalene College, Cambridge. After gaining a scholarship and several prizes he took a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. His original intention was to study the law, but, after devoting some time to preparation for that profession, he became a clergyman. His first cure was Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire; and that living becoming vacant after he had been curate about a year and a half, he was presented to it by the patron, the late Sir John Cope, Bart. Mr. Kingsley is of an ancient family in Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who suffered severely during the Civil Wars from their fidelity to the cause of the Parliament. His ancestor's commission to raise a troop of horse has long been in the family: it is signed by Oliver Cromwell and Ireton. This Kingsley's younger brother emigrated to America among the "Pilgrim Fathers," where the family still flourishes, and where one of them—Dr. Kingsley, who was Classical Professor at Yale College—lately died, distinguished and lamented. General Kingsley, who com-

manded a brigade at the battle of Minden, was one of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's ancestors. In 1844 he married Fanny, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. (many years Liberal member for Truro, and afterwards for Great Marlow) and the Hon. Georgiana St. Leger. As a clergyman, Mr. Kingsley is noted for his stern adherence to unsparing, uncompromising truth, and for his earnest desire to have Christianity translated into our every-day life, both individual and national, and welded into our social system. He is no "mealy-mouthed rector," content to don the religious cloak once a-week for Sunday wear. Those who listen to him hear brave and startling things, not smug conceits and smooth conventionalities. He has an original method of expounding Scripture to his rich parishioners and poorer country clods. He is known among many of the working-class as the "Chartist Parson." His pulpit utterances have not always been acceptable in high places. He is what Tennyson has called a "Soldier-Priest. He has a fearless speech, and a spirit ever restless with a purpose of good—always in martial attitude in the presence of oppression, wrong, and the workers of iniquity. Mr. Kingsley has mingled largely with the working-classes, as may be inferred from his "Alton Locke." He is one of a small body of men who, ever alive to the miseries of the operative classes, were more especially aroused to action by the revelations of Henry Mayhew, in his papers on Labour and the Poor. These men, with the Rev. F. D. Maurice at their head, convinced that no one class is chartered to revel in luxury while another is doomed to toil, yet lack the necessary means of existence; and believing that they came into the world on purpose to share in its work, set about inquiring how they could best ameliorate the condition of the afflicted and half-starved poor. They had left their halls and mansions to teach in noisome Ragged Schools. They had given and given in money until the conclusion was forced upon them that indiscriminate alms was often a premium to idleness. So they thought, that if they could assist them to help themselves a great point might be accomplished. With this view they called conferences, at which parsons, lawyers, and peers, met numbers of artizans and labourers to discuss their wrongs and remedies. It was considered that the best thing to do would be to set the operatives up in business on their own account, and to combine capitalist and labour in one person. As the tailoring trade was then eliciting special attention, and its "sweating system" held up for general execration, it was determined to commence the experiment with a "Working Tailors' Association." Funds were subscribed and lent to it at an interest of 4 per cent. The scheme was launched and succeeded. Other associations in various trades followed, with more or less success. Mr. Kingsley powerfully contributed to their success by his lectures, tracts, and the novel of "Alton Locke," which had a tailor for its hero. It is as an author that he is best known. And here we continually encounter the rough vigour of the old Saxon spirit which he inherits, and the swift bounding blood, sparkling with its

crimson health, that tingled in the veins of the Commonwealth's man. They flash out in "Alton Locke," "Yeast," "Hypatia;" in pamphlet, article, and review, passionately, startlingly, and with terrible earnestness. He flies at the throat of an error or abuse with a mastiff-like fierceness and pertinacity, and does not quit his hold till the last drop of life is wrung from it. Of him it may be said truly, that if his pistol misses fire he knocks down the object of his attack with its butt-end. Mr. Kingsley is a dramatic and lyric poet, in addition to being a very popular and pictorial prose writer. At the age of twenty-seven he wrote the "Saint's Tragedy," which is one of the best reading dramas of modern times, and contains some remarkable representations of human life as it existed and wrestled in the time of Elizabeth of Hungary. Its author is especially successful in dealing with the struggles and heart-burnings of religious fanaticism, in which he reveals a subtle knowledge of human nature; and all his writings are eloquent of that tumult, transition, enthusiasm, and aspiration, that everywhere agitate the young mind of the Present—the "spirit of the years to come, yearning to mix itself with life." Throughout his prose writings, and in various periodicals, Mr. Kingsley has scattered delicious drops of song, which mirror the broad nature of a great lyric poet, even as the drops of dew reflect the wide heaven whence they descended. In addition to the books we have mentioned, Mr. Kingsley is the author of "Phaethon," "Alexandria and her Schools," "Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face," "Glaucus, or the Wonders of the Shore;" "Westward Ho!" "Two Years Ago," and various books of Sermons.

KINKEL, GOTTEFRIED, formerly Professor of History, the Fine Arts, and Modern Literature, in the University of Bonn, and one of the most distinguished of those exiles who have been driven to seek a refuge from political persecution in this hospitable land, was born in 1815, at Obercassell, a village of Rhenish Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, about three miles from Bonn. His father, a clergyman and an accomplished scholar, who had been the rector of the grammar-school of Elberfeld, took charge of his education until he entered the Gymnasium of Bonn; where, after distinguishing himself in various branches of learning and science, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and taught divinity, especially the history of the Church, for upwards of nine years. In 1837 Dr. Kinkel travelled through Italy, for the purpose of qualifying himself to become a lecturer on Christian Art. He there turned his opportunities to such account as to enable him to achieve subsequently considerable celebrity, both in his own country and in England, by his lectures on Scriptural and Mediæval Art. It was on his return from Italy that he became a teacher of divinity, and preached his first sermon at Cologne with great success. Many of his discourses have been published in his own country, and were so highly approved that they led to his appointment to the Professorship of Theology in the University of Bonn. He advocated, however, upon

all occasions, the necessity of separating Church and State; the management of the affairs of the Church by the Government being one of the most powerful of the levers employed by Despotism in Prussia. This bold step drew upon him, as might have been expected, the displeasure of the Government, and the Minister of the day expressly declared that he should never be promoted to a regular chair in a State University. This hostility had the effect of confirming the young professor in his antagonism to the authorities, and tended, doubtless, to give additional bitterness to the expression of his political opinions. Abandoning theology as a pursuit, Dr. Kinkel devoted himself to historical literature and ancient and mediæval art, on which subjects he published, in 1845, a work which is considered a standard authority in Germany, and wrote and lectured on similar topics with great assiduity and success. A Liberal in politics by education and conviction, his opinions were confirmed and strengthened by the persecution of which he was the victim. About this time he published a poem entitled "Otto Schutz," which has passed through no fewer than eighteen editions. He continued to lecture at Bonn and Cologne, not only to the students but to mixed audiences, on literature and art. He seemed now, indeed, to some extent to have appeased his enemies, and beginning to feel more settled in his position, married an accomplished countrywoman, an excellent practical musician and teacher, and an able writer on musical topics. The Revolution of 1848, however, put an end to this pacific course of life, and committed alike by his publicly-recorded opinions and his position to a decided course, he embarked heart and soul in the liberal cause, and was elected a member of the Berlin parliament, in which he supported the left or democratic party. As the revolution progressed he became more enthusiastic in its cause, and not content with supporting it with his pen, resolved to aid it with his sword, and accordingly hastened to Baden, where the whole army of Baden, 30,000 in number, subsequently attacked by 70,000 Prussians, was assembled to defend the Constitution of Frankfort. The Professor joined a free-corps, in which he served for eleven days. The insurgents were quickly scattered by the Prussian troops, and Dr. Kinkel was taken prisoner, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to incarceration in a fortress for life. This sentence the King of Prussia changed arbitrarily to imprisonment in a penitentiary, whilst his ministry flattered the bad passions of their royal master by superadding the further penalties of hard labour and bad and insufficient food. In order that Dr. Kinkel might be subjected to every indignity which it was possible for them to inflict upon him, he was compelled to wear the prison-dress and to spin cotton. Of meat he was only allowed a few ounces four times a-year. After six months' confinement at Naugard he was brought, in May 1850, a second time to trial at Cologne, before a jury, for expressions which had been provoked by the atrocious breach of faith of which he had been the victim. On this occasion he defended himself with a heroism worthy of his character, and exposed with undaunted courage the

cruelty and illegality of the treatment he had experienced. Removed to the fortress of Spandau he was again imprisoned, not like other political offenders in the citadel, but in the penitentiary, where he had to undergo a repetition of the insults and indignities to which he had already been subjected. In the latter part of 1850, aided by the courage and devotion of a friend (who had been one of his pupils), and the unwearied efforts of his wife, he managed to make his escape; landing at Edinburgh on the 1st of December, 1850. Among the figments circulated by his political opponents (for personal enemies he had none), it was affirmed that he had been sentenced to be shot, but had been permitted, by the connivance of the government, to escape. There was no foundation whatever for these statements. He was tried in the first instance by court-martial, and afterwards by a jury, his only legal sentences being confinement. So far from there having been any complicity on the part of the government, the turnkey of the prison was subjected to three years' imprisonment for not having prevented his escape; and several of his friends, who were suspected of having aided him in his flight, are still in confinement for the imputed offence. Having fixed his residence in London, Dr. Kinkel commenced his career in this country as a Professor of German Literature and a Public Lecturer on History and the Fine Arts. His lectures on modern sculpture and painting, delivered in London some years ago, in the presence of several members of the Royal Academy, have been pronounced one of the best and most attractive expositions of the subject that has been attempted in modern times. Dr. Kinkel has also written a popular work on Early Christian Art (1845), and as a lecturer has been in great request.

KISS, AUGUSTUS, Sculptor, and Professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin, was born at Pless, in Upper Silesia, October 11th, 1802, and received his early education at Gleiwitz. In 1822 he proceeded to Berlin, and entered the atelier of Rauch. His earlier productions consist of groups of nymphs, tritons, etc. In 1839 he exhibited his colossal model of the "Amazon group," an Amazon on horseback attacked by a panther. This work excited universal admiration, and was afterwards cast in bronze, with funds raised by public subscription. A cast in zinc, bronzed, by Kiss, was one of the most attractive plastic works in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Kiss has executed other important works, among the most interesting of which are, a statue of Frederick the Great of Prussia, and a gigantic equestrian group of St. George and the Dragon, which was one of the largest and most striking objects in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

KMETY, GENERAL GEORGE, who greatly distinguished himself in the heroic defence of Kars in the autumn of 1855, was born in 1810 at Pokoragy, a village near Rima Szombath, in the Gömorer county, Hungary, where his father was a Protestant clergyman. His father dying when he was between five and six years

of age, his mother left the parsonage, and took up her residence at Nyiregynan, in the house of her uncle, John Schulek, also a Protestant minister, and there found a modest but happy home. At the elementary grammar-school of this place the boy, evincing great abilities combined with great industry, his relatives determined to gratify his aspirations and give him a liberal education, destining him for a learned profession. He continued his studies at the Protestant College at Eperies, and afterwards at the Protestant Lyceum of Presburg, the best establishment of the kind in Hungary. Here he contended for a scholarship in a German University, and was successful; but in consequence of an error on the part of the clerk of the committee, with whom the decision rested, the reward was bestowed on another person of the same name. This disappointment so much chagrined the youth, that he went to Vienna and turned soldier. His rapid advancement proved that here, too, he did his duty; for in 1848 he had already become a commissioned officer. In this year of revolutions he returned to his native country and took an active part in the patriotic struggle. On the failure of that effort General Kmety sought refuge in Turkey, with other companions in misfortune, from the barbarous vengeance of the victors, to which so many of his companions in arms fell victims, and, becoming Mussulman, assumed the name of Ismail Pasha. His heroic conduct at the defence of Kars may be best told in the words of an eye-witness:—"The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted seven hours and a half, without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of 3000 men dead on the field; and their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have exceeded 6000 men. The defence was commanded by dear old General Kmety; and when our General thanked him in the name of Queen Victoria for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open, he was so proud. The Turks fought, not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what a desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon General Kmety's division, which, with the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not amount to 8000 men." A Pesth correspondent of the "Augsburg Gazette" bears testimony to the intense interest excited there by the conduct of their distinguished countryman, and says:—"General Kmety not merely commanded in person at the most dangerous position, but inspired his troops by his own example with the most devoted courage of the hero, and with his handful of cavalry pursued the fugitive Russians, scattering death and terror among them. Who, five-and-twenty years ago, would have thought this of the harmless, blithe, and well-behaved youth then studying at the Presburg Protestant Evangelical Lyceum for the Christian ministry?"

KNIGHT, CHARLES, Publisher and Author, was born about 1790 at Windsor, of which neighbourhood, in the early part of the

century "when George the Third was king," he has scattered up and down many pleasing and picturesque reminiscences. On the death of his father, who carried on business as a bookseller in that town for many years, and of which he had been mayor, Mr. Knight succeeded to the business. The success of the "Etonian," a periodical contributed to by the *élite* of the Eton scholars, induced Mr. Knight to remove to London, and commence the publication of a magazine on a more extended plan, under the title of "Knight's Quarterly Magazine," which had the distinction of publishing several of Macaulay's earlier productions. He became subsequently the publisher of the "Penny Magazine," the "Penny Cyclopædia," and other works issued under the sanction of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Mr. Knight, who is possessed of considerable literary talent, has written a number of very agreeable sketches; is the author of the best "Life of Shakspere" as yet extant; and deservedly takes rank as one of the most able of the recent editors of his works. The public, however, are chiefly indebted to him in his character of projector and producer of cheap and good editions of valuable books. The "Pictorial History of England," the "Pictorial Bible," the "Pictorial Shakspere," the "Shilling Volumes," "Cyclopædia of London," etc., all bear testimony to his title to be ranked amongst the friends of literature and education, and amongst those who have exercised a useful influence upon the character of their time. In his efforts to obtain a repeal of the oppressive duty on paper Mr. Knight has published two striking pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty." On the repeal of the compulsory newspaper-stamp duty Mr. Knight projected a new weekly journal, under the title of "Charles Knight's Weekly Newspaper," which by an ingenious arrangement, besides serving the purpose of a London newspaper, was to form the nucleus around which local journals all over the country were to cohere—the inner sheets containing the general news, leading articles, etc.;—being furnished at a low charge to provincial publishers, who adding thereto a couple or more external leaves, containing a local title, and filled with local news, advertisements, etc., were enabled to avoid the expense and trouble of a staff of writers and the other incidental charges of a newspaper-office. The plan, not strictly original, (it was tried many years ago,) was, we fear, somewhat too complicated to attain a very large measure of commercial success; independently altogether of the fact, that most provincial localities will prefer the articles of some local oracle to the utterances of a metropolitan authority. Mr. Knight has recently published two works: "Once upon a Time," and "The Old Printer and the Modern Press," consisting chiefly of reprints of his contributions to various periodicals, etc.

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, Dramatist, and Author of "Virginius," "The Hunchback," "The Wife," "The Love Chase,"

and other popular plays, is son of James Knowles, a lecturer on English reading and elocution, and the author of the English Dictionary which bears his name. He was born in 1784, in Anne Street, Cork, in a house which has long since been demolished to make way for modern improvements. The elder Knowles continued to follow his vocation of teacher until 1792, when he removed with his family to London, his son James being at that time about eight years old. At the early age of twelve he began to exhibit dramatic instinct, having written a play for a company of juvenile actors, of which he was the leader. His next work was an opera, founded upon the history of the Chevalier de Grillon, which was handed by his father to Richardson, the friend of Sheridan, by whom it was lost. At fourteen he wrote the pleasing ballad of the "Welsh Harper," which, indeed, was his first published adventure in literature. It was about this time that he had the good fortune to be introduced to the late William Hazlitt, by whose advice and friendly criticism he was aided in all his earlier productions. Many years afterwards Mr. Hazlitt describes him as "unaltered in sentiment and unspoiled by success; the same as when he first knew him; unconscious of the wreath he had earned; talking of his play just as if it had been written by any one else; and as simple-hearted, downright and honest, as the unblemished work ["Virginius,"] he has produced." Knowles speaks of Hazlitt as his "mental father," and seems to delight to recount the acts of kindness he experienced at his hands. With such a literary instructor it is not singular that he should have made unusual progress in the pursuit of letters. At Hazlitt's house he had, moreover, opportunities of meeting some of the most distinguished men of his time,—Coleridge, Lamb, among others. With the kind-hearted "Elia" he was often associated under Hazlitt's roof, and one of the critic's earliest lessons to Knowles was illustrated by a reference to "John Woodville," Lamb's carefully elaborated and, if we except his farce of "Mr. H.," his only dramatic effort. In taking this play as a model, Knowles has greatly exceeded his original; his dialogue being equally simple, but much more vigorous and poetical; bearing, in fact, a nearer resemblance, in style, to the dramatists of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, than to the crambo of John Woodville. For about fourteen years the young playwright resided with his family in London, after which time we find him located in Dublin. There, among his relatives, the Lefanns, and in the intellectual circle in which they moved, his talents and acquirements were fully appreciated, and his society was always acceptable. He sang with considerable taste, and recited with more than ordinary grace and feeling. His passion for the Drama was, however, so enthusiastic, that he determined to choose the stage as his profession. His family attempted in vain to dissuade him from such an application of his talents, but he would not listen to their remonstrances, and began to rehearse for a first appearance in the Crow Street Theatre, on which stage he made his *début* some weeks afterwards. His attempt was not successful, and histrionics were for a time aban-

doned. In the year 1809, however, Knowles determined to repeat his attempt, and with this view joined Cherry's company, then assembled at Waterford, and there became acquainted with Edmund Kean, who had arrived thither from Swansea to fulfil an engagement for a "limited number of nights." In the course of that season Knowles's first acted drama, "Leo the Gipsy," was brought before the public, the principal part having been accepted and acted by Kean. The play was never published, and would probably add nothing to Knowles's present reputation. As a performance it was successful. Kean remained two years in Cherry's company, playing alternately at Waterford and Swansea. In order to raise the wind for his travelling expenses and outfit, Knowles published, by subscription, a small volume of poems, entitled "Fugitive Pieces," which brought him increased fame in Waterford. We next find him in Belfast, seeking an engagement with Talbot's company. It appears, however, that his talents were soon diverted to more useful and dignified objects. Having repaired to Belfast with a view to employment at its theatre, he found that there was a far better opening for him as a teacher of elocution and grammar; and hiring a small room over a shop, which then stood at the corner of Commercial Buildings, he commenced his career as a public instructor. "He was," says the late Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Napier, who was one of his pupils, "neither our schoolmaster nor our school-fellow—he was both, and sometimes more than both: but we loved him and he taught us." The literary efforts of Knowles shows what one man could accomplish, even by irregular and periodical efforts, in one department. Knowles's love of the drama seems to have divided his attention with his pupils, and it was about this time that he produced his play of "Brian Boroihme," an alteration of a piece from another pen. His next production was a great improvement on its predecessors, We allude to his "Caius Gracchus," first performed by Talbot's company, on the 13th Feb. 1815, with the greatest success, and subsequently (1823) brought out in London; Mr. Macready playing the part of Caius. The next in succession was "Virginius," written at his own request for Edmund Kean, who, however, never appears to have played in it; another tragedy on the same subject having been accepted at Drury Lane Theatre. It was, however, first performed at the Glasgow Theatre, under the management of Mason; Cooper playing the hero very passably. It ran fifteen nights when a friend of Mr. Macready, who happened to see it, earnestly recommended it to his notice. It was accordingly sent to Harris, the lessee of Covent Garden; but, although comparatively successful, did not draw much the first season. Kean seems to have regretted that it did not come out under his auspices, and at length to have studied it with much labour. Macready's adoption of the character, however, made not only the fortune of the play, but his own. Hazlitt was of opinion that Macready's performance of Virginius was his greatest card; and although the suggestion of the character did not originate with him, it appears that that of William

Tell did. Next followed the "Beggar of Bethnal Green," the "Hunchback," and "Alfred," an early effort remodelled. It was accepted at Drury Lane, and was subsequently reproduced at Covent Garden; Miss Fanny Kemble performing the principal character; then "The Wife," in which, as well as in "The Hunchback," Mr. Knowles himself played a leading character. In 1834 Knowles revisited his native city of Cork, where in "The Wife" and "The Hunchback" he took parts himself. An engagement in Dublin was now offered to him, and in 1836 he produced, under the patronage of Stephen Price, his play of "The Daughter." In 1836 he visited America, where a public dinner was given to him, and he was received with every demonstration of respect. On his return home he wrote "The Love Chase," which was produced at the Haymarket; "Woman's Wit," for Covent Garden;" the "Maid of Mariendorpt," for the Haymarket; and his comedy of "Love" again for Covent Garden. This is one of the best of his later plays. "Old Maids," and "John of Procida," for Covent Garden, were his next attempts; to which succeeded "The Rose of Arragon," at the Haymarket; and in 1843, "The Secretary." The profits of his plays might have been expected to be large, for they were all more or less popular. About this time the health of Mr. Knowles began to fail, and an application was made by a body of dramatic authors to Sir Robert Peel on his behalf, for a pension, which, after some delay, was conferred upon him in 1849. It is said that 100*l.* per annum was first offered, but that Knowles's friends applied with success, for a larger sum. He is now in the receipt of 200*l.* per annum. On this appeal it was shown that Mr. Knowles had never made 200*l.* per annum by his pen. We should add that the merchants of Glasgow made a similar application in his behalf. Mr. Knowles has since been appointed Curator of the House of Shakspeare at Stratford-upon-Avon. His plays have been collected and published in three volumes. They are all written on the model of the elder dramatists. In 1847 he published a novel in three volumes, called "George Lovell;" and another entitled "Henry Fortescue," a tale, written for the columns of the "Sunday Times." They were wholly unworthy of his genius. He has also contributed various pieces to the annuals and other publications. He has travelled over the whole kingdom, lecturing on dramatic literature; and in 1835 he visited the United States. Mr. Knowles has latterly turned his attention to polemical discussion, and has produced two works, "The Rock of Rome," and "The Idol demolished by its own Priest." He has finally become a Baptist minister, and has preached a great many eloquent sermons. It is, however, as a dramatist, and a dramatist only, that he must look for enduring fame.

KOCK, CHARLES-PAUL DE, a popular French Novelist, is the son of a Dutch banker, and was born at Passy, in 1794. Instead of following his father's business, for which he had been destined, he devoted himself to literature at an early age, and

published his first novel, "L'Enfant de ma Femme," when only eighteen. Its success was limited, but this did not discourage the author, who continued to write vaudevilles, melodramas, etc., for the minor theatres, until he brought himself into public notice. In 1820 he again attempted novel-writing, and has produced a number of stories in rapid succession, most of which are well known throughout Europe and America. "Perhaps no author," says the "Edinburgh Review," "ever excelled the genius which created 'Le bon Enfant,' and 'Frère Jacques,' in that vivid and thrilling tragedy, which seeks its elements in ordinary passions and daily life. M. Paul de Kock has received a grievous wrong from the current criticism respecting his talents, when he has been represented as eminent only in broad farce, and humorous caricature. He resembles Hogarth in the subtle and profound skill with which he connects the ludicrous with the terrible. In the details of his masculine and nervous pictures he appears to be laughing at follies, but the whole composition frequently makes an awful and startling representation of the consequences of vice." With this *ex cathedrâ* opinion of so respectable an authority we take the liberty to disagree. The writings of Paul de Kock are disfigured by all the licentiousness, both in manners and morals, of the modern French school of novelists; and however we may admire his skilful delineation of the morbid characteristics of his subjects, we cannot help feeling that their pruriency is dwelt upon and gloated over with the gusto of a *débauché* rather than the science of an anatomist. Few of his works have, we are happy to say, been deemed worthy of translation into the English language.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born in the year 1806, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin. His father, a small owner of the noble class, was an advocate, descended from an ancient family, out of which, during the civil wars from 1527 to 1715, the Austrian Government selected seventeen members for prosecution on charges of high treason. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharaschpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate. On obtaining his diploma he became agent to a Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. In the twenty-seventh year of his age he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this great assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and subsequently in manuscript circulars. The government, determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary; prosecuted him for high treason, and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment "for having disobeyed the king's orders." After about a year and a half of confinement he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In January, 1841, he became chief editor of the "Hirlop," a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his country increased with each succeeding year, until the roar of continental convulsion was heard, when he was generally recog-

nised as a man from whom great things were to be expected. In March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to urge the claims of his country upon the government. The Vienna national guards drew his carriage into the city. Guards of honour were posted at his lodging; Count Brenner, Prince Lamberg, Professor Hye, and other notabilities of the Austrian Liberal party, waited upon him; and the students, carried away by enthusiastic admiration, declared their readiness to storm the palace should the government refuse to appoint him a minister. Kossuth returned in triumph to Presburg. Louis Bathyany was made President of the Council, Prince Esterhazy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kossuth Minister of Finance. Under his influence the Diet carried out those important internal reforms which he had formerly advocated. The last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, the peasants were declared free from all seignorial claims; the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The peasant and the burgher were at once admitted to all the rights of nobles; and a new electoral law was passed, conferring the suffrage on all who possessed property to the amount of 300 florins, or thirty pounds sterling. After decreeing these important measures, the Diet was dissolved, and a new Diet was summoned for the second of July. When, however, the Servians on the one hand, and the Croats on the other, became unmanageable, and when his colleagues—Baron Corvos, Deak, and Clauzal—supported by the Palatine, suggested a trimming policy, Kossuth's spirit rose with the occasion, and in the end the ministry gave way to him, feeling that their own dissolution was inseparable from his retirement. While Jellachich was strengthening his connexion with Vienna, the Hungarian Government was opening the new Diet at Pesth, and Hungary soon afterwards took up arms against the Austrians, to defend its new franchises. The Diet declared itself *permanent;* and appointed Kossuth Governor, with a Committee of Public Safety for his council. The military events which now succeeded, the defensive operations of the winter of 1849, the transfer of the Diet to Debreczin, the creation by Kossuth of an army, his discovery of able and successful generals from among its lieutenants, the declaration of independence, the campaign in the spring of 1849, the Russian invasion, and the treachery of Görgei, all are familiar to Englishmen, and belong rather to history than biography. Kossuth found himself compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and 5000 men, and was afterwards appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up. Had they been so, they would assuredly have been all hanged, but the interference of Lord Palmerston and the French Republic strengthened Turkey, and saved Kossuth. The Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until August 22, 1851. On the 1st of September he left Kutahia, and after touching at Spezzia called at Marseilles; here he was refused permission to

travel through France. Having been hospitably received and entertained by the officers of the garrison at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton on October 28. His welcome reception in England is too recent to need a more distinct reference. On the 21st of November he sailed in the Humboldt for the United States of America, where he made a tour of agitation against the despotic powers of Europe, returning subsequently to England, where he has since resided, occupied to a considerable extent in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the House of Hapsburg.

KÜGLER, FRANZ THEODOR, a German Poet and Author, Professor of the History of Art in the Academy at Berlin, and Lecturer in the University, was born at Stettin, January 9, 1808. He early devoted himself to music, poetry, and painting. In 1826 he went to Berlin to study philology. The following summer he passed at Heidelberg, where he pursued the study of mediæval art, especially that of architecture; this he followed on his return to Berlin, with the "History of Art," though he still continued to write poetry. In 1830 appeared his "Sketch-Book," a selection from his poems, musical compositions, and designs. This was followed in the succeeding year by a number of works upon mediæval art and architecture. In 1833 he published, with Reinick, the "Song-Book for German Artists;" and the same year was appointed Professor in the Academy and Lecturer in the University. Two years afterwards, he wrote a dissertation on "The Polychromie of the Greek Architecture and Sculpture, and its Limits," in which that difficult subject is very satisfactorily treated. A journey to Italy still further advanced his progress into the history of art. Among the fruits of this journey is the "Hand-Book of the History of Painting, from Constantine up to the present Time." In the two following years he produced, among other works, an elaborate "Description of the Treasures of Art in Berlin and Potsdam." In 1840 appeared a collection of poems, and a "History of Frederic the Great," illustrated by Menzel, and presented at the jubilee of the invention of printing. The principal work of Kügler is his "Hand-Book of the History of Art" (1841–42), in which he, for the first time, endeavours to present the entire history of art in one general view, and in connexion with the great epochs of general history, and to trace the course of its development. In addition to the works enumerated, Kügler has produced many others upon kindred subjects. His "Schools of Painting in Italy" and his "Hand-Book" have been translated by Sir Charles Eastlake, and a similar service has been rendered by Sir Edmund Head to his "German, Dutch, French, and Spanish Schools."

L.

LABOUCHERE, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY, was born in London in the year 1798. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, and took honours there in 1820. From 1826 he sat in Parliament for the borough of St. Michael's, till 1830, when he was returned for Taunton. He was made a Lord of the Admiralty in 1832; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and a Privy Councillor, April 1835. In March, 1839, he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and in the latter end of the same year, President of the Board of Trade. He resigned office with the Whig cabinet in September, 1841. With the return of his party in July, 1846, he became Chief Secretary for Ireland; and in July, 1847, once more President of the Board of Trade, going out of office on the resignation of Lord John Russell's ministry in February, 1852. In November, 1855, he accepted the seals of the Colonial Office, in succession to Sir William Molesworth. The family of Labouchere left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in Holland. They subsequently came to England, and the father of the Secretary of State married a daughter of the great commercial house of Baring. About the time when he entered public life, Mr. Labouchere, in company with Mr. Stanley, now Earl of Derby, and Mr. Denison, now Speaker of the House of Commons, went on an expedition to America, to make themselves personally acquainted with the workings of the Republican system on the other side of the Atlantic. Since the year 1830, Mr. Labouchere has represented the borough of Taunton in Parliament. At one of the elections he encountered as an opponent no less celebrated a personage than Mr. Disraeli, and defeated him with ease. "Of this," says a diverting journalist, "Labouchere retains a very lively recollection; and never replies to the right honourable leader of the landed gentry of England without thinking of the lackland lad whom he routed so derisively in the little remote southern English county town twenty years ago, when all that the head which afterwards carried the brains of the Derby Cabinet had to boast of was its King Charles' poodle curls, now, alack! departing fast, as if tristfully testifying to the bears'-grease famine produced by the war. Perhaps the promotion of no Whig to high office could be more offensive to him than that of Labouchere to the Colonies; for there is always something so particularly insolent in the bearing of the latter to the former as to be quite ludicrous to those who estimate the two men by their relative intellectual capacity and parliamentary status." Mr. Labouchere, in 1840, married his cousin, a daughter of Sir Thomas Baring. She dying in 1850, he espoused a daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle: thus allying himself with most of the great Whig families.

LACORDAIRE, JEAN-BAPTISTE-HENRI, Abbé, a renowned French Preacher, and some time a Representative of the People,

was born May 12, 1802, in Burgundy; and educated at Dijon, which he left in 1819 to prepare for the stage. He became one of the most able and promising pupils of Talma, whom he strikingly resembles in gesture and intonation. He afterwards studied for the bar, and was a fellow-pupil with Baroche and Chaix d'Est-Ange, bidding fair to rival both in talent and popularity. In the capital he resided with a celebrated advocate of the Court of Cassation, and made the acquaintance of Berryer, the great Legitimist lawyer, the Abbé Gerbert, and the eccentric Lamennais. About this time he renounced the sceptical opinions he had imbibed at Dijon, and became an attached member of the Church of Rome. In 1824 he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice to study for the priesthood, and was ordained 22d September, 1827. It has often been remarked, that there reigns in the whole person of Lacordaire a certain savour of the different social estates through which he has passed, and which follows him into the very pulpit, the graceful and impassioned gesture of the actor often accompanying the subtle argument and brilliant logic of the lawyer. The public eye has ever been upon him; for the restless ambition with which he began his career has outlived his hopeless love, and he has kept both the political and religious world in a state of *ennui* for many years. His connexion with Lamennais in the editing of the liberal journal, "L'Avenir," which appeared soon after the Revolution of 1830, excited some surprise, and drew upon him the attention of his religious superiors. In obedience to a monition from the bishop he withdrew from the journal, and renounced the society of his friend, who had refused to obey the directions of the Church. Devoting himself exclusively to his profession, he became one of the most successful and popular of Catholic preachers. His orations at Notre Dame, and his Lent Sermons, both at Paris and in the provinces, drew crowds of admiring auditors. His funeral oration on O'Connell is a striking specimen of pulpit talent employed on the events of the time. After the outbreak of the Revolution of February he became a candidate for the National Assembly, and was elected for the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. He excited considerable attention as he made his way to the Chamber, attired in his Franciscan habit as if for the pulpit, but had not sat there many days before he discovered that he was out of his place, and gave in his resignation.

LACROSSE, M., appointed Minister of Public Works in France by Louis-Napoleon, in November 1851, born in 1794, is the son of Admiral Lacrosse, a distinguished citizen of the first Republic, and officer under the Empire. He was member of the old Chamber of Deputies for Brest, and during several years one of the Secretaries of the Chamber. He always voted with the Opposition against the ministry of Guizot; and carried against the ministry, on the occasion of the rupture of the *entente cordiale* with England *à propos* of Mr. Pritchard, a motion for adding 93,000,000 of francs to the budget of marine. To the Constituent Assembly he was

returned for Finisterre, for which department he continued to sit until the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December. After the election of the 10th December, M. Lacrosse became a member of the cabinet of Odillon Barrot, in which he undertook the department of Public Works. He resigned with the rest of his colleagues on October 30th, 1849, to make room for the Hautpoul Ministry. Shortly after M. Léon Faucher's appointment to the Ministry of the Interior, one of the Vice-presidencies of the Assembly becoming thus vacant, the temper of the Chamber having at that time grown more reconciled to Louis-Napoleon, M. Lacrosse, whose Bonapartist tendencies were well known, became the candidate of the Club of the Rue des Pyramides for the vacant office, into which he was accordingly voted by the Assembly.

LAING, SAMUEL, who sat in Parliament for the Wick burghs and was one of the most distinguished "railway members," is the son of Mr. Samuel Laing, of Rapdale, in the county of Orkney, who has written two valuable works on northern Europe, viz. "Travels in Norway," and "Notes of a Traveller;" he is also nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "History of Scotland." He has been soundly educated. From school he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1829, where he took the degree in 1832, being second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was subsequently elected a fellow of St. John's, and resided in the University as a mathematical tutor. He next entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1840. Shortly afterwards he became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade; and upon the formation of the Railway Department was appointed secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under the successive presidencies of Mr. Labouchere, the Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Dalhousie. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "A Report on British and Foreign Railways." In the same year he gave much valuable evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons upon railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimun rate of payment. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and contributed the chief Reports of the Commission on the railway schemes of that period. Mr. Laing's recommendations were then unpopular; but had they been followed, much of the mischievous over-speculation of the year 1845 would have been prevented, as was shown by Mr. Laing, in his evidence before Mr. Cardwell's committee in 1853. The reports of Lord Dalhousie's Commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing resigned his post at the Board of Trade; he then returned to the bar as a profession, and obtained much practice as a parliamentary counsel. But his experience in railway matters soon led to fresh relations with them. In 1848 he accepted the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the Brighton Railway Com-

pany, and by his judicious administration of its affairs the passenger traffic of the line became, in five years, nearly doubled. In 1852 Mr. Laing was returned to Parliament for his native borough of Kirkwall, which he represented till 1857. The same year he became Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, and to his exertions may be attributed, in great measure, the opening of the Palace at Sydenham in 1854. In the following year, however, Mr. Laing retired from this chairmanship, as well as from that of the Brighton Railway Company. His eminent services to railways have been extended to the Continent and to our colonies, in the direction of the Grand Central and Grand Junction Railway Companies in France; of the Antwerp and Rotterdam, and the Simbart lines, in Holland and Belginm; and the Great Western Railway of Canada. In politics Mr. Laing is a Liberal, and was a steady supporter of Mr. Gladstone's financial measures, and of his views for the pacification of Enrope, in 1855; and his exertions mainly contributed to the repeal of the duty on advertisements on newspapers. Mr. Laing is an able speaker, and has the rare art of combining attractive illustration with the development of sound political views.

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE.—whose original name was Prat,—Poet and Historian, first saw the light at Macon, in 1790. His father was an officer of cavalry under the Bourbons, and his mother a daughter of Madame de Rois, under-governess to the Orleans family. The most distant recollections of the gifted historian refer to a gloomy guard-house, where he was taken to visit his father, during the terrible days of the French Revolution; and his memory carries him back to the suggestive period, when the Temple was occupied by royal captives; when the king and queen were executed; when the dauphin was brutalised and sacrificed; and when a youthful princess—afterwards the Duchess of Angoulême—was left in the vaults of a prison, worse than a sepulchre, to weep over the miseries of her royal race. After the worst days of terror had passed, Lamartine's family retired to an obscure estate at Milly; and there his childhood glided by in tranquillity. The embryo poet and historian was sent to complete his education at Belly, in the college of the Pères de la Foi, within the cloisters of which the religious germs implanted by an affectionate mother in his young breast were fully developed. After having left this seminary, spent some time at Lyons, and made a short tour in Italy, he repaired to Paris during the first days of the Empire, when he is said to have divided his time between study and dissipation, and to have made the acquaintance of the celebrated Talma, to whom he had the gratification of reading the fragments of "Saul," an unpublished tragedy. On the fall of the Empire he offered his services to the restored Bourbons, and entered the Gardes du Corps, but after the Hundred Days quitted the army. In 1818 he went a second time to Italy, gave himself up to the cultivation of the divine art, and in 1820 published his "Méditations Poëtiques," which circulated to the number of 45,000, and won general recognition

for his poetic genius. This literary success, which was one of the most brilliant of the day, opened up a diplomatic career for its author; and the poet became attaché to the embassy of Florence, where he resided till 1825. Having accepted subsequently the post of Secretary to the Embassy in London, he espoused Miss Birch, an English lady of fortune; and his means, already considerable, were increased by the legacy of an opulent uncle, in compliance with whose will he adopted the cognomen of Lamartine. He then returned to Florence as chargé d'affaires; at this time, while composing, under the cloudless sky of Italy, his "Harmonies Poëtiques," Lamartine was involved in an affair of honour. In one of his poems he had described the Italians as but "the dust of the dead," and General Pepé, since renowned for his gallant defence of Venice, retaliated with some remarks derogatory to the glory of France. This was more than the flesh and blood of the poet and patriot could brook. He challenged the Italian; a duel ensued; and Lamartine was severely wounded: but, even while his precious life was hanging on a thread, the poet manifested the generosity of his soul by imploring, and receiving a promise from the Grand Duke, that his military antagonist should not be punished. On the eve of that revolution which drove the Bourbons a second time from France, the future historian of the Restoration, being in Paris, was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece; and before Charles X. had sought safety in exile, Lamartine had an interview with that inadequate representative of the hero of Ivry, whose house he and his father had both served. Lamartine's position, after Louis-Philippe had ascended the throne, was such as he felt to be somewhat anomalous. "By the family and services of my father," he wrote to a friend, "I belong to Charles X.; by the services of my mother, I belong to the House of Orleans." The Citizen-King offered to confirm Lamartine's appointment to the Greek embassy; but the proposal was rejected. "I loved that old Bourbon family," the poet once said, "because it had the love and blood of my father, and of all my dearest relatives." He now resolved on the execution of a long-pondered project,—bought a ship, fitted it out at Marseilles, and fared forth, with his family, on a poetical pilgrimage to the East. At Beyrout he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, whose beauty and promise had inspired him with paternal hopes; and whose untimely death, although it saddened the heart of the poetic pilgrim, elicited some of the most pathetic odes that ever flowed from his inspired pen. Leaving Madame De Lamartine at Beyrout, he travelled through Syria and the Holy Land, and was at Jerusalem when intelligence arrived that he had been elected Deputy for the department of the North. The poet thereupon returned to France, to try his powers as an orator and politician. His friends, of course, persisting in the popular error, so often refuted, that a man of genius cannot deal with matters of fact, were under the impression that he would prove out of place in a legislative chamber; but he speedily dissipated their delusions. When he ascended the tribune, the rapidity with which he could

glance over a subject, the simple manner with which he went direct to the point, and the eloquence with which he adorned whatever he touched, made him as useful and practical a member as any trader or manufacturer, and won for him general admiration. While valuing little what he calls "the vulgar utility" of Louis-Philippe's reign, and rather scorning his pretensions, Lamartine, on entering upon his duties as a deputy, embraced the Conservative cause, and took his seat in the ranks headed by Guizot; but he soon gave indications of holding opinions of a much more progressive character than those maintained by that eminent minister. Though in his heart the love of the Bourbon dynasty contended with the republican principles which his reason recommended, Lamartine's politics gradually assumed a more liberal colour; and the longer he devoted his attention to public affairs, the more convinced he became that the French nation had been deluded, and that the king and his ministers were the foes, and not the friends of the people. From the tribune he warned the Government to exhibit a spirit of concession to the popular wants and wishes; but finding his words disregarded, he withdrew his support from men whose measures aroused his suspicions, and whose policy filled him with alarm. The Opposition, in 1845, received him with exultation as a new champion; and he avowed, with his wonted eloquence, his adhesion to the liberal cause. He was, indeed, a formidable opponent to the Government, and wielded a two-edged sword. While from the tribune he incessantly called upon the king and his minister to yield to the national demand for reform, and moreover urged his views on that head in the columns of the "Bien Public," he took up his pen, painted in bright words the most precious recollections of the first French Revolution, produced his "History of the Girondins," and thus prepared the public mind for the coming events which were casting their shadows before, and in which he was to play so conspicuous a part. His orations pronounced in 1848, with surpassing eloquence, at the Reform banquets, which he insisted should be celebrated in spite of the ministry, marked him out as a hero of the coming struggle; and when solicited to concur in a scheme for preserving the throne which had, in 1830, been erected on barricades, by the installation of the Duchess of Orleans as regent, during her son's minority, he expressed in decided language his regret that any one should have counted on the historian of the Girondins, and significantly added, that he was not for half-measures, which would leave the work to be begun afresh. At length, on the 24th of February, when the red flag had been unfurled and the populace had made themselves masters of Paris, and the Chamber was discussing the proposed regency in the presence of the Duchess of Orleans and her son, the Count of Paris, Lamartine ascended the tribune, and addressed the audience: — "I have shared," he said, "in the sentiments of grief which a short time ago agitated this assembly, when it saw the saddest sight that has been offered in human annals — that of a princess presenting herself with her innocent son, and leaving her palace to seek the

protection of the Chamber. But if I shared in this respect a great misfortune, I also share the solicitude and the admiration which must be excited at the sight of a people which has been fighting for the last two days against a perfidious Government, in order to re-establish the empire of order and liberty. Let there be no illusion. Do not think that an acclamation in this Chamber can replace the united will of 35,000,000 of men. Another kind of acclamation must be heard; and whatever may be the government which this country will adopt, it must be cemented by solid and definite guarantees. How will you do it? How will you find the conditions necessary for such a Government in the floating elements which surround us? By descending into the very depth of the country itself, boldly sounding the great mystery of the right of nations. Instead of having recourse to subterfuges to maintain one of those fictions which have nothing durable, I ask you, first, to form a Provisional Government, whose duty it will be to stop the flow of blood, and put a stop to the civil war—a Government which we institute without giving up the rights for our anger, or that of the great mission of establishing peace between citizens—a Government on which we will impose the duty of convoking the whole of the people." At the time when Lamartine was thus endeavouring "to stay the plague both ways," a loud noise was heard in one of the tribunes, and forthwith a body of men, armed with muskets, rushing in, forced their way to the front seats, and pointed their weapons first at the Deputies, and then at the royal party, with so menacing an aspect, that the perplexed princess with her son quitted the Chamber. It having now become evident that compromise was out of the question; a Provisional Government, including Lamartine, was formed; the Chamber of Peers was forbidden to meet; the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved; and Louis-Philippe was fain to escape in a craven manner, in a one-horse brougham, from the people whom his policy had exasperated to insurrection. The Republic, which was thus brought into existence, was immediately exposed to peril; for the populace were in a state of fierce excitement, and suspicious of all public men. At this crisis, Lamartine had the enviable distinction of saving his country from dreadful and sanguinary anarchy. Under his auspices the Provisional Government adopted resolutions against capital punishment for political offences, and substituted the tricolor for the ill-omened red flag. These measures, which were proposed by Lamartine, owed their success entirely to his courage and eloquence. In one day the Parisian populace, mad with excitement, assembled five times in front of the Hôtel de Ville; and, as often, Lamartine addressed them in words, whose influence proved him the master of their passions and his own. "You are led," he said, "from calumny to calumny against the men who have devoted themselves, head and heart, to give you a real republic —the republic of all rights, all interests, all the legitimate rights of the people. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name of the people of Paris, the rights of 35,000,000 Frenchmen,—to

vote them an absolute republic, instead of one invested with the strength of their consent. To-day you demand from us the red, instead of the tricolor flag. Citizens! for my part I never will adopt the red flag, and I will explain why I will oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is because the tricolor flag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories; whilst the red flag has only made the tour of the Champs de Mars, trailed through torrents of the blood of the people." The effect of this speech was quite magical; the crowd clapped their hands, shed tears, embraced the orator, shook his hands, and carried him aloft in triumph. But a moment afterwards, fresh masses of the people, armed with sabres and bayonets, surrounded the building, knocked at the doors, and filled the *salles*. A cry arose that all was lost, that the mob was about to fire on the members of the Provisional Government, and that only one voice could allay their wrath. Lamartine appeared. He was raised on the staircase; but, for a whole hour, the crowd continued to vociferate and brandish their weapons without even deigning to listen. Lamartine at length folded his arms, commenced his address, and by softening and appeasing the people, did all that orator could do, to induce them to become the guardians of the Provisional Government. The Parisians, however, were anything but docile: and the lives of the republican chiefs were never in any degree of safety, until they had put it beyond all doubt that the cause of the people would be secure in their keeping. Remembering how they had been duped in 1830, they distrusted all professions of liberalism, however sincere; and often as they were soothed and charmed by Lamartine's eloquence, their suspicions would still return as soon as his voice had ceased to delight their ears. The more the orator had enchanted them, the more enraged they felt at the idea that all his fine words might be nothing but cajolery. Their perplexity would have been in the highest degree comic, had it not threatened a most tragic catastrophe. They insisted that the Provisional Government should, every quarter of an hour, report their proceedings to the people. On one occasion Lamartine came forward and said, "Citizens, I come to impart to you the ideas of the Provisional Government." "We won't have any ideas—down with ideas!" shouted the mob. Another time Lamartine began thus: "The first necessity of the Republic is order." "We won't have any order—down with order!" exclaimed the impatient populace. Meanwhile, Lamartine's first act, in his capacity of Foreign Minister, was to send a document explaining the principles which would in future govern the intercourse of France with other nations. The effect of this state-paper—eloquent, temperate, and dignified—was generally to inspire confidence. The same moderate and self-possessed language was held by him to the various deputations of foreigners who came to seek the aid of the Republic in their projected attempts to revolutionise their respective countries—especially to those of the Poles and Italians. But with all his genius, Lamartine could

not accomplish the great achievement of establishing a safe and permanent republic. While he was discharging, with a firmness and temperance worthy of all praise, the high functions with which he had been entrusted, the populace, incited by some designing men, who—for the misfortune of the nation—had found a place in the Provisional Government, were preparing those disorders which resulted in the catastrophe of June. Lamartine, with the prescience of genius, foresaw the storm, and prepared to meet it. "We are approaching a crisis," said he in council, "and it will not be a riot or a battle, but a campaign of several days, and of several factions combined. The National Assembly may, perhaps, be forced, for a while, to quit Paris. We must provide for these contingencies with the energy of a Republican power. The 55,000 men sufficient for Paris would not suffice to bring back the national representation into the capital. I demand, besides, a series of decrees of public security; that the Minister of War immediately order up to Paris 20,000 more men." This proposal was unanimously agreed to; and thus, a fortnight before the insurrection broke out, the Government had made arrangements to bring 75,000 bayonets to the support of the National Guard of 190,000 men. General Cavaignac carried the orders of the Government into execution as rapidly as quarters could be provided. Lamartine every day inquired as to the arrival of the troops, and was told, "The orders have been given, and the troops are in movement." Taking into account the effective strength of the Garde Mobile, the Garde Républicaine, and the Gardiens de Paris, the effective number of the garrison in and around the capital at the end of June was 45,000 men. The steps taken by Government to break up the useless Ateliers Nationaux precipitated the struggle, and on the 23d of June the insurrection commenced. Its obstinacy and protracted duration, together with its suppression by Cavaignac, are well known. From this time forward the Government of the Republic was administered in a repressive spirit; and the nation, frightened into retrogression, hastened to elect a Chamber, the majority of which was opposed to the views of Lamartine. On the 21st of December Louis-Napoleon was installed as President of the Republic, having been chosen by a majority of 6,000,000; while the candidature of Lamartine, formerly the idol of the people, and who had been returned to the Assembly by six constituencies, could only secure a few thousand votes. Lamartine met his fate after the manner of a man who, at a terrible crisis, had done his duty. He had failed in reconciling order with freedom; but as he had risen with temper, so he fell with dignity, carrying with him the admiration of his friends and the respect of his opponents. Since that date Lamartine's principal works have been the "History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France," "History of the Constituent Assembly," "History of Turkey," and "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters;" all of which are, more or less, characterised by a rich, picturesque, and fascinating style, animated by the inspirations

of a fervid, poetical spirit, and irradiated with the beams of a refined and brilliant imagination.

LAMORICIÈRE, JUCHAULT DE, a leading General in the French Army of Algiers. In 1830 he was a simple officer. The history of his rapid advancement is to be traced in the bulletins of battles. In February, 1848, he was named Commander of the National Guard of Paris, at the moment when Louis-Philippe resolved to give up M. Guizot, and was to be seen on every barricade, proclaiming the appointment of the new ministry. Before that epoch he belonged to the Moderate Reform party in the Chamber. With Cavaignac and others he was incarcerated when Louis-Napoleon completed his *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851; and on his release went into exile.

LANCE, GEORGE, Painter. One of the most successful painters, (in oils), since the Dutch masters, of Still-life. Born at Little Easton, near Colchester, March 24, 1802; he first exhibited at the Academy in 1828; since 1835 he has been a regular contributor. At the British Institution, his pictures have been more numerous, and have been seen to greater advantage. Flowers "from the garden just gathered;" fruits "fit to fill the golden vases of an emperor's feast;" or game "from the lake just shot:"—all visitors of exhibitions are familiar with the excellence of Mr. Lance's imitations of nature in this department,—the truth, power, and harmonious wealth of colour lavished on them. Elaborate, as well as gorgeous and effective compositions, many are. Carved antique cup or goodly tankard is the foil to luxuriant fruit or gorgeous exotic. And in some instances figures are introduced. One of his most celebrated examples is "Red Cap," in which a monkey, adorned with red head-gear, forms the contrast to a varied display of still-life. A duplicate of this picture forms one of the three examples of this master in the Vernon Gallery. He has also executed several historical and imaginative subjects of great merit. One, "Melancthon," gained the prize at Liverpool. Mr. Lance's present style tends perhaps to over-elaborate finish, in compliance with the taste of his admirers. Less finished essays of his art are reported to contain even higher qualities than those shown in the after-stages. A considerable portion of the admired Velazquez, the "Boar Hunt," in our National Gallery,—whole groups of figures, mules, etc., and the greater part of the landscape,—are in reality the work of Mr. Lance. The latter, we learn from his printed evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, (evidence to which the artist still adheres, in contradiction to Mr. Stirling's statement in his "Velazquez and his Works,") "restored" the picture some twenty years ago, while in Lord Cowley's possession, or rather that of the liner, who, by applying too great a heat, caused portions of the original painting to peel off, and leave the canvas in many parts entirely bare. This combined Velazquez and Lance has since been "cleaned," much to its disadvantage.

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, Poet, is the son of Walter Landor, Esq., of Ipsley Court, in the county of Warwick, by his second wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Charles Savage, of Tachebrook, who added to the fortune of her husband a dotation of upwards of 80,000*l*. Walter Savage Landor, the eldest son of this marriage, was born at Ipsley Court in 1775, and was sent, at a fitting age, with a private tutor (the late Dr. Sleath, of St. Paul's), for education to Rugby. When he had reached the head of the school he was too young for college, and was placed under the private tuition of Mr. Langley, of Ashbourne. A year after he had left Rugby he was entered at Trinity College, Oxford, where Mr. Benwell, the poet, was his private tutor. He had, indeed, the benefit of every advantage that money could procure for him. In 1802, after the Peace of Amiens, he repaired to Paris, and saw Napoleon made First Consul for life. In 1806 he disposed of several estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, which had been in his family for seven hundred years, and on which he had expended 7000*l*., besides building a house which cost him 8000*l*., in sheer disgust of his tenantry, one of whom had absconded, 3000*l*. in his debt; and in the first fever of his irritation he ordered the house to be demolished and the property to be sold. In 1808, on the first insurrection in Spain, he raised a body of troops at his own expense, and joined Blake, the viceroy of Gallicia. The "Madrid Gazette" mentions a gift from him of 20,000 reals. For these services he received the thanks of the Supreme Junta, and soon after his return to England had the commission of a Colonel in the Spanish army conferred upon him. On the extinction of the Constitution by Ferdinand, Mr. Landor returned to Don Cavallos these tokens of approbation, as well as his commission; declaring that, although he was "willing to aid the Spanish people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, he would have nothing to do with a perjurer and a traitor." In 1811 Mr. Landor married Julia, the daughter of M. J. Thuillier de Malaperte, Baron de Nieuveville, first gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles VIII. He was residing at Tours when, after the battle of Waterloo, upwards of 4000 Englishmen, having no reliance on the good faith of Napoleon, left the neighbourhood. In the autumn of that year he retired to Italy. For upwards of seven years he occupied the Palazzo Medici in Florence, and then purchased the celebrated villa of Count Gherardesca at Fiesole, with its gardens, and two farms immediately under the ancient villa of Lorenzo de' Medici. His visits to England during the interval of his first residence in Italy and final settlement at Bath a few years ago, were few and far between. He has three children. Although he inherited a large fortune, he has retained but a small portion of it for his own use; having allotted by far the greater part to his family. Mr. Landor became first known to the public by his tragedy of "Count Julian," so highly praised by Southey, who had selected the same story for the plot of his "Roderick;" and his admiration of this early production of Mr. Landor led to an intimacy that was only interrupted by his

death. Mr. Landor's next effort was an epic poem entitled "Gebir," originally written in Latin, but possessing few elements of popularity. There is, in fact, little in the poem which is worthy of being remembered, beyond the fine passage about a sea-shell, which has been appropriated by Wordsworth. Mr. Landor has also written a comedy, of which Southey expresses himself in terms of hyperbolical eulogy. An edition of his scattered poetical works was recently published by Mr. Moxon, but does not appear to have met with much success. It is to his prose writings that he must look chiefly for a chance of being remembered hereafter, and to his "Imaginary Conversations" more especially. These dialogues supply impersonations of distinguished men of former days, of the most admirable kind; everything in them is in perfect keeping, and they realise precisely the sort of conversation in which the respective parties may be supposed to have indulged. Mr. Landor disdains the commonplaces of criticism, and has in these "Conversations" given vent to opinions sometimes paradoxical, but always original. He is a man who, Cobbett-like, always seizes the expression that first comes to hand, and finds his account in it: for it is usually the best that could have been selected. He has, indeed, invested his ideal celebrities with a vitality which makes them act, speak, and look precisely as some of them may be presumed to have acted, spoken, and looked a thousand years ago. Lady Blessington describes Mr. Landor in one of her letters as "the courtly, polished gentleman of high breeding, of manners, deportment, and demeanour, that we might expect to meet with in one who had passed the greater portion of his life in courts. There is no affectation of politeness, no finikin affability in his urbanity; no far-fetched, complimentary, hyperbolical strain of eulogy in the *agrémens* of his conversation with women, and the pleasing things he says to them when he cares to please." His intense hatred of humbug, political and literary, occasionally stimulates him to a style of expression which will hardly fall within the above category. He has been for many years a contributor to the "Examiner," and whenever any incident occurs that seems to call for remark, he demonstrates most unequivocally that he holds the pen of a ready writer. His latest work, "The Last Fruit of an Old Tree," betrays, notwithstanding his great age, no diminution of his mental powers. Men, however, resemble wine. If of inferior strength and quality, its culminating point is soon reached; but if rich, full-bodied, and well-preserved, it will bear a longevity which would reduce a weaker beverage to water, or what is even worse, to vinegar. Mr. Landor is almost the only writer of modern times, if we except the late Mr. Beckford, whose mental vigour at upwards of eighty years of age has suffered no diminution.

LANDSEER, CHARLES, R.A., Painter, one of a family fertile in distinguished names; son of John Landseer the engraver; brother to the famous Sir Edwin, and related to several less distinguished contributors to past exhibitions. Charles Landseer was for a time one of Haydon's pupils. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1828,

"Dorothea;" in the same year, at the British Institution, studies from Continental subjects,—a group of "Portuguese Peasants," "The Tyrolese Hunter:" not again at the Academy till 1832. Among the best of his succeeding pictures for feeling and spirited execution were "Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Officer" (now in the Vernon Gallery), and "Pamela." Other clever pictures in a popular class,—the "Plundering of Basing House," the "Battle of Langside,"—led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837. During the palmy days of the Art-Union, Charles Landseer shared largely in its prosperity. The "Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's" (1842), "The Monks of Melrose" (1843), and the "Return of the Dove to the Ark" (1844), all secured the favour of prizeholders for 300*l.*, 400*l.*, and 300*l.* The pages of Scott and of English history,—those, that is, which are wont to recommend themselves to the painters of *tableaux de genre*,—have furnished the material for his principal works. In 1851 he succeeded Mr. Jones as "Keeper" of the Academy—an office which includes the duties of Master of the Antique School, etc.

LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, R.A., the inimitable Animal Painter, and one of the most original of English artists, was born in 1803, and is the eldest son of John Landseer, the well-known engraver. It is nearly, or quite forty years, since Edwin Landseer first surprised the world by his rare sympathy with, and gift for portraying, the animal kingdom,—the domesticated part of it more especially,—by his nice discrimination of character and graphic power of transferring to canvas what he saw. When only a lad of fourteen, he gave promise of the excellence soon universally associated with his name; exhibiting in 1817, and during the following eight years, his dexterous portraits of "A Scotch Terrier," or "Favourite Spaniel," of "Horse and Cat," and "Wanton Puppy;" or studies developed into subject pieces, and "Scenes" set from animal life; "Fighting Dogs getting Wind" (1819), "Rat-Catchers" (1821), "Impertinent Puppies dismissed by a Monkey" (1822), or, again, the "Prowling Lion" (1821), "Lion disturbed at his Repast," or "Enjoying" it. In 1826 his "Hunting of Chevy Chase" was followed by his election as Associate of the Academy, when he was twenty-three. Among the more memorable of his pictures which followed, possessing an interest beyond mere portraiture, were, in 1827, "Highlanders returning from Deer-stalking," "The Monkey that had seen the World;" in 1828, divers scenes from the Highlands; in 1829, "An Illicit Highland Whisky Still;" in 1830, "Highland Music," now in the Vernon Gallery, and "Attachment"—the dog keeping guard over his dead master on Helvellyn. In all these pictures were exemplified that "watchfulness of Nature" and patient labour in "making out;" the characteristics of Landseer's early career and cause of his success. In 1831 he was elected R.A. Some of his finest pictures came next: "Poachers Deer-stalking;" "Little Red-Riding-Hood" (1831); "Hawking" (1832); "A Jack in Office;" "Sir Walter

Scott and his Dogs" (1833); "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time" (1834); "The Drover's Departure" (1835); "Return from Hawking" (1837); and "The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner," the sentiment of which picture Ruskin has so eloquently interpreted in "Modern Painters." Landseer's pictures are of two classes,—simple portraits of animals, and those which have a story as well, either humorous and fanciful; as "Laying down the Law" (1840), "Alexander and Diogenes" (1848); or narrating stirring incident of sporting life, as "The Otter Speared" (1844); or others, in which his great technical powers are subordinate to the higher attainment of sentiment and pathos. During the latter part of his career, courted and caressed as he has been by the fashionable and wealthy, animal-portraits have unhappily prevailed: the very highest persons being always eager to obtain fac-similes of their dumb favourites from so gifted a hand. At no period, however, has he painted pictures more poetic in feeling, as in expression masterly, than the "Pastoral Scene" of 1845, or those with which he took the public by surprise in 1846,—"Peace" and "War," now in the Vernon Gallery. The scene from the "Midsummer Night's Dream" (of 1851), "Titania, Bottom, and Fairies attending," is in fancy one of his most felicitous works:—a unique version (on canvas) of that difficult subject, and a marvel of execution. Perhaps his least successful works are such as "Van Amburgh and his Animals" (1847), commissioned by the late Duke of Wellington; the "Dialogue at Waterloo" (1850), commissioned by the late Mr. Vernon; and "Royal Sports on Hill and Loch" (1854), commissioned by the Queen. In each case the genius of the painter is thwarted by his task. Very different are his *con amore* human portraits, as that of his Father (1848), a masterly piece of reality and art. Comparatively powerless, when taken out of his own element, it is in the delineation of strongly-marked character in men,—witness his Scottish Shepherds, Scottish Bagpipers,—and of Nature's humour, so to speak, in animals, that Landseer is altogether unapproachable. His gifts have been always highly appreciated. The favourite of the aristocracy and of royalty, as well as of the public, he has realised by his art an income only equalled, (among artists), by so fashionable a portrait-painter as Lawrence. Of the printsellers' windows he has long had the monopoly, succeeding Wilkie in that species of supremacy. For the copyright of the "Highland Drovers," the first of his pictures (of any consequence) engraved, he only received 200 guineas. Publishers have since been eager competitors for his copyrights. For that of the "Peace" and "War" he received from Mr. Graves 3000 guineas, in addition to the 1200 paid for the pictures by Mr. Vernon; for the "Dialogue at Waterloo" another 3000. In reality, however, it is only a few of his pictures which are intrinsically fitted for engraving. Landseer was knighted in 1850.

LANSDOWNE, HENRY PETTY FITZ-MAURICE, MARQUIS OF, K.G., a Whig Minister of State, was born 1780. He was

educated at Westminster, at the University of Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1802 he became Member of Parliament for Calne, and sat for that borough till 1806, when he was returned for the University of Cambridge. In the ministry of "All the Talents," which held its ground only from February 1806 to April 1807, he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. From 1807 to 1809 he sat for the borough of Camelford, when he succeeded his half-brother as Marquis of Lansdowne. He was Home Secretary from August to December, 1827; Lord President of the Council in the Whig ministry, from November 1830 to November 1834; from April 1835 to September 1841; and again in July 1846. His Lordship has been for many years the acknowledged chief of the Whigs, with whose history his public career is identified. As leader of his party in the Upper House, he is possessed of an intimate acquaintance with every subject of debate; an ample command of language, and a pleasant equanimity, which the most violent attacks of his adversaries cannot disturb. In 1853 he accepted a seat in the Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, without office; and as a disinterested and experienced statesman, continued under Lord Palmerston. In 1857, this veteran marquis was raised in the Peerage to the Dukedom of Kerry.

LARDNER, DIONYSIUS, D.C.L., Encyclopædist and Writer on Science, is the son of a solicitor of Dublin, and was born in that capital, April 3, 1793. He received the ordinary education obtained in Irish schools at that period; and at the age of fourteen was placed in his father's office, where he remained about four years. Disliking the profession, he entered himself at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1812. In 1813 he gained the first prize in Aristotelian logic, a subject with which he had been wholly unacquainted before the previous November. He next gained fifteen or sixteen prizes in metaphysics, pure mathematics, natural philosophy, astronomy, and moral philosophy; and in 1817 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From this period until 1827 he remained in the university as a resident member; and in the interval published three treatises on geometry, trigonometry, and the differential and integral calculus; in addition to the first six books of Euclid, with a commentary, followed by a treatise on solid geometry. The latter work became established as a class-book, and obtained for its author considerable reputation. It was followed by a popular treatise upon the Steam-engine, based upon a course of lectures delivered by Mr. Lardner before the Royal Dublin Society; for which, besides the customary acknowledgment, he was presented with a gold medal. This work, the first popular exposition of a series of contrivances unparalleled in the annals of mechanical science, has been revised and enlarged as the progressive improvement and extension of steam power rendered necessary, and passed through many editions. It contains the refutation of those absurd reports which have been generally circulated, imputing to the author opinions as to the impossibility of the Atlantic voyage, which are

precisely the reverse of those he really expressed. During the same interval, 1817–27, Dr. Lardner contributed articles on mathematical subjects to the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia" and the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" among which are somewhat extensive treatises upon algebra and trigonometry. He next wrote for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," a series of articles on various branches of natural philosophy, including an elaborate analysis of Newton's optical discoveries. In the year 1827, upon the establishment of the London University (now University College), Dr. Lardner, at the invitation of Lord (then Mr.) Brougham, accepted the Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; and in the following year removed to London. Here his first labour was the projection of a popular Cyclopædia, to which the most eminent writers of the day might be induced to co-operate. The plan was communicated by Dr. Lardner to his friend and publisher, Mr. John Taylor, himself a man of considerable literary attainments. They next secured the co-operation of Messrs. Longman and Co., the publishers, and some of the most eminent literary and scientific men of the day, as contributors, among whom were Scott, Southey, Mackintosh, Moore, Herschel, Brewster, Lindley, Powell, etc. At Dr. Lardner's request, Sir John Herschel wrote for "The Cabinet Cyclopædia" his celebrated Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy, the greatest work of its class since the days of Bacon. Herschel likewise prepared for the series his well-known "Treatise on Astronomy." Sir David Brewster contributed a treatise on optics, the department of physics in which he has obtained the highest rank. Dr. Lardner wrote for the series treatises upon hydrostatics and pneumatics, heat, arithmetic, and geometry. The "Cyclopædia" consists of 135 volumes. Meanwhile Dr. Lardner was an occasional contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," and other periodicals, of papers on physical science, and its application to the industrial arts. Between 1830 and 1840, he was much engaged by railway companies in the scientific and engineering departments of the evidence upon their bills passing through Parliament. In 1840 Dr. Lardner left England for the United States, where he remained until 1845. In the interval he lectured to crowded audiences in every principal town of the Union, and extended his tour to Cuba. These lectures were subsequently published in two large volumes, of which fifteen editions have been sold. On his return to Europe, in 1845, Dr. Lardner settled in Paris, where he has since resided. In 1850 appeared his elaborate work of railway statistics, entitled "Railway Economy." In 1851 Dr. Lardner wrote for the "Times" a series of papers upon the Great Exhibition, since republished in a volume. He next undertook an elementary course of treatises, under the title of "Handbook of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy," the second edition of which, in six volumes, appeared in 1855. In 1853 he commenced a series of essays on physical science, and its applications to the industrial arts, entitled "The Museum of Science and Art," the publication of which, in cheap periodical volumes, started with nearly 50,000 subscribers. He has since completed a volume on animal physics,

presenting a popular view of the structure and functions of the human body and those of the inferior animals. Several original papers have been read by Dr. Lardner to the Royal Astronomical Society, and published in their "Transactions." Dr. Lardner has been twice married: first to Miss Flood, a descendant of Henry Flood, well known in Irish Parliamentary history as the contemporary of Henry Grattan. By this lady Dr. Lardner has one surviving son, a Commissary-General in the British army. The Doctor married, secondly, the only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Spicer, of the 12th Lancers, by whom he has two daughters. Dr. Lardner resides in Paris, and at one time held the important appointment of Foreign Correspondent to the "Daily News." Dr. Lardner graduated originally at Trinity College, Dublin; but subsequently received honorary degrees from Cambridge and other universities.

LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, R.S.A., Painter, was born at Silver Mills, near Edinburgh, 1803. The "Arabian Nights" suggested some of the young painter's earliest attempts at design. David Roberts was the first to give him advice and encouragement. An exhibition of the works of Scottish painters which he visited when some fifteen years old confirmed his resolution to be a painter. His friends, ignorant of art and artists, had no power to forward his aims; but an introduction to Sir Walter Scott secured his admission as student in the Trustees' Academy, where he remained four or five years. He next proceeded to London, studying for three years at the British Museum, and in a private *Life*-academy. In 1826 he returned to Edinburgh, was elected Associate of the new Scottish Academy, and resumed his studies in the Trustees' Academy; often taking the place of the master, Sir W. Allan, as teacher. Greatly improved powers of execution now marked his pictures:—cabinet portraits, and scenes from Scott. In 1833 he paid a visit to Italy, where he remained five years; taking Munich on his return. For the next ten years he resided in London, exhibiting at the Academy many clever pictures from Scottish history and Scottish romance. His best have been from Scott: "The Bride of Lammermuir;" "The Trial of Effie Deans;" "Meg Merrilies;" "Claverhouse ordering Morton to be Shot" (1844), selected by an Art-Union prizeholder for 400*l.*; the "Gow Chrom and the Glee Maiden" (1846), chosen by a prizeholder for 150*l.* Pictures of more ambitious aim—"Christ teaching Humility," and "Christ Walking on the Waters,"—he sent to the Westminster Hall Competition of 1847, where his namesake and fellow-Academician, John Eckford Lauder, gained a premium of 200*l.* for his "Parable of Forgiveness." "Christ teaching Humility" has been purchased by the Scottish Association for the Encouragement of Art as the commencement of a Scottish National Gallery. Since 1849 Mr. S. Lauder has rejoined his fellow-artists in Edinburgh, where he now resides.

LAYARD, AUSTEN HENRY, Archæologist, Traveller, and Author, was born in Paris, on the 5th of March, 1817, and belongs to one of those families of French Protestants whom the revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove from their residences on the picturesque banks of the Garonne; whose peculiarities of heart, mind, and temper, the exile of a century and a half has little modified; and whom dark eyes, large eyebrows, and olive complexions, distinguish remarkably from men of English origin. Mr. Layard was originally destined for the law, and entered upon its study; but soon forsook it for an occupation more congenial to his tastes. In 1839, his imagination having been excited by a speech of the late Daniel O'Connell, he set out with a friend on a course of travel, and visited various points in northern Europe. He afterwards passed through Albania and Roumelia, and made his way to Constantinople. In that city he was at one period the correspondent of a London daily newspaper. He subsequently travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the languages of Persia and Arabia. He is said to have studied the habits and manners and dialects of the East so well, that he might almost have been mistaken for an Arab. In all his journeyings he contrived to live in a most economical way; eating and drinking cheerfully whatever the country afforded, however unpalatable it might be. In his wanderings, he seems to have lingered with peculiar satisfaction around those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities; and when he found himself at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he has described the irresistible desire he felt to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as "the birthplace of the wisdom of the West." A Frenchman, Monsieur Botta, had been making excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles. Layard sighed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before our ambassador there, Sir Stratford Canning, since ennobled by the title of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and that gentleman, with a degree of liberality that will long redound to his honour, offered in 1845 to bear the cost of excavations at Nimroud. In the autumn of that year Layard set off for Mosul, began forthwith his labours on a spot previously undisturbed; was rewarded by an unexpected amount of success; and ultimately exhumed many of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which now enrich the British Museum. The English Government and the authorities of the British Museum have acted in a niggardly spirit towards Layard; but, happily, the public have rewarded him, not only by their applause, but by the abundant patronage of his works on Nineveh, large editions of which have been sold. Layard was named attaché to the embassy at the Porte; and in 1852, among the changes consequent upon the dismissal of Lord Palmerston from the Foreign Office, through the intrigues of Lord John Russell, Layard was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards he was returned to Parliament for

Aylesbury; and in the following year was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his enterprising discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh. On the fall of the Russell Cabinet, Lord Derby offered to confirm him in his Under-Secretaryship of State until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Layard, after taking the advice of Lord John Russell, declined. Under Lord Aberdeen's administration he was offered appointments not inferior to that which he had before held; but as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, which he had made his own, he had the honesty to decline them. In 1853 he went out to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was returning to his post; but disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In Parliament he became the advocate of a more decided course of action than any to which Lord Aberdeen could reconcile himself, and he delivered in the House several energetic speeches on the Eastern Question, which made a deep impression on the public. In the autumn of 1854 he again proceeded to the East, as a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, and witnessed the gallant fight of the Alma from the maintop of the Agamemnon. He remained in the Crimea until after the battle of Inkermann; making himself acquainted with its actual condition. Layard was one of the most urgent among the members of the House in demanding the Committee of Inquiry into the state of the Army; and he subsequently took a leading part in the investigation, to which also he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's administration he was again offered a post; but as it was not in connexion with the foreign policy of the country he adhered to his old maxim, "the right man in the right place;" declined associating himself with the new Government, and became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association. In that capacity he brought before the House of Commons, in June 1855, a motion embodying the views of the new confederacy, which was rejected by a large and decisive majority. At the general election of 1857 the constituency of Aylesbury declined to return Mr. Layard; he thereupon went northward, and tried his politics in the Wigton Burghs, but was defeated by Sir D. Dunbar.

LECONTE, JOHN L., M.D., an eminent American Naturalist, was born in New York in 1825, and, after the usual course of study, entered the College of Physicians in 1843, and took his degree in 1846. In 1844 he undertook a series of expeditions for scientific exploration to the distant territories of the United States, by a journey from Lake Superior to the Upper Mississippi. In 1845 he visited the Rocky Mountains; in 1846 he went a second time to Lake Superior; and in 1848 accompanied Professor Agassiz on another journey to Lake Superior, the results of which have been detailed in a special work. In 1849 he made a journey to California, where he remained until the spring of 1851, making collections in the

southern part of the state; he also explored, at great personal risk, the river Colarado, from the junction with the Gela to tide-water; having been the first navigator of that river for any considerable distance. Dr. Leconte's publications are principally devoted to Entomology, and are contained in the "Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences," the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York," the "Boston Journal of Natural History," and Agassiz's "Lake Superior."

LECURIEUX, JACQUES, a French Historical Painter of considerable eminence, was born at Dijon about 1800, and coming to Paris in 1822, studied under Lethière. After the usual probation he was employed as an illustrator of books; Barante's "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," and Thierry's "Conquest of England by the Normans," among others. His chief historical pictures are "Francis I. at the Tomb of John," "The Chevalier Bayard at Dijon," "St. Louis at Damietta," "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," the "Education of Jesus," "The Last Moments of Louis XI." "Mary of Burgundy," "Luther when a Child," "St. Firmin baptizing the Princess Attalia," and "St. Bernard setting out to found the Abbey of Clairvaux." He has also painted a considerable number of *tableaux de genre*. His chief attention had hitherto been given to works of a devotional character. Of his *tableaux de genre* one of the most striking is the scene in Schiller's "Robbers," between Moor, Schweitzer, and Schwarz, wherein the former has been wounded by some Bohemian cavaliers whilst procuring water for his captain, which he brings to him in his hat. The versatility of M. Lecurieux's genius, no class of subject coming amiss to him, has rendered him extremely popular in France, if little known in this country. Like Delaroche, Horace Vernet, and Delacroix, he belongs to what is called the Renaissance or Romantic school of art, which had its origin with Baron Gros' practical protests against the cold and classical school of David.

LEDRU-ROLLIN, M., Politician and ex-Minister of France, was born about 1802, and was educated for legal pursuits. When embarked in his profession is said to have been employed frequently on behalf of men charged with offences against the Government. Being a politician of vehement character and extreme opinions, he, ere long, rendered himself conspicuous as an avowed representative of the Communist interest. Having married an Irish lady, M. Ledru-Rollin paid a visit to the "Emerald Isle" during the summer of O'Connell's "monster meetings." He was present at the memorable assemblage at Tara, and on that occasion was hailed by the excited multitude as a delegate from the Republicans of France to the Irish Republic. M. Ledru-Rollin, as an able and energetic orator, took a prominent part in the Revolution which overturned the throne of Louis-Philippe; and having, by his speech in the Chamber of Deputies on the 24th February, 1848, been chiefly instrumental in bringing the Provisional Government into exist-

ence, he was nominated Minister of the Interior under the short-lived system of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." When the period arrived for the election of a President of the new Republic, M. Ledru-Rollin figured as a candidate; but the contest resulted in the elevation of the heir of the Bonapartes by an overwhelming majority; and in M. Ledru-Rollin being third on the poll. Subsequently, the baffled aspirant was implicated in a conspiracy to overthrow the Prince-President's administration, and was reduced to the hard necessity of seeking safety in exile. M. Ledru-Rollin then came to England, and in 1850 published his book, entitled "La Décadence de l'Angleterre," a work characterised by considerable ability, but not particularly complimentary to the nation whose time-honoured institutions had afforded him security in days of peril. When time passed on and Sebastopol fell before the allied armies, M. Ledru-Rollin, in conjunction with Mazzini and Kossuth, issued a long manifesto, declaring that the period had arrived for European democracy to constitute itself into a powerful unity; and invoking all republicans to "organise themselves and dare!"

LEE, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., Landscape-Painter, was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire. He commenced life in the army; received a commission in the 56th Regiment at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands. The first exhibition of his pictures in London was at the British Institution; from whose Directors he afterwards received a 50*l.* prize. At the Royal Academy he commenced exhibiting in 1824; was elected Associate in 1834; R.A. in 1838. It is refreshing to the eyes of the Londoner, on visiting the Exhibition of the Academy, to pause before the healthy and cheerful landscapes of Mr. Lee. Whilst other painters go abroad in search of subjects for their easel, more picturesque or romantic than those which can be found at home, he has entirely confined himself to English and Scottish scenery, to English plains and corn-fields; to English and Scottish rivers, and avenues of English trees, bright with native air and sunshine. It is not so much the art with which he executes his works, as their admirable fidelity to nature, which renders them always so pleasant. They are kindly, fresh, and homely, as a stanza by Crabbe. Not at all of the Idealist school, the sight of them yet serves to please and charm; and the eye gazes delighted on the silvery clouds and blue distances, the chequered shades and lights, of those favourite lanes in which the artist loves to linger; on the wide fields and meadows, with the clouds and the light overhead. Those rustic ploughmen and industrious fishermen who people his landscapes, or throw the fly by his shining river-sides, ought all to be people of happy temperament and robust constitution. In Lee's pictures there always seem to be cheerfulness in the landscape and health in the air. In many of his later works direct study from nature is not so apparent as before. His "Silver Pool," and "Fisherman's Haunt," however, were two of the most delightful landscapes in the Academy Exhibition for 1854; showing the artist fresh and *renewed*. There

are two examples of Lee in the Vernon Gallery: one a breezy scene from the Lincolnshire coast, in which a few simple elements are turned to happy account. In the other, the "Cover Side;" the group of dogs and keepers was sketched in by Landseer. Some of his finest works are in the collections of Lord Lansdowne (who has the "Avenue in Sherbrooke Park"), of Lord Ellesmere, of Lord Spencer (who possesses four landscapes by Lee), of the Marquis of Breadalbane, of Lord Northwick; in those of Sir George Phillips, Sir John Warrender, and Sir Thomas Baring. One of his most celebrated works, "The Poacher," is in the possession of Mr. Alderman Salomons. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Beckford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. Very many of Mr. Lee's smaller-priced pictures have fallen into the hands of Art-Union prizeholders. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint-works with Sidney Cooper, the far-famed cattle-painter.

LEE, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city, was born at Tweedmouth, North Durham, in 1804. He was educated at the Grammar-school of Berwick-upon-Tweed, under Mr. Guy Gardiner, an admirable classical scholar and teacher. Having studied at St. Andrew's from 1824 to 1832, and greatly distinguished himself, he was elected minister of a Chapel of Ease at Arbroath, in 1833, from which he was translated to the parish of Campsie in 1836. In 1843 he became minister of the Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, and on the institution of a new chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, in 1846, was appointed the first Professor. Besides numerous lectures, sermons, etc., Dr. Lee has published a "Handbook of Devotion, or Prayers for Families," etc.; "Thou art Peter: a Discourse on Papal Infallibility;" and "A Reference Bible." "Letters on the Scottish Universities," which in 1857 appeared in the "Scotsman" and "Daily News," are understood to be from his pen. Dr. Lee, besides being distinguished for his Biblical scholarship, is the leader of the Liberal party in the Established Church of Scotland, and although that party is still only a small minority, it is understood to be gradually gaining accessions from among the clergy, and to be strongly supported by the most intelligent of the laity. Its object, as respects the doctrines of the Church of Scotland, appears to be to support them on the principles of modern criticism; and as respects the government and polity of the Church, to adapt them to the real circumstances in which she is placed at the present day. In these great reforms Dr. Lee has taken a conspicuous part, and, if supported by the enlightened part of the community, is likely to exercise great influence on the Church of Scotland. As a preacher and debater in the Church Courts, Dr. Lee ranks high. He is no clap-trap orator. He thinks deeply and feels acutely the gravity of his position; and his sermons are characterised by a vigour and originality of thought and expression,

which at once attest the genius of the preacher, and justify the high encomiums which those of his more intimate acquaintances accord to him. Dr. Lee is Chaplain to the Queen and Dean of the Chapel Royal.

LEECH, JOHN, Artist, was born in London about 1816, and was educated at the Charter House. The sketches of Mr. Leech, thrown off in great abundance, are familiar to the English public in the pages of "Punch," where they continue to afford the whole nation a fund of amusement; for which they seem to be amply grateful, if we may judge by the amount of patronage bestowed on the periodical in which these facetiæ appear. Mr. Leech, like Cruikshank, is entitled also to the higher praise of letting morality as well as humour point his pencil. His "Pictures of Life and Character," which contain his best sketches from "Punch," have had a very wide circulation in their collected form.

LEMON, MARK, Journalist, Editor of "Punch," was born Nov. 30, 1809. Mr. Lemon was for some years a writer for the stage, and as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art donned the sock and buskin. When the knot of authors who established "Punch" made up their party, Mark Lemon was one. From the first he was joint-editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon succeeded to the chief post, which he has since retained. He is the author of upwards of fifty dramatic pieces, and has written in "Household Words," the "Illustrated News," and other publications.

LESLIE, CHARLES ROBERT, R.A., Painter and Author, was born in London,—not, as often stated, in America, but—of American parents, in the year 1794. In 1799 his father quitted England and settled in Philadelphia, where the painter was educated. In 1811 the young painter returned to England. His first instructors in England were both American-born artists: the venerable President, West,—who in all ways showed himself a kind friend to the youth,—and Washington Allston, a painter of very refined taste, better and more justly known on the other side of the Atlantic than on this. In 1821 Leslie was elected Associate of the Academy; in 1826, R.A. In 1833 he was appointed by the American United States Government, Professor of Drawing to the Military Academy at West Point; which post, after a trial of five months, he resigned, and returned finally to England. Leslie's is a name more in esteem with lovers of art than with the general public. The most poetic of our painters of "domestic life," one of those who have attained the highest excellence without having paid a visit to Italy,—although an intelligent and catholic appreciator of the works of his predecessors in the art,—*his* style is individual and English; and has been one of progressive excellence. For the last forty years he has contributed to our exhibitions canvases, displaying to initiated eyes unfailing command of expression and

of the subtler qualities of his art, but not so well calculated to arrest the popular eye as more showy merits and more tangible power. Hasty observers would inevitably overlook those delightful, small, unpretending groups, that quiet mastery of the language of art. Beauty and feeling of the finest quality are ever there, animating even the slightest accessory. Competent judges pronounce him to have succeeded—in a modest "manner" of his own—in whatever he has undertaken. His art is as refined as it is unconventional. Of Shakspeare he is the only imaginative illustrator we have had. In his scenes from "Don Quixote,"—those by which he is most widely known,—are shown qualities kindred to those of his text. Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, and other congenial authors, he has adequately put on canvas,—often in a language more refined than their own. In such trying task-work as the "Queen's Coronation," etc., the same fine qualities are discernible, triumphing over much unpromising material. As for his female studies and portraits, we see in them some of the sweetest English flesh and blood which has been painted. Leslie's earliest works were, in subject, not confined to the range in which he has since won his fame. They included historical and religious themes: "Saul and the Witch of Endor" for one,—of orthodox "historic" proportions. Grand subjects and large canvases were soon, however, finally relinquished for dramatic scenes from Shakspeare, "Don Quixote," the "Spectator," Sterne, and from parts of English history admitting of similar treatment; that of the poet and the novelist rather than of the chronicler. Among his more successful early pictures were "Sir Roger de Coverley," "Anne Page and Slender," and that delightful piece of antiquarian fancy, "May-day in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." All these were engraved. In 1821 he was elected Associate of the Academy. "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," one of his most successful and best-known works, was originally painted in 1824 for the late Lord Egremont. A repetition, with variations and marked improvements,—as in all Leslie's repetitions of himself,—was executed twenty years later, for Mr. Vernon. To "Slender with the assistance of Shallow courting Anne Page," (1825), followed his election as R.A. in 1826. Among his principal subsequent works have been: from Cervantes, "Don Quixote in the Sierra Morena deluded by the Curate and Barber," (1826); "Sancho Panza," "Dulcinea," (1838); "The Duke's Chaplain reprimands the Duke and quits the table in a rage," (1849); "Governor Sancho Panza and the Doctor," (1855): from Shakspeare, "The Dinner at Mr. Page's,"—"Merry Wives of Windsor," (1831, and again in 1838); "Petruchio and the Tailor," (1832); "Autolycus," (1836); "Perdita," (1837); Scene from "Twelfth Night, 'Sir Toby and Sir Andrew,'" (1842); scenes from "Henry the Eighth," "Katherine and her Waiting-woman," (1842)—"Wolsey discovering the King at the Masquerade," (1849), "Katherine delivering her last Messages to the King," (1850)—"Beatrice," (1850); "Falstaff personating the King," (1851); "Juliet," (1852). From Molière and the humorists of the last century, his pictures are all especially admirable

in the art of telling a story: "Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gypsies," (1829); "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman," in the Vernon Gallery, (1831); "Sterne recovering his Manuscript," (1833); the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme with the Fencer," (1840); scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield,"—"Virtue, my dear Lady Blarney," (1843); the "Malade Imaginaire," (1843); "Les Femmes Savantes," (1845); "Reading of the Will" from "Roderick Random," (1846); "Tom Jones and Sophia," (1850); "The Rape of the Lock," (1854). In one or two instances Leslie has shown a capacity for treating religious subject with deep feeling, and in an unborrowed style: "Martha and Mary," (1833, and again in 1847); "The Pharisee and the Publican," (1847). A favourite subject with him has been the story of Lady Jane Grey; from which in 1827 he painted Lady Jane "Prevailed on to accept the Crown," and in 1848 the same gentle heroine "Musing with Plato." From Domestic Life, what pictures can equal in sweetness of feeling and of art his "Mother and Child" (1833 and 1846), "Children at Play" (1847), and "The Shell" (1848)? Among his more important portrait-pieces have been "The Grosvenor Family" (1832); "Sir Walter Scott" (1825); the "Library of Holland House,"—with portraits, (1841); "Coronation of the Queen" (1843), and the "Christening of the Princess Royal," (engraved, but never exhibited). In 1844 he executed one of the frescos from "Comus" for Prince Albert, in the Buckingham Palace summer-house. The choice collection of Mr. Sheepshanks is rich in Leslies. A few of his larger pictures have been well engraved: as "Sancho Panza and the Duchess," the "Mother and Child," etc. In the Annuals appeared some of the best of modern book-plates from various of his small pictures: "The Duke and Duchess reading Don Quixote," the beautiful first sketch of "May-day," etc.; also in illustrated editions of Scott, "Walton's Lives," and other works. Mr. Leslie is a lover of literature, and keenly relishes the poets and the great authors of the last century, whom he delights to reproduce on canvas. He himself uses with success the pen as well as the pencil. In 1845 appeared a "Life" of his friend Constable, a genuine and unaffected piece of biography; one of the best (of an artist) we have. From 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of Professor of Painting at the Academy, much to the content of the students,—among whom he is popular,—and of lovers of art. His Lectures have lately been published, with additions, as a "Handbook for Young Painters:" forming one of the most acceptable contributions to the literature of art yet furnished by a painter. Literary in spirit, genial yet searching, without formalism or technicality; they evince independent judgment, and a power of looking to the intrinsic in harmony with his career as an artist.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, Novelist, was born in Dublin on the 31st of August, 1806. His father was a builder of substance and respectability in the Irish capital; and the future Romancist having been at an early age destined for the medical profession, studied with that view, first in his native country, and afterwards

in France. When cholera for the first time made its appearance in Ireland, Lever was selected as medical officer of a district in the North, comprehending the city of Londonderry and the towns of Coleraine and Newtown-Limavady; and his practice is stated to have been wonderfully successful. He was subsequently nominated Physician to the Embassy at Brussels, and while occupying that position made a brave dash at fame by publishing periodically "Harry Lorrequer," which, on its completion, he dedicated to Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, then Envoy at the Belgian Court. This story, which was in the highest degree entertaining and exciting, and which was read by many never guilty of reading a work of fiction before, made Mr. Lever a literary celebrity, and he did not fail to pursue his brilliant success. "Harry Lorrequer" was followed, as time passed on, by "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "The Commissioner," "Our Mess," "The O'Donaghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashel," "The Knight of Gwynne," "The Daltons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "The Fortunes of Glencore," etc. Mr. Lever's novels are characterised by Irish humour and exaggeration; and although he has sufficiently proved his acquaintance with life on the Continent, whether the inhabitants are occupied with peace or war, he is generally considered most fascinating when the scene is laid in the "Green Isle." There is no doubt, however, that, taken as a whole, his works of romance and adventure form some of the very pleasantest reading of which the light literature of the day can boast. Mr. Lever, as a writer, has been described as equally light-hearted and light-handed, gay, dashing, lively, and frolicsome,—as being, in short, neither more nor less than the "Prince of Neck-or-Nothing Novelists." While engaged in the production of his numerous works of fiction, he, in 1842, took up his residence in the neighbourhood of his native city, and figured for a time as Editor of the "Dublin University Magazine." This kind of work was no doubt found rather irksome by the dashing and brilliant Irish Novelist. At all events, he returned to the Continent about 1845, and has, since that date, resided at Florence.

LE VERRIER, U. J., Astronomer, and not many years since a young and modest man of science, silently carrying forward works of enormous extent in the shadow of M. Arago's telescope, and who one day astonished the learned world by the announcement, that in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant, they would see a star unseen until then,—has been described as the Christopher Columbus of the heavens. The discovery here mentioned installed him as the first astronomer of France. Honours and places were heaped upon him from all sides, and, with the aid of universal suffrage, the electors of the Manche sent M. Le Verrier to the Legislative Assembly. They, doubtless, thought that a man who could so easily read the heavens would be able to see more clearly than any other into the affairs of the earth. The Royal Astronomical Society of London voted him, in 1848, a Testimonial "for his Researches in the Problem of Inverse Perturbations,

leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune." For the history of this affair, and the unpleasant feeling it created, we refer our readers to the account we have already given in the memoir of Mr. J. C. Adams. He is President of the Philomathique Society of Paris, and has published in the "Comptes Rendus," and the "Connaissance du Temps," many valuable papers on his researches on comets and upon planetary motions.

LEWES, G. H., Littérateur, was born April 18, 1817, in London. He was educated partly abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney at Greenwich. On leaving school he became a clerk in the establishment of a Russian merchant, but quitted that lucrative business and took to medicine. His temperament did not, however, enable him to stand the shock of witnessing surgical operations; and he pursued anatomy and physiology only as branches of philosophic study, adopting literature as a profession. As a critic his nerves have grown firmer, for he can handle the literary scalpel without the slightest trepidation. He went through an express course of training for literature in Germany, during the years 1838 and 1839. He then returned to London, and has since lived by his pen; and a marvellous pen it is,—a golden pen, which has been, and doubtless will be again, dipped in indelible ink. It is the pen of a ready writer, which can touch upon an unlimited range of subjects; the pen of a poet, the pen of a philosopher,—or throw the two together, and say the pen of one who has a philosophic imagination; the pen of a profound critic and brilliant wit. We cannot but regret that its strokes have not oftener been thunderstrokes, instead of *sheet*-lightning. It has sometimes been too soft, and yielded to the wooings of too many Muses. But when life is brought to the point of a pen, a man must look sharp to earn his living first,—his immortality may follow. Mr. Lewes has lived much abroad, principally in Germany and France. He is author of "A Biographical History of Philosophy;" "The Spanish Drama: Lope de Vega and Calderon;" a "Life of Robespierre;" "Ranthorpe," a novel; "Rose, Blanche, and Violet," a novel; "The Noble Heart," a tragedy; and "Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences." He has contributed to the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," "Foreign Quarterly," "British and Foreign," and "British Quarterly," Reviews; to "Blackwood," "Fraser," the "Classical Museum," and "Monthly Chronicle;" also to the "Morning Chronicle" and "Atlas" newspapers. He was the editor of the "Leader" newspaper from its commencement in 1849 until July 1854. Poor Margaret Fuller met Mr. Lewes on one of her visits to Carlyle's house, and has recorded her impression of him as follows:—"The second time, Mr. C. had a dinner-party, at which was a witty, French, flippant sort of man, author of a History of Philosophy, and now writing a Life of Goethe, a task for which he must be as unfit as irreligion and sparkling shallowness can make him. But he told stories admirably, and was allowed sometimes to interrupt Carlyle a little." Mr. Lewes, in 1855, published his "Life

of Goethe," on which he had spent the labour of ten years. He has also an English edition of Spinoza on the stocks, and a "Popular Exposition of the Principles of Physiology."

LEWIS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, BART., Author, and Minister of the Crown, was born in 1806, and is the son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in Classics and second in Mathematics in 1828. In 1831 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. He was employed on the Commission of Inquiry into the relief of the poor and into the state of the Church in Ireland, 1835, and on the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of Malta, 1836. On the resignation of his father in 1839, he was appointed a Poor-law Commissioner. He entered Parliament in 1847 as Member for Herefordshire, and was Secretary to the Board of Control from November, 1847, to May, 1848; when he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In July, 1850, he became one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, which office he held until the resignation of Lord John Russell's ministry in Feb. 1852. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Herefordshire at the general election of 1852, and at Peterborough soon afterwards; but upon the death of his father, in Feb. 1855, he obtained the seat which the late Baronet had occupied in Parliament as member for the Radnor burghs. He has published works on "The Romance Languages," "On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms," "On Local Disturbances and the Irish Church Question," "On the Government of Dependencies," "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," and "On Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics." After the death of Professor Empson he was appointed editor of the "Edinburgh Review," which he resigned when he joined the administration of Lord Palmerston. Upon the memorable resignation of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer by Mr. Gladstone, in Feb. 1855, Sir G. C. Lewis was appointed to that important office, which he still retains. Since his accession to office he has published a most important and masterly work, entitled "Enquiry into the Credibility of Early Roman History," 2 vols 8vo.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK, one of our most original and brilliant Painters in Water-Colours, was born in London, July 14th, 1805; he is the son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, the engraver and landscape painter. He first attracted attention by a series of studies from animals in water-colours and in oils, which he himself engraved, remarkable for their truth and beauty. Ruskin has enthusiastically testified to this artist's "peculiar apprehension of the most sublime characters of animals," in their wilder state. "The sullen isolation of the brutal nature; the dignity and quietness of the mighty limbs; the shaggy, mountainous power, mingled with grace, as of a flowing stream; the stealthy restraint of strength and wrath in every soundless motion of the gigantic frame:—all this

seems never to have been seen, much less delineated," before. He next devoted himself to foreign travel, and to portraying "the comparatively animal life" of the semi-civilized nations of the South and East. One of those artists he is, "who by Nature appreciate the characters of foreign countries more than of their own:" the "excitement of strangeness" enhancing the interest of the character and scenes whereof he has so intense a perception. To their delineation he has brought "powers of artistical composition like those of the great Venetians," and "a refinement of drawing almost miraculous; appreciable only as the minutiæ of Nature are appreciable, with the help of the microscope." Prolonged and repeated visits were paid by him to Italy and Spain. After his second visit to Spain in 1833–4, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life and scenery was published in lithograph, with which his name has since been universally associated; also a selection of drawings from the Alhambra, made during a residence of some months within its walls. Thirteen years' absence from England followed; commencing in 1837, of which two years were spent in Italy, the remainder in Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. In 1851 he returned to England with well-stored portfolios; and the following year made a sensation among the art-loving public by exhibiting his marvellous picture of "The Hhareem,"—perhaps *the* most remarkable specimen of his art, of his rare fidelity of eye and hand. It has been succeeded by other drawings of Italian and Oriental subjects,—"Roman Peasants at a Shrine," "Scenes in the Desert;" of which, to use the words of an intelligent critic, "nothing can surpass the characteristic truth to Nature, Italian or Bedouin, and the marvellous rendering (though always without labour) of all the details:—the mosaic of the church, the dry, almost calcined surface of the desert, the furniture of the camels, etc. As for the camels themselves, they give one a better idea of the animals in question than the actual, damp, coat-losing Zoological Gardens' specimen." His style may be described not so much as a highly-finished one in the common sense, as one of extreme accuracy of drawing and unlaboured colouring. Every detail is designed so perfectly as to require only the simplest process in the addition of colour. During his Continental visits Lewis employed himself in studying not only the people and scenery, but also with equal diligence the works of the great masters,—those most congenial to his own genius. In 1853 his admirable copies,—sixty-four drawings in water-colours,—from some of the most famous examples, of the Venetian and Spanish schools chiefly, were purchased by the Scottish Academy, as the commencement of a gallery of copies from the *chefs-d'œuvres* of the old masters:—the latest instance of that enlightened spirit which dictated the same Academy's purchase many years before of five of Etty's noblest pictures. Mr. Lewis is now endeavouring to realize in oil-colours what after great experience of the resources of water-colours he has found unattainable in the latter; and with every prospect of success. At the Academy Exhibition of 1855 a small oil-picture of his "Armenian Lady,

Cairo," was hung, of course below the line, the Academy being a quick-sighted, open-hearted race, famed for courtesy towards great names beyond the pale,—which nine visitors in ten doubtless overlooked. But that modest canvas was the most perfect and refined piece of *painting* in the whole miscellaneous collection; *unique* for delicate finish and other high artistic qualities, ineffable in their influence on the mind: "a poetic creation of Oriental loveliness and luxury."

LIDDELL, THE VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, is a younger son of that noble northern family which was founded in the seventeenth century by an alderman of Newcastle, and has since flourished at Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham. Having been educated at the Charter-house, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a double first-class man, Dr. Liddell, as years passed on, figured as Head Master of Westminster School, Member of the Oxford University Commission, and Domestic Chaplain to Prince Albert. In 1855 he became Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. He is author of "A History of Rome," and joint-editor of "Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon." Dr. Liddell is brother of the late Lord Ravensworth, and in 1809 he married Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Lyon Bowes, and granddaughter of the eighth Earl of Strathmore.

LIEBER, FRANCIS, LL.D., Professor of Political Economy in the University of South Carolina, was born in the city of Berlin, in the year 1800. At the age of fifteen he entered the Prussian army, served against Napoleon in the memorable campaign of 1815, and was twice wounded at Waterloo. His service as a soldier over, he recommenced his literary education, and became a pupil in one of those celebrated German gymnasia established by Dr. Jahn. These gymnasia, when the Prussian Government proved false to its solemn pledge to give constitutional liberty to the people, became seminaries of liberal opinions. In consequence of their political sentiments and the murder of Kotzebue, Jahn and others, among whom was young Lieber, were arrested. Some seditious songs found among young Lieber's papers were published by the Government, in justification of his imprisonment. Upon his release from prison he published anonymously a small volume of poems, which he had composed during his captivity. Lieber completed his academic education at the universities of Berlin, Halle, and Jena. He was again arrested, but contrived to escape the vigilance of the police, and joined the Greeks in the agony of their hopeless struggle. Leaving Greece, he reached Rome, in spite of the papal police at Ancona, and became a guest of the illustrious historian Niebuhr, then Prussian ambassador at Rome. In that city he wrote his "Journal in Greece," which issued from the German press. Upon the return of Dr. Lieber to Germany he was again arrested, and when,

after a few months' imprisonment, he was set at liberty, he was so annoyed by persecution and the surveillance of the police that he came to England. He resided in London a year, maintaining himself by writing for the German periodicals, and instructing in the German language and various other branches of education. While in London, he published a work in German on the Bell and Lancasterian systems of education. Dr. Lieber proceeded to the United States in the year 1827. In 1828 he was engaged in the editorship of the "Encyclopædia Americana." This elaborate work involved the labour of five years. He at the same time found leisure for the translation of a German work on Caspar Hauser, and of a French work on the July Revolution of 1830. Soon afterwards, he published a translation of Beaumont and De Tocqueville's work on the penitentiary system, with an introduction and copious notes. These were translated into German. It may be stated as an evidence of the high repute to which Dr. Lieber had at this time attained, that the trustees of the Girard College requested him to draw up a plan of education for that institution. After a short residence in New York, Dr. Lieber removed to Philadelphia, where he wrote his "Relation between Education and Crime;" "Reminiscences of an Intercourse with Niebuhr the Historian;" and "Letters to a Gentleman in Germany." Both of these works were republished in Germany, in the letters under the title of "A Stranger in America." The appointment to a professorship in South Carolina called Dr. Lieber to Columbia, where he now resides. Dr. Lieber's works are numerous, and on a variety of subjects. His "Political Ethics," his "Essays on Labour and Property," his work "On the Principles of the Penal Law," and his various essays on political, philosophical, and philological subjects, fully justify his high reputation for learning and intelligence. In 1828 Dr. Lieber received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Jena, and subsequently from Harvard University, and he has also been elected a member of the French Academy.

LIEBIG, BARON JUSTUS, one of the most eminent Chemists and Philosophers of modern times, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. His boyish predilection for physics induced his father to remove him from the Gymnasium at Darmstadt. He next studied at Bonn and Erlangen, from 1819 to 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies, from the autumn of 1822 to 1824, contemporaneously with Mitscherlich. Here the young Liebig read to the Institute his maiden paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. After the lecture, a grave-looking man, singularly dressed, came up to Liebig, and conversed with him on the subject of his paper, and inquired as to his views and prospects. Liebig told him he knew few persons in Paris, but attended the various lectures. The unknown gentleman asked him to dine at his house on the following Monday, where he would meet some of the most eminent French chemists. Fearing to give offence, Liebig

did not ask the grave gentleman who he was, but watched him going out of the hall, and then inquired of the porter of the Institute the name of his new friend, which, to Liebig's chagrin, the porter did not know, and the day of the dinner-party arrived without the young chemist having found out his kindly host. A few days afterwards he was met by a chemist, who inquired why he had not been at Humboldt's, where a party of chemists had been invited specially to meet him; of course he immediately apologised to the illustrious Humboldt, through whose influence he first took his rank as a chemist in Paris. He was appointed to a teaching department, so early as 1824 Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826 Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen. In the latter town, supported by the Government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised its small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry, in which the students of Germany were joined by those of other countries on the Continent, and of England, in great numbers, as well as of America; and Giessen, as a university, is as much indebted to Liebig for its present fame as Leyden was to Boerhaave, or Pavia to Scarpa. At Giessen Liebig had for his assistants the Doctors Will, Hoffman, and Fresenius. In addition to many other public acknowledgments of his eminent services to science, Liebig was unsolicitedly raised, in 1845, by the Grand Duke of Hesse, to an hereditary barony. He was next invited to fill the post formerly occupied by Gmelin, at Heidelberg, which he declined; but in 1852 he accepted a Professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. The works of Professor Liebig are extremely numerous, and have been translated into most of the European languages. His Researches are recorded in his own journal ("Annalen"); in the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique;" also in the "Handbook of Chemistry," begun, in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's "Handbook of Pharmacy," (Heidelberg, 1839), his section of which may be considered as independently a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. Among Liebig's more important works is his "Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture," (Brunswick, 1840), which has gone through several editions. Of this work Professor Silliman remarked, that its publication "constitutes an era of great importance in the history of agricultural science. Its acceptance as a standard is unavoidable. In following closely in the straight path of inductive philosophy, the conclusions which are drawn from its data are incontrovertible." This work was translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who had studied under Liebig, at Giessen, in 1838, and who explained his new system of Agricultural Chemistry to the British Association, in 1840 and 1842. In the latter year also appeared a translation of Liebig's work, by Dr. Gregory. Liebig, in a series of "Familiar Letters," next developed his views on chemistry and its relation to commerce, physiology, and vegetation, with such success, that the appearance of the work had the effect of inducing the foundation of

several new chemical professorships in Germany. The beneficial influence which Professor Liebig's works have had on agriculture is undeniable: they have been largely developed and appreciated in England and in Germany, and especially in Saxony: in the latter country the agriculturists have raised themselves to a knowledge of the subject not to be met with in the farmers of any other country, Scotland not excepted. In testimony of Professor Liebig's distinguished services, in 1854, a fund of upwards of one thousand pounds was subscribed, with which was purchased some superb plate, which was presented to the Baron; the remaining 460*l.* being expended in the purchase of a Bill in his favour. The plate consists of five pieces, in order that each of the Baron's children may inherit a piece. In the subscription list are the names of many eminent statesmen and men of celebrity in almost every branch of science. Professor Liebig has frequently visited England. In stature he is of the middle size; he is of slight and delicate frame; his head is large, the forehead is exceedingly high and broad, and the eye intellectual and expressive; and his countenance, though sharp and anxious, is animated and agreeable: but no description can convey that "all-searching glance," characteristic of most men of genius, but most essentially of Liebig, when any important subject calls for a consideration of thought.

LINDLEY, JOHN, one of the most eminent Botanists of our time, was born in the East of England, towards the close of the last century. Doctor Lindley has laboured rather for the diffusion than the increase of botanical knowledge, and his own is rather extensive than diffuse. His *chef-d'œuvre*, the "Vegetable Kingdom," is one of the best, if not the very best, work of the kind in the English language, as a comprehensive view of the structure and uses of the plants of the known world. Dr. Lindley is Under-Secretary and Chief Manager of the London Horticultural Society, and Professor of Botany in University College, London. Among his chief publications are "Introduction to Botany," two volumes; "Elements of Botany;" "Natural System of Botany;" "Botanical History of Roses;" "Treatise on Botany;" "Medical and Economical Botany;" "Flora Medica;" "Medico-Botanical Atlas;" "Outlines of First Principles of Horticulture;" "School Botany;" "Ladies' Botany;" "Theory of Horticulture;" "British Fruits," three volumes; "Orchard and Kitchen Garden;" "Synopsis of British Floræ;" "Vegetable Kingdom," illustrated; and, with Hutton, "Fossil Floræ of Great Britain," three volumes.

LINDSAY, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD, LORD, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, born in 1812, has distinguished himself by his literary works. He is the author of "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," 1838; "A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity," 1841; "Progression by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Bri-

tain," 1846; "Sketches of the History of Christian Art," 1847; and "The Lives of the Lindsays," 1849. Neither Lord Lindsay's subjects nor his views are calculated to attract so many readers as those of some popular writers of the day; and he is accordingly one of the few men of rank who write, of whom it may be said with perfect justice, that he is less read than he deserves to be. But several of his books have attracted attention, and those who read them, read them with peculiar pleasure and interest. His style is graceful and lively, with a pleasant poetic glow and a tinge of chivalrous enthusiasm about it. In his "Letters on Egypt" he has given many a fresh and quiet picture of Eastern scenery which will not easily be forgotten. His "Lives of the Lindsays" is, in a literary point of view, perhaps the best family history we have. It contains a very copious account of the ancient, illustrious, and widely-spread Norman family from which he descends, and of which the present Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is the head; and thus, necessarily, a view of the History of Scotland likewise. Lord Lindsay is, indeed, an earnest antiquarian. But his still deeper earnestness in the questions of the age may be seen through all his writings, of which the underlying seriousness is no less interesting than the vivid and pleasant expression.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM SCHAW, M.P., Shipowner and Politician, deserves a place amongst the "Men of the Time," not only on account of his position as the head of one of the largest ship-owning houses in the metropolis; but from the encouragement which his remarkable career affords to the intelligent and industrious; showing, as it does, that the maxim holds good in Commerce as well as in Art, that "nothing is denied to well-directed industry." Mr. Lindsay is a native of Ayr, in Scotland. He was born in 1816; was left an orphan at six, and when only fifteen years of age commenced his career; leaving home with three shillings and sixpence in his pocket to push his fortunes as a sea-boy! He worked his passage to Liverpool by trimming coals in the coal-hole of a steamer. Arrived in that great commercial emporium, he found himself friendless and destitute, and seven long weeks passed away before he was able to obtain employment,— four of which were spent in such utter destitution that he was reduced to the necessity of sleeping in the sheds and streets of Liverpool: often eating nothing but what he begged for. At length he was fortunate enough to be engaged in the Isabella, West Indiaman; and such were the hardships to which the cabin-boy of that day was subjected, that at times it might almost be questioned whether the change were for the better. But William Lindsay was not a lad to be discouraged by hardships. Pressing steadily onward, in 1834 — three years after he first joined the ship in the humblest capacity— he was appointed to the position of second mate; but, even when Fortune had begun to smile upon him, her face was not altogether unclouded; for in the same year he was shipwrecked, and had both legs and one arm broken. The following year he was promoted to be chief mate; and in 1836, in his nineteenth year,

he was appointed to the command of the Olive Branch,—which seems, however, so far to have belied her name, that being in the Persian Gulf, in 1839, in a hostile encounter, her commander was cut down by a sabre-stroke across the breast, he at the same time killing his assailant by a pistol-shot. The following year Mr. Lindsay retired from the sea, and in 1841 was appointed agent for the Castle-Eden Coal Company; was mainly instrumental in getting Hartlepool made an independent port, and rendered material assistance in the establishment of its docks and wharves. In 1845 he removed to London, and laid the foundation of that extensive business which now entitles him to recognition as one of the "merchant princes" of the metropolis. Nor, amid all the bustle and occupation of a busy life, did Mr. Lindsay lose sight of his mental improvement. Devoting his spare evening hours, which thousands waste in idleness or dissipation, to self-instruction, he speedily overcame the defects of his early education, and stored his mind with a variety of sound information, which has been of essential service to him in his subsequent career. In proof how profitably he employed these hours of study, it may be stated that he has published various pamphlets and letters on questions connected with the shipping interest, in which he himself holds so large a stake, as well as a more important work, entitled "Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws." No sooner was his position as one of the largest shipowners and shipbrokers in the kingdom achieved, than he resolved to get into Parliament. He contested Monmouth in April, and Dartmouth in July, 1852, in both of which he was beaten by aristocratic influence and the unsparing use of other means of corruption. Undaunted by these defeats, and determined to succeed at last, even if twenty times defeated, and to succeed too by purity and principle alone, he became a candidate for Tynemouth in March, 1854, and, after a severe struggle, was elected by a narrow majority of seventeen. In 1857 he was again elected, without opposition. When engaged in the contest at Dartmouth, Mr. Lindsay gave the electors an account of his career and his commercial position, which shows, in a striking light, the magnitude of the operations of a large mercantile establishment. He then, it appeared, owned twenty-two large first-class ships; and as an underwriter he had, in his individual capacity, during the past year, insured risks to the amount of 2,800,000*l*. In the conduct of their extensive export trade the firm of W. S. Lindsay and Co., of Austin Friars, ship and insurance brokers, of which he is the head, had, during the same year, chartered seven hundred ships to all parts of the world, but principally to India and the Mediterranean; and as contractors, had shipped 100,000 tons of coals and 150,000 tons of iron; whilst as brokers, during the year of famine, their operations extended to 1,200,000 quarters of grain! Mr. Lindsay took an active part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association, and at the initiatory meeting at the London Tavern proposed one of the resolutions in an amusing speech, in which he detailed his experiences connected with his subject, both

at home and abroad. Mr. Lindsay married, in 1842, the sister of the late Lord-Provost of Glasgow, and has one child.

LINNELL, JOHN, Painter, great in landscape and in portrait; born in London in June, 1792. He commenced life as a pupil —fellow-pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one—of John Varley, the father of the existing school of Water-colour Painting. First exhibited at the Academy in 1807,—two small landscapes; at the British Institution, in 1808,—"Fishermen, a Scene from Nature;" at the Academy again in 1821,—Landscape and Portraits. During the interval, many a view "in Wales" and elsewhere, "Morning" or "Evening" effect, or "Moonlight," or rustic scene of "Milking," etc., were painted. From 1818 to 1820 he had exhibited with the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, portraits far out-numbered landscapes. By portraits, miniatures, engraving—by indefatigable industry, in short, in doing whatever he could get to do—the energetic artist subsisted, until, comparatively late in his career, the fair demand (for Art) came, and high prices, and conferred upon him fame and wealth. One who has since received his 1000*l.* for a picture, *then* thought himself fortunate when the work he loved brought him a bare 100*l.* a-year. At the Academy, landscapes were for twenty-five years the rare exceptions; at the British Institution, were more numerous. Simple, but nobly-treated themes, they long remained: "A View in Windsor Forest;" "A Sandy Road;" "A Heath Scene." Occasionally an incident from Scriptural history was introduced as a loftier key-note, to which the prevailing sentiment of such studies from Nature was attuned. The portraits were—what is so rare in portraits—works of art, and in a unique style: small in size, but deeply studied in character; simple and real. The execution was masterly: the finish and delicacy of miniature being united to breadth and freedom; the light and shade, colour, tone, characterized by singular power and depth, as well as brilliancy. Among his numerous portraits, some have an interest from its subject as well as its art: a "Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory (1825); his portraits of fellow-artists,—Calcott (1832), Mulready (1833), Phillips (1835), Collins; of such men as Malthus (1833), Empson (1834), Warren (1837), Whately (1838), the elder Sterling; and still more, of Thomas Carlyle (1844): of political notables,—Sir Robert Peel (twice, 1838 and 1839); Lord Lansdowne (1840); not to mention many another titled or well-known name. Those of Calcott, Malthus, Warren, Whately, and some others, were engraved in mezzotint by one of the artist's sons. His last exhibited portrait, "The Morning Walk" (1847),—portrait of a lady,—was a very remarkable example of his art; remarkable for character, and for the beauty of the out-door effect of light and shade. "The Windmill," a landscape, exhibited the same year, is now in the Vernon Gallery, where also hangs another slight, but delightful example, "A Wood Scene." "The Windmill," with its wealth of foreground detail,—figures, cattle, foliage,—the simple and noble elements of its

distant hills, and its grand sky of passing rain-cloud, is a fine specimen of the small, earnest landscapes,—with their sober depth of colour, their mingled delicacy of execution and breadth,—which up to this point had been the rule with him. Since that date, portraits have been relinquished, and a grander scale of landscape adopted: as glowing in colour as the previous pictures had been quiet. During this period his powers have greatly matured. In 1848, his sublime "Eve of the Deluge" took the public by surprise. The principal subsequent pictures have been, "The Return of Ulysses" (1849), "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well" (1850), "The Disobedient Prophet" (1854),—all unmistakably grand in feeling, and in colour:—for Linnell is a truly great colourist. Still more delightful remembrances, perhaps, do the less ambitious titles of other recent works awaken: "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," etc. In 1852 Linnell took up his residence near Reigate, where he is in the centre of scenery specially congenial, combining every variety of cultivated and waste land, of hill and woodland; whose sandy lanes supply him with foregrounds too rich in colour for Cockney taste. From his own neighbourhood, too, are derived the characteristics of his grander scenes. In "The Disobedient Prophet," for instance, the Scriptural incident is subordinated to "a majestic scene, in which a mighty group of firs upon a sand-hill constitutes the principal feature." Linnell is not a member of the Academy, and has never, it is said, gone out of his way to become one. He enjoys one of the highest positions among living English painters, a wide circle of admirers, and large prices from the wealthy manufacturers and merchants, who are in our day the chief purchasers of pictures.

LISZT, FRANZ, a celebrated Hungarian Pianist, was born in the Hungarian village of Reiding, in 1811. His father, an accountant for Prince Esterhazy, possessed sufficient musical education to direct the early development of the talents of his son. In his ninth year he made his first public appearance in a concerto by Reis, and a voluntary fantasia, when he excited general admiration. The support of Counts Amadé and Sapary enabled the father to take him to Vienna, where Czerny undertook his education, and Salieri gave him lessons in harmonics. After eighteen months of zealous study, Liszt appeared in a concert given by his father, which met with brilliant success. He was then taken to Paris, in order to complete his education at the Conservatoire: where, however, he was rejected by Cherubini, as a foreigner. But the genius of the youth opened a path for itself. He played before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became the favourite of the brilliant world of Paris; and it can be ascribed only to the strictness of his father, who enforced constant practice, that he was not ruined. Still this period of his life has, undoubtedly, exercised a decided influence upon his subsequent development. In 1825 an opera of his was produced at the Académie Royale, but met with no substantial suc-

cess. He had, in the meantime, made several successful tours through the departments and in England. His father died in 1827, and Liszt, freed from restraint, gave himself up to all the promptings of his impulsive nature; sometimes to romantic fancies, sometimes to religious enthusiasm, and not unfrequently to their very opposites. At one time he became a St. Simonist; then, inspired by the Revolution of July, he composed a "Symphonie Révolutionnaire," which, however, was never published. He at last heard Paganini, and seemed to have gained thenceforward a definite object. He would become the Paganini of the piano—that should be the object of his life—an object which, through the kind assistance and encouragement of Erard, he, in a great measure, attained, but at no small sacrifice: the creative composer has been lost in the wonderful artist. His compositions are chiefly valuable as having brought the art of piano-playing to a height before undreamed of. His vocal compositions, however, striking as they are, have no sound basis, and are often feeble in invention. He seems never to have had leisure for continuous study in composition; but as a player he must be allowed the merit of not confining himself to his own compositions. Bach, Handel, Beethoven, and Weber, have found in him a worthy interpreter; although here, too, he is liable to the charge of having unwarrantably tampered with their productions. As a performer of the primitive staff no one has ever equalled him, and no one except Mendelssohn-Bartholdy can be placed in competition with him. During the last few years he has travelled throughout Europe, and has everywhere met with unbounded triumphs. The cities of Odenburg and Pesth presented him with the rights of citizenship; the Hungarian magnates gave him a sword of honour; the King of Prussia made him a member of the Order of Merit; the Faculty at Königsberg made him Doctor of Music; and so on through a long list of the minor German sovereigns. It must be further added, that he has not used his talents merely for his own private advantage, but has always been ready to employ them in aid of any object of public utility.

LIVINGSTON, THE REV. DR. DAVID, whose name is so intimately associated with the Missionary cause in Africa, was born about 1817, at the village of Blantyre, in Scotland. In early youth he wrought in the mill as a piece-boy; and afterwards, while attending the College at Glasgow during the winter, continued his manual occupation in the summer. In 1840 he finally left the Blantyre works, and was engaged by the London Missionary Society, under whose auspices he proceeded to Africa. When Dr. Livingston, in the spring of 1857, landed at Southampton, he had scarcely spoken the English language for the last sixteen years. He lived with a tribe of Bechuanas, far in the interior, for eight years, guiding them in the paths of virtue and religion. He, in conjunction with Mr. Oswald, discovered the magnificent Lake Ngami, in the interior of Africa, traced by himself the course of the great river Zambesi, in Eastern Africa, and explored one of the exten-

sive and arid deserts of the African continent. In the interior of that continent he reached the eighth degree of southern latitude, that is twenty-six degrees north of the Cape of Good Hope, far beyond the range of any former traveller. Dr. Livingston explored the country of the true negro race. He saw a multitude of tribes of Africans, and several races, many of whom had never seen a white man until he visited them. They all had a religion, believed in an existence after death, worshipped idols, and performed religious ceremonies in groves and woods. They considered themselves superior to white men, who could not speak their language. Dr. Livingston's appearance and manner (1857) have been thus described:—"He is nearly forty years of age; his face is furrowed through hardships, and is almost black with exposure to a burning sun. He hesitates in speaking, has a peculiar accent, is at a loss sometimes for a word, and the words of his sentences are occasionally inverted. His language is, however, good, and he has an immense fund of most valuable and interesting, information which he communicates most freely. He is in good health and spirits. His left arm, which was broken by a lion, is improperly set, a defect which he will endeavour to get corrected while he is in England. He has an affection of the uvula, which will prevent him from speaking much in public for the present. This affection has been brought on by preaching in the open air in Africa. If he now speaks much he loses his voice, notwithstanding that he submitted to an operation in Africa to enable him to speak in public." The wife of Dr. Livingston is a daughter of Mr. Moffatt, the civiliser of the Bechuana.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, Engineer, and M.P. for Honiton, born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, 1805, was educated at Barnsley Grammar School. He obtained employment under Stephenson, the great engineer, and gaining the esteem of that distinguished man, became himself a constructor of railways. Mr. Locke is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a Director of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1845, after constructing a French railway. He possesses land at Honiton, and was first returned for that borough in 1847.

LONDON, RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., BISHOP OF, born in Edinburgh, in the year 1811, was educated at the New Academy and at Glasgow University. Leaving Scotland at an early age, he pursued his studies at Balliol College, Oxford, where he was Balliol scholar, first-class in classics 1833, A.M. 1836, and D.C.L. 1842. Having been fellow and tutor of Balliol, public examiner, and select preacher, Dr. Tait figured as Head Master of Rugby School from 1842 to 1849, when he became Dean of Carlisle. In 1850 he was nominated a Commissioner to inquire into the state of the University of Oxford; and in 1856, on the resignation of Dr. Blomfield, he was, by the Government of Lord Palmerston, preferred to the bishopric of London. Dr. Tait is son of Crauford Tait, Esq., of Harriestoun, Clack-

mannan, by the daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session. The family of which he is a member adheres to the Presbyterian form of worship, two of his brothers being elders in the Scottish Church; and one of them, the sheriff of Clackmannan, a prominent speaker in the General Assembly. The Bishop of London is author of "Suggestions offered to Theological Students;" "Sermons preached at Rugby," etc.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, an American Poet, is the son of the Hon. Stephen Longfellow, of Portland, Maine, and was born in that city, February 27, 1807. At the early age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick; and at the close of the usual period of four years took his degree with high honours. For a few months in 1825 he was a law student in the office of his father, but having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, he was relieved from an uncongenial pursuit, to visit Europe, and prepare for the discharge of his new duties. He accordingly left home, and passed three years and a half travelling or residing in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England. He returned to America in 1829, and entered upon the duties of his office. When, in 1835, Mr. George Ticknor resigned his professorship of modern languages and the belles-lettres in Harvard College, Cambridge, there was no hesitation in calling to the vacant post Mr. Longfellow, who had already acquired somewhat of a veteran's fame, though but twenty-eight years of age. He now resigned his professorship at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe. He passed more than twelve months in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland, and again returning to America in the autumn of 1826, entered immediately upon his duties at Cambridge, U.S., where he has since resided, except during a brief visit to Europe, made for the restoration of his health, in 1842. As has already been intimated, Longfellow commenced his literary career at an early age. While yet an undergraduate, he wrote many tasteful and carefully-finished poems for the "United States' Literary Gazette," and while professor at Bowdoin College, contributed some valuable criticisms to the "North American Review." In 1833 he published his translation from the Spanish of the celebrated poem of Don Jorge Manrique on the death of his father, together with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry; in 1835 his "Outre-Mer;" in 1839, "Hyperion," a romance, and "Voices of the Night," his first collection of poems; in 1841, "Ballads and other Poems;" in 1842, "Poems on Slavery; in 1843, "The Spanish Student," a play; in 1845, the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," and "The Belfry of Bruges;" in 1847, "Evangeline;" in 1848, "Kavanagh, a Tale;" and in 1849, "The Sea-side and the Fire-side;" "The Golden Legend," 1851; and "The Song of Hiawatha," 1855. Longfellow's poems have, together with great picturesque and dramatic beauty, a simplicity and fidelity to nature which commend them alike to the rudest and to the most cultivated.

The tenderness and melancholy pleasure with which, in many of his works, he dwells upon a poetical association, or an historical incident, have, however, proved a stumbling-block to many of his countrymen, who demand more freshness and an onward direction of the poet's eye; an objection which his "Song of Hiawatha," the most original and truly American of all his writings, has gone far to remove. No American poet has been so frequently reprinted in this country as Longfellow. His works are eminently picturesque, and are distinguished for nicety of epithet, melody of versification, and scholarlike finish. He displays deep feeling, a rich imagination, and a highly cultivated taste. He is the best known in England of all American poets. Of Mr. Longfellow's latest production an appreciative critic remarks:—"Very pictorial is this poem—a picture painted with exquisite simplicity of style, and yet with a force, a breadth, and a durability of colour which plainly shows the manliness of its parentage. About Longfellow there is never any mawkish sentimentality, no versified cant, no drivelling, no diabolic gloom. His bold, broad brow, catches the sunlight from the four points of heaven, and disperses it, glittering and fructifying, through the homesteads of his readers. Longfellow is the healthiest, the heartiest, and the most harmonious of all the American poets. True to nature, he is truest to himself. The most barren legend is made fruitful by the warmth and fervour of his intellect; but when, as in this "Song of Hiawatha," he adopts a tradition intrinsically charged with the elements of social progress, his genius, baring its broad pinions to the sky, shows us only the more unmistakably how yearningly it leans to man and to man's happiness."

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, a self-taught Sculptor, born at Greenhead, in Northumberland, is son of a small farmer. As a boy he followed the plough, but showed the inborn tendency by delighting to make figures in clay of the characters about whom he had read in such odd volumes as came in his way,—Pope's "Homer," a volume of Gibbon, etc. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, on his return one day from fox-hunting, says Haydon, "saw in a garden attached to Lough's father's cottage hundreds of models of legs and arms lying about. He alighted and walked in; found the ceiling of the kitchen drawn all over, and models lying about in every direction." The gentleman's interest was excited. He asked Lough to his house; showed him good models,—Michael Angelo, Canova; the former producing a deep impression on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, unaided by foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became a sculptor; studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Turnus." In the year 1827 he excited a sensation by his ideal statue of "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it was produced. Haydon has, with some characteristic exaggeration and misstatement, given an interesting account of the difficulties, — want

of money, of food even, and of firing,— through which he struggled while devoting himself in obscurity to realise his ambitious dream. "He declared solemnly to me that he had not eaten meat for three months, and began the fourth. He said, every day at dinner-time he felt the want, and used to lie down till it passed. He felt weak,— at last faint,— giddy continually. He had only one bushel and a half of coals the whole winter, and used to lie down beside his clay model of this immortal figure,— damp as it was,— and shiver for hours till he fell asleep." In the fourth month, "Peter Coxe, who deserves to be named, visited him: he was tearing up his shirts to make wet rags for his figure, to keep the clay moist, and on the point of pulling it down. Mr. Coxe saved it," and aided him. The sympathies of patrons and of artists were quickly enlisted in his favour,— of the generous Lord Egremont among the former; among the artists notably, of Haydon, a kindred mind, who enthusiastically pronounced the "Milo" the "most extraordinary effort since the Greeks," and poured forth glowing auguries of the young sculptor's future. To his encouragement, and to the stimulus of his conversation and criticism, the sculptor to this day confesses himself permanently indebted. Through Haydon's instrumentality, that of Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition of the work was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting distinguished notice and much admiration; the Duke of Wellington himself giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson." It was followed by others in succeeding years, which were well attended, but productive of few commissions. One of the kindest of his early friends was the late Mr. Joshua Watson; among the very first to procure him commissions, and to the last never tired of such good offices. During eleven years Lough only exhibited once at the Academy,—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832. In the latter year he married; in 1834, seven years after he first attracted public notice, he took the inevitable sculptor's journey to Rome. Every portion of Italy the kindness of the late Lady Guildford and the late Duke of Northumberland enabled him to visit. In Italy he stayed four years; not, however, at so late a period of his career, studying under any master. For the late Duke of Northumberland Lough executed several important works in marble; and others for the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Brougham, the late Lord Grey, etc. Since 1838 he has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts and monumental statues, varied by a few ideal works:— "Boy giving Water to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," "Iago," etc. To the Westminster Hall Exhibition of 1844 he sent his fine group of "The Mourners,"—a knight slain in battle, his charger standing over him, a female figure kneeling beside. From the Royal Commission, however, or from the Government, Mr. Lough has never received commissions. In 1845 were executed the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and a monument to Southey for Keswick Church; in 1847 a statue of Prince Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late Lord Hastings, erected (by subscription) over his grave on the

bastions at Malta; in 1855 a statue to the late Bishop of Sidney, (Broughton), now placed in Canterbury Cathedral. There are casts of some of his best works at the New Crystal Palace,—of his "Milo," "Satan," "David," and several figures of a series from Shakspeare,—"Ariel," "Titania,"—characteristic and graceful:—the "Puck" still more successful. These last named are from originals in the possession of that munificent friend of sculptors Sir Matthew White Ridley; who, at his house in Carlton Terrace, possessed ten full-length statues by Lough in marble, from Shakspeare, a series of very elaborate bassi-relievi in marble from "Macbeth" and "The Tempest," and several groups in bronze from the same poet; besides three colossal works in marble, and other smaller works, at his country-seat. For the last sixteen years Mr. Lough has never been without a work in hand for his munificent patron.

LOVER, SAMUEL, Poet, Novelist, and Painter, one of the most popular of our modern Irish worthies, is the son of a respected member of the Stock Exchange, Dublin, in which city he was born, about the close of the last century. His father was desirous of bringing him up to commercial pursuits, and with this view took him into his own counting-house; but the bent of the boy's mind did not lie that way "at all at all." Poetry, painting, and music, and not figures, were his loves from his very childhood. "A pig, a shillelagh, and a knock on the head" (says a pleasant writer in the "Dublin University Magazine") "were the chief stock-in-trade of the comic-song writers of our earlier days, who felt it indispensable to end their verses with the senseless refrain of 'Whack, row-de-dow,' 'Smallilou,' 'Palliluh,' or 'Willeluh,' 'Botheration,' 'Langolee,' 'Whack,' and 'Whack again.'" Most of these absurdities were written for the stage, and at a time when the Irishman played but a subordinate part in the drama passed current, and were, until a very recent period, tolerated and applauded even in Ireland. At a public dinner given to Moore in Dublin, 1818, Mr. Lover, who had received a ticket from one of the poet's friends, attended and sang an appropriate song, of which the music as well as the words were his own, in honour of the occasion, which was received with enthusiastic applause: it was encored again and again, and drew from Moore a brilliant speech, in acknowledgment of the compliment. This was a fair *début* for the young painter-poet, and helped to obtain for him an *entrée* to the best society in the Irish metropolis. After the usual probation, in the course of which Mr. Lover wrote a series of Legends and Tales illustrative of the Irish character, which he was accustomed to recite himself, he commenced business as a miniature-painter, and had the honour of painting many highly-distinguished noblemen and gentlemen (the Marquis of Wellesley, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Brougham, Lord Cloncurry, and Paganini, among them). In 1836 he was elected member of the Royal Hibernian Society of Painters, of which he afterwards became the Secretary, and in the course of the same year visited

London, where he found profitable employment for his pencil, if not for his pen. His engagements as an artist, however, did not prevent him from completing his Irish Sketches by a second volume. He now became an extensive contributor to magazine literature, and produced a series of very charming songs illustrative of the popular superstitions of his native country: "Angels' Whispers," "True Love can ne'er Forget," "Molly Bawn," "The May Dew," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "Molly Carew," "Rory O'More," etc., and soon afterwards he published the words of his songs in a collected form, as well as the novels of "Rory O'More," "Handy Andy," and the "Treasure Trove." He is also the author of several operas founded upon his own works, among which are "Rory O'More," "The White Horse of the Peppers," "The Happy Man," etc. In his more elaborate fictions Mr. Lover has been less happy than in those brief sketches of Irish life which obtained for him his first celebrity as a *raconteur*, and which, as recited by himself, are, of their kind, quite inimitable. Finding that his sight was becoming impaired by his unremitting devotion to pencil and pen, Mr. Lover decided on making his public appearance in London in a monologue interspersed with his own songs and recitations. This experiment he commenced in 1844, with perfect success. The curiosity of the public to hear authors enunciate their own works has attracted audiences to entertainments of far less merit than that of Mr. Lover, and he accordingly became, for a time, one of the most popular exhibitors of his order; so much so, indeed, that he was induced to repeat his entertainment in most of the chief towns of the United Kingdom, with far greater success, so far as profit was concerned, than had attended any of his previous efforts. In 1846 he set out for America, where he was received with marked favour, and was fêted and complimented by all classes of the people, from Mr. Clay downwards, "to the top of his bent." In 1848 he returned to England, where he once more appeared in an entertainment composed of English songs and stories, and an epitome of his American experiences. This has proved a mine, in which there are, doubtless, many rich veins still to be worked. Among other tributes to Mr. Lover's popularity we may instance a dinner given to him at Grillon's Hotel by no fewer than forty Irish Members of Parliament, and a florid eulogium, illustrated by his portrait in the "Dublin University Magazine." What more need be said to establish his claim to be considered a leading "man of our time?"

LOWE, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT, M.P. for Kidderminster, presents a noteworthy instance of parliamentary success and its results. He was returned to Parliament in July, 1852, and upon the third occasion of his addressing the House, in opposition to Mr. Disraeli's Budget, he was complimented by the most distinguished men on both sides; and in the following month he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control. Mr. Lowe is the son of the late Rev. Robert Lowe, rector of Bingham, Notts, where he was born, in 1811. He was

educated at Winchester, and University College, Oxford; and at the Union Debating Society he was one of the most vehement and successful orators on the Liberal side. In 1833 he took his degree; in 1835 he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen; in 1836 he resigned his fellowship; in 1842, after he obtained a high reputation at Oxford as a private tutor, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and in the same year sailed for Australia, and early attained a lucrative practice at the Colonial bar. In 1843 Mr. Lowe was nominated one of the Legislative Council, and greatly distinguished himself by his labours upon the Education and Land Questions, his committee reporting in favour of Lord Derby's, or the Irish National System, which now forms the basis of the educational plan adopted in every part of Australia, except Sydney. He took a very active part in colonial political struggles, and in exposing the administrative abuses of the Colonial Government, besides distinguishing himself as a successful law reformer, one of his measures being the abolition of imprisonment for debt on final process. Mr. Lowe returned to England in 1850, and in 1852 commenced his parliamentary career. "His colonial speeches," says the "Illustrated London News," "are distinguished by close argument, felicitous illustrations and notations, ridicule and sarcasm being powerful weapons in his calm hands; but in denouncing fraud, tyranny, or injustice, he can be terrible in vehement invective." In 1855 he was created a Privy Councillor, and appointed to the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, and shortly afterwards to the office of Paymaster-General.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, an American Writer and Poet, is the son of an eminent Congregational clergyman, and was born in Boston in 1819. At the age of twenty he graduated at Harvard University, and afterwards studied the law, but never practised that profession. We believe he has always resided in his native city, and been constantly engaged in literary pursuits. He commenced his career as an author, even before he left college, by the publication of a class poem, recited at Cambridge, which, although a rather crude production, gave promise of better things. In 1841 he put forth a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled "A Year's Life," and in 1844 a new collection, of far superior merit, containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and other well-known works. The following year he published his "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of criticisms, evincing a careful study of their works. A third collection of poems appeared in 1848. These give the first indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the declared champion, both in prose and verse. Among his subjects are "The Present Crisis," "Anti-Texas," "The Capture of Fugitive Slaves," etc. The same year appeared "A Fable for Critics;" a witty production in doggrel rhyme, in which the author passes in review the American literati,

and takes his revenge on his reviewers. "The Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, and "The Vision of Sir Launfall," were also published in 1848. Mr. Lowell was for several months editor of a magazine called "The Pioneer," and is now connected with the "Anti-Slavery Standard." He has been a contributor to the "North American Review," and other periodicals.

LUCAN, GEORGE CHARLES BINGHAM, EARL OF, Commander of the English cavalry in the Crimean war, was born in London, on the 17th of April, 1800. Having received his education at Westminster School, Lord Bingham (for such was the title of courtesy then borne by him) was gazetted a cornet in the 17th Lancers; and while rising gradually in his profession he visited the Russian camp on the Pruth, in 1828, and joined the Russian general Diebitsch, as a volunteer in the campaign against the Turks. He served at Varna and Schumla, and thence he proceeded to the lines of Widdin, from which he returned and rejoined Diebitsch. The Czar, in reward of his lordship's gallant conduct, conferred on him the Order of the Knight of St. Anne of the second class. In the campaign of 1829, Lord Bingham accompanied Diebitsch across the Balkans, having had entrusted to him the command of a division of the Russian cavalry, which he managed to the entire satisfaction of the Russian general, bringing his corps in the best order before the walls of Adrianople, where the Turks made the celebrated treaty of peace. When times changed, and war was declared against Russia, his lordship, who meanwhile had succeeded his father as Earl of Lucan, sat in the House of Lords as an Irish representative peer, and attained the rank of Major-General, was appointed to command the cavalry sent to the East. It was in this capacity that he received from Capt. Nolan the fatal order which led to the Earl of Cardigan's charge into "the valley of death." His conduct while in command of the cavalry was impugned by the Crimean Commissioners; but he was acquitted of the negligence imputed to him. The Report of the Commissioners, however, was not to his lordship's satisfaction, and he subsequently published a pamphlet in his own vindication. Mr. Russell, in his "British Expedition to the Crimea," when relating the storm of the 14th of November, 1854, thus describes his lordship.—"Lord Lucan was seen for hours sitting up to his knees in sludge amid the wreck of his establishment, meditative as Marius amid the ruins of Carthage." For his services during the war, the Earl of Lucan was created a Knight Commander of the Bath and Commander of the Legion of Honour. In 1855 he became Colonel of the 8th Dragoons. When Lord Bingham he married, in 1829, a daughter of the sixth Earl of Cardigan.

LUDERS, GENERAL, Commander of the fifth Infantry corps of the Russian army, and Aide-de-camp-General of the late Emperor. The services by which this general is best known were rendered as

commander of one of the three Russian army corps which took part in the conquest of Hungary in 1849. Luders, who had, in 1848, occupied Wallachia with a corps d'armée, in violation of the Sultan's rights, entered Transylvania in 1849, under the convention between the two Emperors, with 40,000 men. On the 14th of July his forces, joined to those of the Austrian General Puckner, took Cronstadt, and on the 21st Hermannstadt. On the 31st Luders attacked Bem, whose troops, imperfectly instructed, had also been exhausted with marching, and fighting against superior numbers. The Hungarians were defeated, and Bem himself wounded. At the beginning of August, Luders again encountered and defeated Bem's diminished army, and afterwards marched northwards, and combined with Rudiger the movements which led to Görgei's surrender. One of the first acts of the new Czar was to give Luders the command of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince Gortschakoff. "This noted soldier," says a letter from the Crimea, "is by birth a German. With his helmet on he appears about forty, but when I was nearer to him afterwards, in the marquee, he struck me as being about fifty years of age. His hair is short and thin, and of a grayish tinge. His figure is stout, although he is above the middle height. On his breast he wore six medals or crosses, and five stars; and here I may mention that the Russians appear to be decorated for everything."

LYELL, SIR CHARLES, Geologist, is the eldest son of Charles Lyell, Esq., of Kinnordy, county Forfar, and was born 1797. After receiving an education at Exeter College, Oxford, he was called to the bar, but occupied himself with the mysteries of geology in preference to those of the law. He was elected President of the Geological Society in 1836. His chief works are, "Principles of Geology," "Elements of Geology," and "Travels in North America." He is also the author of numerous papers in scientific journals, and is still an active student of the science to which he has devoted his days. He was knighted in 1848. He became a second time President of the Geological Society in 1850–51. As a geologist, Lyell has earned great honour by his diligent collection of facts illustrative of the uniformity of the laws of nature throughout the pre-Adamite ages; but, in the opinion of many, this honour is not a little tarnished by his obstinate adherence to an associated idea, that, having only negative evidence of the progress of the organic creation throughout the geological ages, we are entitled to believe that there may have been animals of the highest kind in the primary as well the tertiary rocks.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, BARON, ex-Chancellor and Statesman, although of Irish extraction, is a native of Boston, in America, where he was born, in the year 1772. Brought to England by his father, a painter, now best known by his "Death of Lord Chatham," in the Vernon Gallery, young Copley was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called

in 1804 to the English bar. Although understood to have been originally imbued with Liberal politics, he saw reason to change his opinions, entered Parliament under Tory auspices, and was Solicitor-General in the Liverpool administration from 1819 to 1823. Having filled the office of Attorney-General from the latter date till 1826, he was then appointed Master of the Rolls, and in 1827 elevated to the Lord Chancellorship of England. After holding the Great Seal during the Canning, Goderich, and Wellington administrations, Lord Lyndhurst resigned it in 1830, on Lord Grey's accession to power; but accepted soon afterwards the judicial seat of Lord Chief Baron. On the formation of the first Peel ministry, in 1834, Lord Lyndhurst resumed his seat on the woolsack, and on Sir Robert Peel's defeat became most formidable as an opposition leader. Indeed his speeches, characterised by power, brilliancy, bitterness, and sarcasm, particularly his annual review of each session, are considered as having exercised an enormous influence, especially in the country, in reanimating the Conservative party, which, in 1841, restored power to Sir Robert Peel and the Great Seal to Lord Lyndhurst. On the fall of the Peel ministry in 1846, Lord Lyndhurst described himself as "at the close of his public, almost his natural life," but his voice has since been often heard with pleasure and profit in the House of Lords, and his exposition of the policy of Prussia in 1855 was eminently worthy of a place among the clear, lucid, sagacious speeches, often cited to disprove the popular fallacy that lawyers are sure to fail when transferred from the Courts of Law to the Houses of Parliament. The following sketch of the appearance made by the venerable ex-Chancellor, on that occasion, is interesting. "Lord Lyndhurst, in his prime, was one of the handsomest men in either House of Parliament; and his personal presence would be considered remarkably vigorous and graceful in a man fifteen years his junior. He walks with slowness and feebleness, and his sight is impaired by his great age (84); but as he stood last night, erect and unbowed by the hand of time, he must have been regarded by the Conservative peers as the Nestor of his party, whose accents, in the nature of things, must soon cease to echo in the senate. It was singular and somewhat touching to mark the deference paid by their lordships to the aged peer. Lord Lyndhurst spoke from his usual place on the second bench of the Opposition side, but below the gangway, a part of the House usually occupied by neutral and independent peers. Being thus placed at one end of the House, it was necessary for the Opposition peers to turn their backs upon the woolsack in order to see the noble and learned lord; and a curious effect was produced from the gallery allotted to members of the Lower House by the long lines of faces upon the crowded benches of the Opposition all turned towards Lord Lyndhurst, and manifesting mingled respect and anxiety not to lose one of his remarks. The noble and learned lord's voice occasionally faltered and became feeble; but the enunciation was always distinct, and the treatment of the subject evinced that time has not dimmed the lustre of his clear and powerful intellect." In

all matters of moment, Lord Lyndhurst is recognised as the chief adviser of the Conservative party, and the conduct of the leaders thereof is understood to be influenced, if not entirely guided, by the conferences in George Street, Hanover Square.

LYONS, EDMUND, BARON, was born in 1790, and in his eleventh year entered the navy, as first-class volunteer, on board the Royal Charlotte yacht. After seeing much service in the Mediterranean, the youthful sailor went as a midshipman in Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, and took part in the demolition of the redoubt on Point Pesquies. About the close of 1807 he sailed for the East Indies; and while there, in the following year, was appointed acting lieutenant in the Barracouta brig. When the island of Banda Neira was taken, in 1810, Lieut. Lyons signalised his courage and prowess by being the first to escalade the walls of the castle of Belgica; and on the arrival of his vessel at Madras with the news of the victory, he was forthwith nominated Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Drury in the Minden. In that ship he proceeded, about the opening of 1811, to the coast of Java, there to await the arrival of a squadron which was fitting out at different ports of India for the subjugation of the island. While stationed in the Sunda Strait, Lieut. Lyons' naval zeal and natural gallantry led him to the performance of a most daring exploit. This was nothing less than the successful storming, on the night of July 30, 1811, with not more than thirty-five men, and with but trifling loss, of the strong fortress of Marrack, mounting fifty-four guns, and garrisoned by 180 soldiers and the crews of two boats. Previously to this exploit he had materially assisted in reconnoitring and procuring information relative to the force and position of the enemy. During the operations, which were soon afterwards regularly commenced, Lieut. Lyons was at first intrusted with the command of a flotilla of five gunboats recently captured, and was then allowed to serve in the batteries opposed to Fort Cornelis. After the glorious assaults on that stronghold his health became so impaired from the exertions he had undergone, that he was under the necessity of invaliding. Having been promoted on his arrival in England, Capt. Lyons was, in April 1813, appointed to the command of the Rinaldo, in which vessel he had the distinction of carrying Louis XVIII. and the allied sovereigns to England. He was not again on active service till 1828, when he was nominated to the command of the Blonde, fitting out for the Mediterranean; and in the autumn of the ensuing year, after having for some time blockaded the port of Navarino, he directed the movements of a naval part of an expedition ordered to co-operate with the French in the siege of Morea Castle, the last stronghold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus. During an arduous service of twelve days and nights, in very unfavourable weather, which preceded its unconditional surrender, he greatly distinguished himself; and having landed, he was almost constantly in the trenches, exposed to a tremendous fire of great guns and musketry. The importance of Captain Lyons' exertions, added to the satisfaction

afforded to the French by his cordiality towards them, led to his being invested with the insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and that of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. Towards the close of 1831 Captain Lyons was removed into the Madagascar, and in May, 1832, witnessed Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. In 1833 he escorted King Otho and the Bavarian Regency from Trieste to Greece. In 1835 he paid off the Madagascar, was nominated a K.C.H., and received the honour of knighthood. He filled the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens, was created a Baronet for his civil services in 1840, a Civil G.C.B. in 1844, and a Military G.C.B. July 5, 1855. His commission of Rear-Admiral of the Blue bears date Jan. 1850. When war broke out with Russia, Sir Edmund was nominated second in command of the English fleet in the Black Sea, where, during 1854, he performed signal services; and having in 1855, on the retirement of Admiral Sir Deans Dundas, been promoted to the chief command, he linked his name with the brilliant exploits in the Sea of Azoff. For his services in the Black Sea, Sir Edmund was, in 1856, promoted, *per saltum*, to be a full Admiral; and shortly afterwards elevated to the peerage. He also took part in the Council of War held at Paris. The Sultan has conferred on him the Order of the Medjidie of the first class. He has also been made Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy by the King of Sardinia, decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French, and made an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. Lord Lyons is popular in private life for his amiable manners and *bonhomie*, and is understood to be a pleasant personage—not without a taste for literature. A son of his, Captain Lyons, while in command of the Miranda, performed many gallant exploits in the late war with Russia; but was unfortunately struck in the leg with a rifle bullet, of which he shortly afterwards died. His lordship's daughter is married to the Duke of Norfolk,—an alliance which has probably contributed (along with undoubted merit) to the Admiral's success.

LYTTON, SIR EDWARD BULWER, M.P., Poet and Novelist, is third and youngest son of the late General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and was born in the year 1805, with prospects very different from most men destined to literary eminence. While still in early youth he was deprived by death of his father; but, fortunately for the development of his promising intellect, he was blessed with a mother—the heiress of the patrician family of Lytton of Knebworth—who had inherited from her father, an accomplished scholar and the friend of Sir W. Jones, a decided taste for elegant literature. This lady did much to form the mind of her son; and it was for her pleasure—at least, so runs the story—that the embryo poet and novelist, when only five or six summers had passed over his head, wrote his earliest verses; some of which, by the by, were imitations of those charming English ballads which Bishop Percy had, in the previous century, restored to public favour, and which

Walter Scott had, in his romantic boyhood, perused, as he tells us, with the eagerness of a young tiger devouring its prey. After Bulwer had been educated at private schools, and pursued his studies under two private tutors, he was sent to complete his academic training at Cambridge. Whilst figuring among his equals—or those who deemed themselves such—at Trinity Hall, driving his own horses, and indulging in the manifold eccentricities characteristic of sumptuous fellow-commoners, Bulwer not only signalised his precocious talents by carrying off the Chancellor's prize-medal with his English poem on "Sculpture," but applied his faculties with vigour and energy to the study and observation of life, under various aspects and in different localities. He occupied the long vacation with pedestrian rambles over England and Scotland, and, moreover, travelled on horseback through a great part of France. Having previously exercised his powers by some effusions in verse, among which were "Weeds and Wild Flowers," and "O'Neil the Rebel," the literary aspirant published, in 1827, "Falkland," a work of fiction, which appeared anonymously, and which is understood to have cost him more trouble than any of his more celebrated works. Next year "Pelham" was given to the world, and although critics were much divided in opinion as to the merits of the work, its author was admitted to be a writer of no ordinary powers. The cry of "Anathema" was, indeed, raised by a hundred voices. Bulwer, however, was not a man to be thus put down, but was one who knew well how to "work and wait." "Pelham" was succeeded by "The Disowned" (1828), a more hastily-written novel, with more romance and less worldly wisdom than its predecessor, and, as a whole, less uniformly sustained, although containing many scenes and episodes, brimful of the peculiar poetry and passion for which the ambitious author was then distinguished; a poetry akin in spirit to that which had been so popular in the works of Byron. His next production was "Devereux," a novel of great power, which appeared in 1829, and which was succeeded, in 1830, by "Paul Clifford," a wonderfully clever extravagance, with a highwayman for a hero. This work was followed, after a very brief interval, by "Eugene Aram," with a criminal for a hero and an execution for a climax. Bulwer now wisely called a halt in his career as a novelist, and appeared before the public for a time as editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," to which he contributed a series of papers, known as "The Conversations of an ambitious Student," the choicest of which have since been published in a collected form, and entitled, "The Student." All this time he had been engaged with his "England and the English," a clever and somewhat caustic anatomy of the national character, which appeared in 1833. Having stood the brunt of the abuse and laudation which this essay brought upon him, Bulwer broke ground with a new romance, "The Last Days of Pompeii," the result of a visit to Italy,—a tale not of mere glow and gorgeousness; of the banquets, the festivals, and the processions of old times; but strong in human interest, and vivid in

the display of character. After this came "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," the chief excellence of which consists in that complete mastery of character which, in portraying a hero, dares to exhibit the flaws and blemishes which mingle with his noblest efforts; enough of what is small, unworthy, and personal, to prevent him from wielding omnipotence over the destinies of an inferior race, and which can still enchain our sympathies for him to the last. Never was the rise and progress of a revolution more cleverly sketched — never was the balance more evenly held between a righteous cause and unrighteous means; and this by fresh, vivid dialogue, and in scenes that thrill us with their intense interest. The characters, too, are bolder and brighter than in any previous work. We need hardly instance Rienzi's high-hearted and haughty wife— and the Provençal knight, with his tender, romantic, troubadour spirit, breaking out from under his warrior's suit of mail — the herd of corrupt Roman nobles — and the citizens, with Cecco del Vecchio, the sturdy and selfish smith, at their head. It would be difficult to name a work of its class higher in conception, or more exquisite in artistic treatment, than "Rienzi;" and it gave Bulwer an enviable and enduring position among the novelists of the day. "Ernest Maltravers," another novel, appeared in 1837, and was followed by a continuation of the same story, entitled, "Alice, or the Mysteries;" neither of them altogether worthy of the author of "Rienzi." His next work, "Athens," possessed high merit. The book, which is stated to have been commenced when its author was at college, and to have been executed at intervals during five years, bears the impress of a mind at once shrewd, daring, and enthusiastic; and it is embellished by all the graces of an ornamental style. Next, in 1838, came "Leila, or the Siege of Granada;" and "Calderon the Courtier;" and after that "Night and Morning." To this pretty long list succeeded "The Last of the Barons," perhaps his grandest effort, and one of the noblest historical novels that ever appeared; and "Zanoni," a powerful tale, in which skilful use is made of the dreams of the Rosicrucian fraternity. These were followed by "Harold, or the Last of the Saxon Kings," a most interesting and impressive picture of English affairs at the memorable era of the Norman Conquest; and "Lucretia," a tale of high artistic power, but somewhat too full of horrors and poisonings to be read with satisfaction, or regarded with much favour by the public. Bulwer, as a novelist, had now come to proof. He had won fame, and won it fairly. He had originally composed with slowness and difficulty; but, with a characteristic perseverance worthy of all praise, he had continued to practise writing as an art until, with three hours' labour a-day — from ten o'clock in the morning to one — he averaged twenty pages of novel print. In these three-hour sittings many volumes had been produced. He had, as a novelist, been before the public for more than two decades. He had tried, as it has been said, first the fashionable novel, then the romantic and incidental, then the sentimental, and then the historical; and he had been eminently successful in

each line. He now resolved upon writing a domestic novel, and "The Caxtons" made its appearance in the columns of "Blackwood." This charming story of familiar life, which was read with delight, which gave the world a new idea of the author of "Pelham," and raised him enormously in public opinion, was succeeded by "My Novel, or Varieties of English Life,"—a work of literary art, embracing a wider field, which few have perused without profit, pleasure, and admiration. Meanwhile the voluminous novelist had not neglected other fields of literary labour. About 1830 he published "The Siamese Twins," a serio-comic poem. In 1837, a play from his pen, entitled "The Duchess de la Vallière," was performed at Covent Garden; and although it failed, from the story being one for which it was difficult to enlist the sympathies of an English audience, his other dramas, "The Lady of Lyons," "Richelieu," and "Money," had a very different and much more fortunate fate. In 1842, "Eva, the Ill-omened Marriage," with other tales and poems from his pen appeared; and, at a later period, "The New Timon" and "King Arthur," two clever poems, were published anonymously. Upon "King Arthur" Bulwer had expended much thought and labour; and when his identity with the author of these poems was so generally insisted on that he felt there was no choice between the indiscretion of frank avowal and the effrontery of flat denial, he wrote, "I believed, whether truly or erroneously, that my experiment would have a fairer chance of justice, if it could be regarded without personal reference to the author: and, at all events, it was clear that I myself could the better judge how far the experiment had failed or succeeded, when freed from the partial kindness of those disposed to over-rate, or the pre-determined censure of those accustomed to despise my former labours. Whatever influence of good or ill my formal adoption of these foundlings may have upon their future career, like other adventurers they must, therefore, take their chance in the crowd, happy if they can propitiate their father's foes, yet retain his friends, and, irrespective of either, sure to be judged at last according to their own deserts." When the Guild of Literature and Art was formed, Bulwer wrote for its benefit a drama, entitled "Not so Bad as we Seem," which has frequently been acted by the amateur company, of which Mr. Dickens is the chief, as also by professional performers; and he, moreover, manifested his strong sympathy with the trials of those not so highly favoured by fortune as himself by appropriating from his domain a site for an hospital for decayed artists and men of letters. Having thus sketched Bulwer's literary career, so far as it has been run, let us refer with brevity and candour to the part he has enacted in political affairs. It was, of course, as natural that a man of the station and talent of the heir of the Lyttons should be admitted to Parliament as to Almacks, and accordingly, in 1831, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for St. Ives. Inspired with popular predilections he found his way to those benches from which the cause of the people was pleaded, and became conspicuous in the ranks of "the English Radicals." He

strove in his senatorial capacity to link his name still closer with literature, by his exertions in favour of a law for the protection of dramatic copyright, and of measures for relieving the newspaper press from the burthen of the stamp-laws. Moreover, when Sir R. Peel took office, in 1835, Bulwer published a pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," which ran rapidly through more than twenty editions, exercised no inconsiderable influence on the elections, won for its author a baronetcy, and would have opened for him the path to official life had he accepted the invitation to go forward. The accomplished novelist declined to pursue his political triumph; and at the general election of 1842 he was rejected by the borough of Lincoln, which he had represented for ten years. From that date, for several years, he was excluded from Parliament. But in 1851, when parties had been broken up and recast, he, having meantime inherited Knebworth, with the estates of his maternal ancestors, and assumed, by royal license, the historic name of Lytton, again entered the political arena, with a pamphlet in the form of "Letters to John Bull," recommending a settlement of the Protection Question on terms of mutual compromise; and when Parliament was dissolved in 1852 he was a successful candidate for the county of Hertford, and took his seat in the House of Commons as a Conservative, and a supporter of Lord Derby. In his aspirations after parliamentary success and political power, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has, doubtless, to contend against such prejudices as ever in similar circumstances beset the path of those who have proved their genius and won their fame by works of fiction. His parliamentary speeches and motions, however, which are thoroughly English in character and popular in sentiment, have been eminently calculated to disarm prejudice; and he is now pretty generally recognised as a great parliamentary personage, likely, in the event of a ministerial change, to take, with advantage to the interests of the country, a prominent part in the administration of national affairs. Early in 1854, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University, and in 1857, when elected Rector of Glasgow University, proceeded north, and delighted the inhabitants with inaugural addresses, characterised by unrivalled power, displaying extensive learning, combining practical wisdom with poetic eloquence. and comparing advantageously with any orations of the kind delivered in recent years. In 1857 Sir E. Bulwer Lytton commenced, in the pages of "Blackwood," a third story, entitled "What will he do with it?" The following remarks on this distinguished novelist are worthy of being quoted: "As he is essentially refined and fastidious, you will probably find that he has furnished the rooms of his house in accordance with the tastes of the Tudor, the Louis Quatorze, and other historical eras; and, being fully indulgent to his imagination in the effort of composition, he has been said to write in appropriate costume, and even through the fumes of opiate. In the country houses of his acquaintance you may possibly be shown some sacred apartment, in which the confession of Aubrey, in 'Devereux,' was written at midnight, in a

cowl, with a skull on the table; or the black-bugled bed-curtains, within which the author of 'Richelieu' rested his inspired brow. In estimating both the intellectual character and writings of Bulwer Lytton, it is impossible to avoid a comparison betwixt him and Byron. Even the circumstances of their private lives are strikingly similar. Their aristocratic lineage; their great dependence in early years upon a mother; their unfortunate matrimonial connexion; their attachment to a daughter in both cases, though from different causes, frustrated; their personal vanity, warm temper, and egotism; even their nonentity in Parliament; also sundry high and generous qualities and feelings, which have undoubtedly distinguished them both. And these peculiarities of life and disposition have tinctured the prose of the one and the poetry of the other. Each has shown a morbid desire to put on a dress, and be the hero of poem or tale. 'Childe Harold,' the 'Corsair,' &c., were vehicles for the personal confessions of their author; 'Pelham,' the 'Student,' etc., are self-likenesses of their artist. This habit is incompatible with attaining the last highest step which genius is entitled to reach. It is attributable, no doubt, in these two cases, to that self-exaggeration which the hereditary privileges of wealth and station are apt to engender, and which only experience and self-examination can allay. Byron was cut off before he became wise; but, as Johnson said of Goldsmith, with reference to a different subject, we predict that Bulwer Lytton is 'coming right.' The later productions of his pen have been more free from the pedantry insaperable from drawing inspiration too much from within. The scholarly cut-throat and elegant adultress, we may hope, are henceforth abandoned to the *canaille* of literature; and his works seem to be acquiring that breadth and depth which can make them worthy of coming from a great master of the English tongue."

M.

MACAULAY, RIGHT HON. THOMAS BABINGTON, BARON, Essayist and Historian, was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in the year 1800. His father, Zachary Macaulay, the son of a Scottish clergyman, having been sent, when a boy, to Jamaica, became so convinced of the iniquity of the system of slavery, that he endured for many years the unhealthy climate of Sierra Leone, in order to aid in ameliorating the condition of the African race, afterwards figured as one of "the Clapham Sect," and performed services to philanthropy which won for him a monument in Westminster Abbey. Meanwhile the embryo historian, after graduating with high distinction at Trinity College, Cambridge; being elected to the Craven Scholarship in 1821; becoming a fellow in 1822; and

devoting much time to the Union Debating Society; was in 1826 called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Macaulay's sympathies, however, it may be concluded, were from the beginning rather with the academic grove than with the noisy and bustling forum; and his tastes were hardly such as to fit him for the pursuit of forensic celebrity. About 1824 he had given evidence of his literary turn and talent by some poems in the "Etonian" and in "Knight's Quarterly Magazine;" and in 1826 his article on Milton, in the "Edinburgh Review," indicated that an essayist of no ordinary brilliancy had arisen to instruct and amuse the reading public. Ere long the leaders of the Whig party, in recognition of his intellectual superiority, appointed Mr. Macaulay a Commissioner of Bankruptcy; and in 1830 they opened for him a way to the House of Commons, through the borough of Calne. He became, moreover, Secretary to the Board of Control; figured prominently in the discussion on the Reform Bill; and in defending against Peelites, Radicals, and Repealers, the general policy of the Grey ministry, took a part, second only in influence to that enacted by the present Earl of Derby. Having thus acquired parliamentary celebrity, Mr. Macaulay was, in 1832, returned to Parliament as the representative of Leeds, but in 1834 he resigned his seat and office to proceed to the East, as a member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta. He enjoyed that lucrative post for three years; and on returning to England, turned his acquaintance with Indian affairs to account, in his magnificent sketches of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Still pursuing his political career, which had opened under auspices so brilliant, Mr. Macaulay, in 1839, accepted the office of Secretary at War; succeeded, in 1840, in obtaining his election as member for the city of Edinburgh; and in the days of the second Peel administration was conspicuous among the statesmen who presided over the Whig Opposition, and advocated free trade and liberal measures. Having in his younger days produced several choice ballads, among which those on the Spanish Armada and the Battle of Ivry are most widely known, Mr. Macaulay tried his powers on a larger scale, and in 1842 gave to the world his "Lays of Ancient Rome;" containing striking pictures of life and manners, founded on the heroic and romantic incidents narrated by Livy; and remarkable for rapid, energetic narrative, classical allusions, appropriate images, and tasteful style. In the following year his Essays, which had previously been published in America, were collected in three volumes; displaying profound erudition, a wide range of information, historical knowledge all but unrivalled, and passages of surpassing eloquence. His latest contribution to the great Northern Review is understood to have been the second part of his essay on Lord Chatham, which appeared in October, 1844, and was, in every respect, worthy of closing so splendid a series. When, in 1846, the Whig party, under the leadership of Lord J. Russell, was restored to power, Mr. Macaulay was appointed Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet, and for a time exercised the functions of that office. Unfortunately, there was between the literary senator and his con-

stituents a serious disagreement on what they considered a vital question;—he having, in regard to the Maynooth Grant, expressed opinions in which they could not concur, and pursued a course of which they could not approve. The consequence was, that at the election in 1847 the citizens of Edinburgh rejected Mr. Macaulay in favour of Mr. Cowan, whose theological views were much more in favour with the majority. Under ordinary circumstances, his ejection would have been the subject of lasting regret. But while his admirers were deploring the fact of a man known to fame as a poet, essayist, and orator, being thus displaced by a constituency so important and intelligent, they derived no small consolation from the rumour, that he was to devote his leisure to the grand project of writing a history of England. His peculiar qualifications for the task, his parliamentary career, his official knowledge, his social experience, his historical information, his familiarity with ancient literature, and the art he was known to possess of writing what people like to read, as well as dealing skilfully with the less attractive parts of a subject, raised high expectations; and when, in 1848, an instalment of two volumes appeared, with the title of "The History of England from the Accession of James the Second," they met with an enthusiastic reception, and elicited universal applause. In the majestic sentences with which he introduced his work to the public, Mr. Macaulay stated that he would cheerfully bear the reproach of having descended below what is called the dignity of history, if he could succeed in placing before the English of the nineteenth century a true picture of the life of their ancestors. He made the sacrifice, and accomplished his object. By a judicious selection and arrangement of materials; by retaining only what was interesting of itself, or could be rendered so by the artifice of style; and by adorning his pages with biographical sketches of the principal actors in the scenes he treated of, Mr. Macaulay succeeded in producing a book which few can peruse without gratification. His strong feelings as a political partisan, his sympathy with the traditions of the great Whig connexion, his admiration of those who first made it powerful in the State, and his undisguised antipathy for their opponents, were naturally enough objected to by critics who dissented from his views; but the most determined supporters of Tory doctrines declared, with promptitude and candour, that he had won with honour a high place among modern historians. One great secret of the vivid character of the gifted Whig's descriptions, is the zeal with which he visits and makes inquiries in the localities where many of the events took place which he has recorded in his history. At Weston Zoyland, a village in Somersetshire, about four miles from Bridgewater—celebrated as being the scene of the Duke of Monmouth's defeat at the battle of Sedgemore—the historian is well known. He resided at an humble inn in the village for some weeks, occupying his time with minute investigations in the neighbourhood, and writing that portion of his narrative while the facts and impressions were fresh in his mind, in a little room which is still shown there to the rare visitors to the locality.

In 1848 Mr. Macaulay was chosen Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and delivered an inaugural address, memorable for its ability. In 1849 he was nominated Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy. In 1852, when a general election occurred, he was, by his friends, put in nomination for Edinburgh. Mr. Macaulay, however, stood haughtily aloof from the stirring contest; neither issuing an address, nor appearing as a candidate on the hustings. Nevertheless, the electors restored themselves to the good opinion of the world by replacing him in his former position; and going northward in the autumn, he delivered a speech that did much to clear a way for the Coalition Government, which he subsequently supported in the House of Commons, by two orations deemed not quite worthy of his ancient reputation. In 1853, Mr. Macaulay's various speeches were collected and published. In 1855, the third and fourth volumes of his "History of England" were hailed with an enthusiasm which marked them out for a popularity hardly less extensive than that which attended their predecessors. A recent writer has thus criticised the historian's style:—"In authorship there is a school exactly analogous to the class of painters who excel principally in effect. Macaulay is the Tintoretto of historians. His touch is singularly free, his colour is rich and deep, and his mind is never fatigued. There is in all that comes from his pen a remarkable facility of illustration, if he rarely produces original thoughts or profound views of life. A more brilliant and interesting writer of English prose could not be named. Macaulay's greatest distinction, considered critically, is found in his invention of a new prose style, which is decidedly his own, whatever be its merits or its faults. Without violating the properties of the English tongue, Macaulay has added some peculiar graces to his style, which give it originality, and increase, by the charm of novelty, the power of his effect. Of all English writers, Macaulay is the most Italianised. If Carlyle thinks in German, Macaulay may be said to compose according to Italian notions of grace. His style has the faults along with the merits of the genius of the Italian tongue. Sentences are softened and lengthened for the beauty of the cadences, as if the sound were fully of as much consequence as the sense. He employs, as the Italians do, too many diminutives and superlatives; and if his style be more musical than his contemporaries, it is much less muscular and nervous than many of them. The merits of Macaulay are the vigour of his manner, his picturesque brilliancy of effect, his airy, animated, and splendid diction. His defects are the profusion of his ornaments, his composition being spangled all over with sparkling sentences and vivid points, and by his constant use of literary artifice. In morals, Macaulay is a Conventionalist. There is no profound originality of conception in his views of life. His morality is of that kind current in a select London club-house. He wants classic simplicity of personal character, and a lofty moral purpose. Hence his rhetoric is captivating, while his thinking is commonplace. Too often, when he

attempts to be profound, he *thinks by proxy*, and clothes in his own words some idea of an unnamed intellect, more sagacious and penetrating than his own. The critic who would class Macaulay with Hume or Gibbon, would rank Tintoretto with Angelo and Raphael." In 1856, Mr. Macaulay resigned his seat for Edinburgh: and on September 10, 1857, he was created a peer.

M'CULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish Landscape-Painter, was born in 1806, in Glasgow, where his father was a manufacturer. He was named after Horatio Lord Nelson, whose recent glorious victory and death were then the theme of all tongues. He studied his art in his native city and at Edinburgh, and first exhibited, in 1829, a "View on the Clyde." In 1834 he had in the Exhibition of the Scottish Academy no fewer than nine pictures, all of which evinced his peculiar style of effect. In misty and rainy moor scenes he excels more especially. In 1836 he was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy, and the following year he removed to Hamilton, to study the scenery of Cadzow wood in that neighbourhood. While residing there he painted two of his most celebrated pieces, the "Highland Loch," and "Loch-an-Eilan." In 1838, in which year he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy, he exhibited a "View in Cadzow Forest," which was universally admired. In 1838 he went to reside at Edinburgh. He is at the very head of Scottish landscape-painters, and his works invariably command large prices.

M'CULLOCH, JOHN RAMSAY, Political Economist, and Author, was born in Galloway, Scotland, about 1790. He was first known to the public, in a literary capacity, in connexion with "The Scotsman" Edinburgh newspaper, to which he became a contributor after four numbers had been issued, and of which he was subsequently editor for more than two years. He is now the author of "Discourses on Political Economy," "Dictionary of Commerce," "Policy and probable Consequences of a Repeal of the Corn Laws," "Influence of the East India Company's Monopoly on Tea," "Historical Sketch of the Bank," "Statistical Account of the British Empire," "Geographical Dictionary," "Observations on Duties on Sea-borne Coals," "Circumstances which determine the Rate of Wages," "Operation of Duties on Paper," "Treatise on Taxation and the Funding System," the "Literature of Political Economy." Mr. M'Culloch is a Member of the Institute of France, occupies a post in the Government Stationery Office, and is in the receipt of a pension of 200*l.* a-year for literary acquirements. He has, moreover, appeared before the public as the literary executor of Ricardo and the editor of Adam Smith. He adopted the doctrines of Free Trade long before the "Manchester School" was heard of; and enjoys the reputation of the being greatest political economist now living.

MACDOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., one of the most poetical-minded Sculptors of our time, was born at Belfast on the 12th

August, 1799. His father, a tradesman of that town, not satisfied with the moderate profits of his business, was, unhappily for him, induced to dispose of it, as well as of all his convertible property, and invest the proceeds in a speculation which eventually involved him in ruin. His losses preying upon his mind, he died prematurely, leaving his wife and only child in a great measure unprovided for. At eight years of age, the boy was sent to a school in Belfast, kept by a gentleman who united in his own person the professions of an engraver and a schoolmaster, and under whose tuition he remained four years. It was there that the first symptom of his taste for the fine arts began to develope itself. After school hours, his cherished relaxation was to make copies of such prints in his master's collection as attracted his fancy. He owed this privilege to a drawing which had been accidentally discovered upon his slate of a sportsman in full costume accompanied by his dogs; the result of certain stolen visits to the window of a neighbouring print-shop, and of sufficient merit to attract the attention of the worthy dominie. When he was about twelve years of age, his mother was induced to leave Belfast and settle in England, where she had friends, to whom she looked, in all probability, for some assistance towards educating her child; and after two more years of schooling under a clergyman in Hampshire, she apprenticed him to a coach-builder, whose trade, to his infinite disgust, he was constrained to follow for upwards of four years; when his master, fortunately for his future fame, became a bankrupt, and thus released him from his indentures, and left him at liberty to follow after a humble fashion the bent of his own inclinations, which were strengthened by the coincidence of his having taken a room in the house of a French sculptor of the name of Chenu. It was here that he may be said to have commenced his education as an artist; drawing diligently from the casts by which he was surrounded; modelling from various parts of the human form; and, at length, venturing with some success upon a copy of the entire figure. During his sojourn in Chenu's house, moreover, he obtained some elementary knowledge of modelling in clay, to which he soon almost exclusively devoted himself. His first attempt was a Venus with a mirror, after Donatelli, of so satisfactory a character, that his landlord purchased it of him at the price of eight guineas. From Chenu's house the young sculptor removed to a small studio of his own in Seymour Street, Euston Square, where he began to practise his art on his own account; and having been informed of an advertisement in the newspapers inviting artists to send in models for a monument to Major Cartwright, the well-known advocate for annual parliaments, he was induced to try his fortune. After some hesitation he sent in his model, with slender hopes of success, to the committee, and was at once selected to execute it. The funds subscribed for the statue proving wholly insufficient, an inferior artist was called in to complete the work. The beauty of his sketch, however, introduced him to the widow of Major Cartwright, who expressed a wish to purchase it, and who was unwearied in her efforts to promote his success. It

was at this period that Mr. MacDowell made his first essays on an ideal subject, choosing for illustration a passage from Moore's "Loves of the Angels" for his maiden effort. The first commission with which he was entrusted for a group in marble was from Mr. E. S. Cooper, formerly Member of Parliament for Sligo. The subject was Cephalus and Procris, and the conception and style of execution were such as to fix at once Mr. MacDowell's position in the world of art. The work which fully established his fame, however, was his charming figure of "A Girl Reading," which was sold at the private view of the Royal Academy, and was afterwards repeated for that tasteful and munificent patron of art the Earl of Ellesmere; who sent for Mr. MacDowell immediately after the exhibition of the original, and gave him a commission for a copy. Shortly afterwards Mr. William Beaumont, of Yorkshire, became so warmly impressed with the beauty and merit of Mr. MacDowell's works, that he gave him commissions for two large groups; stipulating, however, that he should do nothing for any one else for three years. Liberal as this arrangement might appear at a first glance, it has proved a great drawback to the success of the artist whose interests it was designed to promote. His "Girl Reading" brought him many commissions which he was unable to undertake, and when the compact was terminated by the death of his patron, many persons who would have been glad to employ him were left under the impression that his hands were still tied by a similar engagement. There is, in fact, no patron like the public at large. The works executed by Mr. MacDowell for Mr. Beaumont, however, greatly enhanced his reputation, and caused him to be appointed, without any solicitation on his part, to the rank of A.R.A. In 1846 he was elected R.A. Having nearly completed his first large group for Mr. Beaumont ("Love Triumphant"), that gentleman was desirous that the sculptor should visit Italy, and offered to supply him with the requisite funds. It is hardly necessary to add that this proposal was accepted with gratitude, and after an absence of eight months, during which time he visited everything worthy of remark in his branch of art that was to be seen in Italy, he returned to England and completed his "Love Triumphant." To this succeeded "A Girl at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche," "The Death of Virginia," and "Eve;" all of which formed leading attractions in the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1851. In 1846, Mr. MacDowell was entrusted by the late Sir Robert Peel to execute one of the national statues of British Admirals (Lord Exmouth) for the decoration of Greenwich Hospital. Mr. MacDowell has only one child, a son, whom he is educating for a sculptor, and who has already given promise of treading worthily in his steps.

MACINTOSH, J. L., Journalist, Editor of the "Morning Post." Mr. Macintosh is one of the senior members of the body of London journalists, and his pen has done good service to the aristocratic section of the community, to which the "Morning Post" has long specially addressed itself.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D., Poet and Journalist, born in Perth in 1812, but having been removed in infancy to London, may be almost regarded as a Cockney. He gained a valuable portion of his education in Belgium, where, in 1830, he was a witness of the startling events of the Revolution. In 1834 he published a small volume of poems, which was the means of introducing him to the notice of John Black, the editor of the "Morning Chronicle," through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper. After remaining on the "Morning Chronicle" for about nine years, during which time he published another volume of poems, the principal of which is "The Hope of the World," he became editor of the "Glasgow Argus;" entering upon his duties in September, 1844. He relinquished the management of that paper at the general election in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party relative to the choice of a candidate to represent the city in the House of Commons. In 1846, the Glasgow University conferred the title of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Mackay, by unanimous vote. Upon the appearance of the "Daily News," Dr. Mackay wrote poems under the title of "Voices from the Crowd," all of which, with additions, were successfully published under that name in a separate form. In addition to these works, Dr. Mackay has published "Voices from the Mountains," in 1846, "Town Lyrics," in 1847, each volume containing poems on the same model; and "Egeria," published in 1850. For some years he wrote the chief leading articles for the "Illustrated London News."

MACLAREN, CHARLES, Journalist, for many years Editor and Proprietor of "The Scotsman" Edinburgh newspaper, was born about 1785, and derived, chiefly from self-education, that knowledge which, in his possession at least, became power. In the year 1817 Mr. Maclaren, who then held a subaltern office in the Excise, had the capacity to project and the courage to establish, in connexion with the late Mr. William Ritchie, "The Scotsman" newspaper; he wrote the leading article in the first number, and, unknown to the public, acted as editor for four or five months. Circumstances rendering it inconvenient for him to appear as editor —for it was then no joke to conduct a Liberal newspaper—Mr. Maclaren relinquished the post of responsibility to Mr. J. R. M'Culloch. He resumed it, however, after an interval of two years, and continued to exercise the editorial functions until compelled by ill-health to resign them in 1847; continuing, however, to write occasionally for the paper, then placed under the management of Mr. Alexander Russell. Mr. Maclaren possesses a philosophical intellect, is a careful statistician, accomplished in geology and physical geography, and an elegant writer. Under his hands "The Scotsman" was considered as the leading political journal of Scotland; its tone having been from the first Whiggish and anti-ecclesiastical. Mr. Maclaren is the author of "A Treatise on the Topography of Troy," "The Geology of Fife and the Lothians," 1839; and of many scientific papers scattered throughout public journals. He

resides in Edinburgh, where his personal character is much esteemed.

MACLISE, DANIEL, Painter, born at Cork, January 25th, 1811. He was placed at an early age in the establishment of Mr. Newenham, the banker of Cork, his friends not venturing to commit him to the career of an artist, for which he had exhibited great aptitude and a strong predilection. At the age of sixteen he left the bank, and began to devote himself to artistic studies. His first money is said to have been earned by drawing the portraits of all the officers of the 14th Light Dragoons. He afterwards made a pedestrian tour through Wicklow, sketching the scenery through which he passed. In the course of this excursion he was benighted, and had to sleep one night on a mountain, with stones for a bed and heather for a coverlet. He returned the bearer of a collection of landscapes, drawings, and characteristic sketches of the Irish peasantry. Of the versatility of his talents and the geniality of his humour many amusing illustrations have been preserved. It is related, that upon one occasion, when a masquerade had been got up for a charitable society, he added considerably to the funds by personating an itinerant artist, throwing off grotesque sketches of the characters present, which were rapidly sold on the spot for the benefit of the institution. For several years he studied anatomy under Dr. Woodroffe, proceeding in his studies from drawing to dissection. In 1828 he came to London, presented a trial drawing at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, and was admitted. In the same year he gained Sir Thomas Lawrence's medal in the Antique School of the Academy, and was admitted into the *Life*-School; where he also obtained the medal for the best copy of an oil-painting by Guido. During this period he drew sketches innumerable, many of which were caricatures of well-known characters, for "Fraser's Magazine," to which he was also a poetical contributor. In the summer of 1830 he went to Paris, and studied in the Louvre and Luxembourg galleries. In 1831 he made his first public attempt in historical painting, and won the gold medal of the Academy by his "Choice of Hercules." The Academy's pension for enabling artists to study three years in Italy was now at his command, but he preferred to remain in England. In 1832 he revisited Cork, returned to London, and painted his "Allhallow Eve," exhibited in the next year with his "Love Adventure of Francis I. with Diana of Poictiers." In 1834 he produced "The Installation of Captain Rock," and illustrated Bulwer's "Pilgrims of the Rhine." In 1835 appeared "The Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock," in which what may be called the highly poetical character of his style first became prominent. From this time forward his works were very numerous. The following are among the most successful: "The Choice of Hercules;" "Mokanna revealing his Features to Zelica" (Lalla Rookh); "Puck disenchanting Bottom" (Midsummer Night's Dream); "Henry VIII.'s Interview with Anna Boleyn at the Masque;" "Allhallow Eve in Ireland;"

"Francis the First and Diana of Poictiers" (Love Adventure); "Installation of Captain Rock;" "Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock;" "Interview between Charles the First and Cromwell;" "Macbeth and Witches;" "Bohemian Gipsies," "Myrrha and Sardanapalus;" "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion in the Greenwood;" "Christmas in the Baron's Hall" (procession of the Boar's Head); "Banquet Scene in Macbeth" (for Lord Chesterfield); "Gil Blas and the Parasite" (for Her Majesty); "Scene from the play of Midas" (for Her Majesty); "Gil Blas dressing *en cavalier*;" "Salvator Rosa painting Massaniello;" "The Knight's Farewell to his Ladye;" "The Return of the Knight;" "The Hypochondriac;" "Malvolio smiling on Olivia" (now in the Vernon Gallery); "Olivia and Sophia dressing Moses for the Fair;" "Play Scene in Hamlet" (now in the Vernon Gallery); "The Sleeping Beauty" (purchased by an Art-Union prizeholder for 300*l.* and since re-sold at a considerable advance); "Cornish Girl at a Waterfall;" "Hunt the Slipper;" "Origin of the Harp" (Moore); "'Come, rest in this Bosom'" (Moore); "The Claricaune" (Moore); fresco of "Comus," in the Pavilion, Buckingham Palace; "Scene of the Enchanted Chair, Comus," (painted for the King of the Belgians); "Actresses' Reception of the Author" (Gil Blas); "Scene from Undine" (for Her Majesty); "The Ordeal by Touch;" "The Sacrifice of Noah;" oil-picture of "Chivalry of the time of Henry VIII.;" fresco of the same; cartoon of "Spirit of Chivalry," painted in fresco (House of Lords); oil-picture of "Spirit of Justice," painted in fresco (House of Lords); "The Gross of Green Spectacles;" "Caxton in his Printing-office" (Almonry, Westminster), and "Macready as Werner" (1851); fresco of "Alfred in the Danish Camp," and oil-picture of "Alfred in the Danish Camp," (1852); the "Marriage of Strongbow with the Princess Eva" (1854), of which a version in fresco has been commissioned for the New Houses of Parliament. These pictures range from six to fourteen feet. Besides these and minor paintings, Maclise has produced numberless sketches for "Annuals," "Keepsakes," "Amulets," etc., of which no account can be taken. He has also made many designs for Art Manufacture; among others, one for a very elaborate marquetrie table, now in course of execution for the Duke of Northumberland. His beautiful designs for the "Seven Ages" (1849) were originally intended for the embellishment of a porcelain card-tray. Maclise was elected Associate in 1835, and Academician in 1840.

MACLURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER, KNT., Captain R.N., the Discoverer of the North-West Passage, is the son of Captain Maclure of the 89th Regiment, who served with Abercrombie in Egypt, and who was by the side of that truly British hero when he received his death-wound at Aboukir. The elder Maclure married, in 1806, Jane, the daughter of Archdeacon Elgee, rector of Wexford, but survived his marriage only four months. Robert John Le Mesurier Maclure, the posthumous child of this

union, was born at Wexford on the 28th January, 1807, at the residence of his grandfather, where he remained for the first four years of his life under the care of his mother, who, before she had attained the age of nineteen, had been a wife, a widow, and a mother within a year. The sponsor for the infant was General Le Mesurier, hereditary Governor of Alderney; a man of large fortune and amiable disposition. A warm intimacy had long subsisted between the elder Maclure and the General. They were brother-officers; and Captain Maclure is said to have saved the life of the General whilst they were on service together in Egypt. In this friendship originated a promise, that if Captain Maclure should marry and have a son (he having no children of his own) he would adopt and provide for him. This promise he redeemed; receiving the child into his house when only four years of age. There he remained until he was twelve, when an unlooked-for change occurred in the General's family. After three-and-twenty years of childless marriage, his lady presented him, in three successive years, with three sons, the youngest of whom is now the inheritor of his father's large fortune and munificent spirit—a spirit which he has recently manifested by a donation of 10,000*l.* towards the erection of a church at Alderney. The General did not, however, lose sight of the orphan. He sent him to Eton, and thence to Sandhurst; but the military profession proving distasteful to him (the loose discipline of the place at that period may have had something to do with his escapade), he left the college with three youths of rank, sympathising adventurers, who were his fellow-students, and proceeded to France, determined never to enter the walls of Sandhurst again. This rash deviation from the path which had been chalked out for him was, of course, far from being acceptable to his benefactor, who, however, does not appear to have withdrawn from him his countenance. On the contrary, he allowed him to choose his own profession; and his strong predilection proving in favour of the sea, the appointment of midshipman in Nelson's old ship the Victory was obtained for him. During the ensuing ten years he served in various ships, in different parts of the world. In the Hastings, 74, under Captain Loch, on the Home Station; in the Niagara, Captain Sandom, on the Lakes of Canada; in the Pilot, in North America, and the West Indies; in the Romney receiving-ship, in the Havannah; and afterwards in the Coast Guard: but our business is almost exclusively with his Arctic services. In 1836, having served six years as a mate, and passed his examination for a lieutenancy, he repaired to the Admiralty to seek employment. It was with the twelfth expedition undertaken since 1819, under Sir George Back, that Mr. Maclure took his first Arctic service, at which time he had been six years a mate, and had passed his examination for a lieutenancy. Captain Back had already distinguished himself on the American coast in 1833, where he discovered the magnificent river which bears his name, and which empties itself into the Polar Sea after a course of 530 miles. Immediately on his return he was, by the

desire of the Geographical Society, appointed to command an expedition. It was for this voyage that Maclure volunteered to accompany him as mate. Captain Back set out on the 14th June, 1836, with a crew of sixty men, in the Terror, a sailing-vessel, whose subsequent fate with Sir John Franklin is still so painful a mystery. The season was unusually severe, and by October they were completely frozen in within sight of land, but unable to reach it. When the ice broke up the ship was nearly sunk by a submerged iceberg; but after working upon it day and night the crew managed to saw it asunder, and the vessel righted. Within a week of home they were visited by a hurricane which had well-nigh wrecked them, the ship having been so violently injured that it was scarcely possible to keep her afloat. On the 3d September, 1837, they reached, with great difficulty, Lough Swilly, and ran the ship ashore, when they discovered an immense leak, from the effects of which she must have foundered in two or three hours. Maclure's promotion to a lieutenancy followed immediately. He was appointed to the Hastings, the ship destined to convey Lord Durham to Canada, and whilst on the Canada station captured a notorious freebooter, for whose person, dead or alive, 5000*l.* had been offered by the Government. The capture having, unluckily, been made on the American side of the river, the Government refused the payment of the reward. Captain Sandom, however, appointed Mr. Maclure to the superintendence of the dockyard, and subsequently placed him in the command of the Romney receiving-ship at the Havanna, where he remained until 1846. He afterwards served in the Coast Guard; but in 1848, Sir James Ross, who had not long returned from the Antarctic Pole, having been appointed to the command of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant Maclure again volunteered for the service, and was nominated to be his first lieutenant. The events connected with Sir John Franklin's expedition are too well known to need recapitulation. After waiting two years for news of Franklin, the Admiralty offered a reward of 20,000*l.* to any ship that might rescue him from his peril. Three simultaneous expeditions were immediately organised; one by land along the north coast of America, under Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae; a second to Behring Straits, under the commands of Captains Kellett and Moore, with the Herald and Plover; the third and most important, under Sir James Ross, was to follow the track of Franklin up to Wellington Channel, with the Enterprise and Investigator. To the last-mentioned expedition Mr. Maclure was attached; and it sailed for its destination on the 12th of June, 1848. It reached Barrow's Straits in September, but found a further advance impossible. By October it had taken refuge in Leopold Harbour, a position which commanded all the Great Arctic highways. During the winter, sledge parties traversed the ice in all directions; but although at Fury Beach they found the provisions which had been left there, sixteen years before, by Sir John Ross, they heard nothing of the missing explorators. Every device that could be thought of was adopted in turn; among others,

that of letting loose foxes with inscriptions round their necks, to acquaint Franklin and his party with their position. In 1849 they quitted Leopold Harbour, and tried to penetrate westward; but huge barriers of ice pressed around them on every side, and rendered their efforts fruitless. They arrived in England in November, when Lieutenant Maclure was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander. The expeditions to the Pacific and North Coast were equally unsuccessful in finding any trace of the Erebus and Terror, although they ascertained clearly that they could not have been wrecked along that track; Captain Kellett therefore returned to the Sandwich Islands, leaving the Plover to winter at Behring Straits. The Admiralty now determined on another expedition, and Maclure's services were a third time volunteered and accepted. In January, 1850, he was appointed to the command of the Investigator, a ship destined to rank in celebrity with the Golden Hind of Drake. Captain Collinson, his senior officer, commanded the Enterprise, and their instructions directed them to proceed by the Pacific to Behring Straits, and thence, if practicable, to Melville Island. The small expedition to which Captain Maclure was attached, was ordered to reach Melville Island from Behring Straits, an achievement which no ship had hitherto accomplished. The two vessels sailed from Plymouth on the 20th January, 1850, provisioned for three years, with a complement of sixty-six men in each; the Investigator commanded by Captain Collinson, the senior officer, and the Enterprise by Commander Maclure. The two ships were instructed to press forward to the Sandwich Islands, refit there, and then use every exertion to pass Behring Straits and reach the ice by the 1st of August. The Enterprise and Investigator were parted by a gale in Maghellan's Straits, and never met again. Having rounded Cape Barrow, Captain Maclure reached Cape Bathurst and Cape Parry, and then struck northward, and saw land about fifty miles off. He landed, and named it Baring's Island. He found it to be an extensive country, with fine rivers, lakes, ranges of hills two or three thousand feet high, valleys verdant with moss, and thronged with herds of deer and musk oxen. Divided from it by a strait was another tract of land, with ranges of volcanic hills and verdant valleys, which they named after Prince Albert. The strait he called after the Prince of Wales. All he had toiled for seemed now within his reach; for through this strait he arrived within twenty-five miles of Barrow's Straits, and, in fact, in the waters of the Atlantic, when a north-west wind set the whole mass of ice drifting to the east, and Barrow's Straits were effectually barred from him. Having secured his ship to a floe of ice eight fathoms deep, he drifted with it down the strait some miles, and was finally frozen in on the 30th September, two months after he had entered the ice; "having accomplished," says Sir Edward Parry, "the most magnificent piece of navigation ever performed in a single season;" traversing, in fact, from 900 to 1000 miles that had never been navigated before!

Winter was now setting in, and preparations were made to enable the officers and crew to leave the vessel, should she be struck by the ice. The question which suggested itself was, did a communication exist between the ship and Barrow's Straits. The solution of this postulate would decide at once and for ever the question of a North-West Passage. Maclure took six men with him and a sledge, and travelled five days. On the sixth they pitched their tent on the shore of Barrow's Straits. Opposite lay Melville Island. They erected a cairn fifteen feet high, inscribed with the date of their discovery, October 26, 1850; and on the 31st returned to the ship again, having travelled 156 miles in nine days. Even now, however, they were in danger of never reaching it, for when they had arrived within fifteen miles of the Investigator, the gallant Commander had quitted the sledge, intending to hasten on alone and have all comforts ready for his companions on their arrival; but fogs came on, and thick darkness, so that he could no longer see the compass; and after floundering about for some time, he had to stop and bury himself in the snow for the night. The next morning he found that he had passed the ship some four miles, but contrived to reach it in a few hours in safety, after frightful perils of various kinds, great fatigue, and twenty-four hours' fast. Winter had now set in, and for six months they were all chained to this spot. The Enterprise had entirely failed in her first attempt to pass Behring Straits; on the 19th of September she succeeded; but Maclure had advanced to the eastward 700 miles, and had nearly achieved the great object of his ambition. With the return of spring sledge-travelling was resumed and searching-parties organised. We cannot follow Captain Maclure through the details of this most interesting portion of his voyage. At Baring's Island he found the remains of an immense forest, extending over an entire range of hills, although a tree is no longer to be met with in the Arctic regions beyond the 66th degree of latitude. In Prince Albert's Island he discovered a primitive race of aboriginals, who had never seen an European before. His brief converse with these people was the only communication he and his crew had had with any human being for three years. For ten months the Investigator remained immovable in the ice, and the discoverers were at length compelled to cause its disruption by gunpowder. They were thus enabled to pass through, but could not cross Barrow's Straits during the whole summer, and tried in vain the passage by the north side of Baring's Island. Nothing could exceed the perils to which they were exposed in these attempts; locked continually between huge masses of ice, from which they could only free themselves by blasting—using at one time so much as 225 pounds of gunpowder. They were, however, once more completely frozen in, and they were fain to be content with half-rations. The summer of 1852 passed away without any prospect of release. They were now reduced to half-a-pound of meat a-day, in a climate in which they could have consumed four. On the 8th September, two years after their imprisonment in the ice, Captain Maclure came

to the resolution of sending half the crew home in the following spring, and of remaining with his officers and the ship so long as there was a chance of extrication. That proving impracticable, he proposed to make his way home in 1854 by sledges, to Port Leopold in Barrow's Straits, where he would be likely to fall in with ships or supplies. The vessel was still sound, and he would not desert her when a single favourable season might enable her to run through the Straits, and so perfect the North-West Passage. Fortunately they had store of powder and shot, and their hunting-parties brought them enough of deer to keep them from starvation. We cannot conceive anything more honourable, to England in particular and to humanity in general, than the cheerfulness of Maclure's crew under their many and most severe labours and privations. In spite of their scanty provisions they kept Christmas right merrily. "As I contemplated the gay assemblage," says Maclure, "I could not but feel deeply impressed with the many and great mercies" (he had named the little spot in which the ship obtained a temporary refuge "Mercy Bay") "extended towards us by a kind and beneficent Providence, to whom alone is due our heartfelt praises and thanksgivings for all the great benefits we have hitherto experienced." On the 30th March the men were told off who were to proceed home, and a full allowance of provisions given them. They were divided into two parties; one by sledge to Melville Island, and thence, if possible, to Beechey Island, in the hope of meeting ships and supplies; the second to proceed by Mackenzie River to the nearest trading-station. The 15th April was fixed for their departure. In writing what he had good reason to believe might be his last words home, to his old Commander Sir George Back, the only personal favour that he asks of the Admiralty is, that his commission be antedated to the 26th October, 1850, the day on which he discovered the Passage. To the Admiralty he writes—"If no tidings of me are heard next year at Port Leopold, it may be concluded that some fatal catastrophe has happened; either that we have been carried into the Polar Sea, or smashed in Barrow's Straits. In that case, *let no ship proceed to our relief, for we must all have perished from starvation; let no lives be risked in quest of those who will then be no more!*" Of this and other of Captain Maclure's despatches Sir Roger Murchison has remarked: —"Since Captain Cook, no officer has written despatches that will be more indelibly impressed on the minds of Englishmen." Relief was now near at hand. On the arrival of Captain Kellett at Melville Island he found, to his surprise, a notification left there by Maclure, in April 1851, of his discovery of the Passage, and his condition at that date. A sledge-party was according despatched to the Bay of Mercy, under Lieutenant Pim of the Resolute. The feelings of Maclure and his companions on its arrival may be conceived, but can hardly be described. The sick were first removed, and their companions followed. In sixteen days the whole party were conveyed in safety to their destination; but Captain Maclure preferred to return to and remain with his ship. His subsequent return and

modest account of his adventures are well known to all the world. 5000*l.* has been awarded to him by Parliament, with a corresponding amount to his officers and crew, as a reward for their gallant exploits. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1855. 800*l.* was also voted for erecting a monument to Franklin and his crew. Sir Robert now commands a vessel attached to the China squadron.

M'MAHON, GENERAL OF FRANCE, and Captor of the Malakoff, was born about 1807, and derives his descent from a family which, after figuring with distinction for many centuries in Ireland, risked and lost all for the last of our Stuart kings. The M'Mahons, carrying their national traditions, ancestral pride, and historic name, to France, mingled their blood by marriage with the old nobility of their adopted country, and obtained, with the hand of an heiress, the magnificent castle and extensive estates of Sully. The General's father, the Count de M'Mahon, who was an officer of high rank, a Peer of France, a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Louis, and a personal friend of Charles X., espoused a lady of the ducal house of Caraman, and left four sons and four daughters. Of this numerous family, the youngest is the hero of the Malakoff. General M'Mahon having first entered the military service of France in 1825, as member of the school of St. Cyr, was in 1830 sent to the Algerian wars; and in 1832, while acting as aide-de-camp to General Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp. He attained to the rank of Captain in 1833, and after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several generals, and taking part in a severe African campaign, during which, in 1837, he received a bullet-wound in the chest at Constantine, the gallant officer was, in 1840, nominated Major of the 6th Battalion of Foot Chasseurs. Returning once more to signalise his valour in the Algerian wars, M'Mahon became, in 1842, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion; in 1845, Colonel of the 41st of the Line; and in 1848, General of Brigade. For a while General M'Mahon occupied the position of Governor of the province of Oran, and afterwards in the division of Constantine; and at length, in 1852, he was advanced to the rank of General of Division. Having stated enough to indicate that General M'Mahon had proved himself a man of mark and likelihood, let us hasten on to that splendid achievement which spread his fame throughout Christendom. When, in 1855, the amiable and chivalrous Canrobert left the Crimea, General M'Mahon, being then in France, was selected by the Emperor Napoleon to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol on the 8th of September, they assigned to General M'Mahon the honourable and perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. "Soldiers of the First Division of Zouaves of the Guard," said the gallant warrior, inspired with the prescience of victory, "you are at last about to quit your parallels to attack the enemy hand to hand. On this decisive day our General has confided to you that most important task, the

taking of the Malakoff Redan — the key of Sebastopol. Soldiers, the entire army has its eyes upon you, and your colours planted upon the ramparts of that citadel will be the answer to the signal given for the general assault. Your bravery is a guarantee for the success which will immortalise the numbers of your regiments. In a few hours the Emperor will tell France what the soldiers of Alma and Inkermann can do. I will give the signal by the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur.' Our rallying word shall be 'Honneur et Patrie.'" Electrified with this spirit-stirring address, the soldiers sprang forward with that heroic bravery characteristic of their nation, and after unexampled difficulties, and a most exciting foot-to-foot combat, succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the anterior part of the Malakoff. The enemy showered down a storm of projectiles of all kinds upon the assailants; but the brave Bosquet supported them with his Guards; and Pelissier, standing on the Mamelon, with his military reputation trembling in the balance, exercised all his characteristic energy in pushing forward the reserves; and, convinced that the fall of the Malakoff would be decisive of success, directed his whole attention to retaining possession of the grand prize. Matters were, indeed, somewhat critical; but resolution and courage overcame all difficulties. Bosquet was struck by the bursting of a shell. Another General took his command. A powder-magazine exploded; and the Russians, hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, and, disposed in three columns, simultaneously attacked the centre, the left, and the right of the Malakoff. But measures of defence had already been taken in the interior, and General M'Mahon opposed to the enemy bodies of troops whom nothing could intimidate. After the most desperate efforts the Russians were compelled to make a precipitate retreat; General M'Mahon remained master of the Malakoff; and the tricolored flag waved in triumph from its battlements. An Imperial decree has since elevated him to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and he has taken part in the operations in Algeria. He was in 1856 nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

M'NEILE, THE REV. HUGH, Minister of St. Jude's, Liverpool, Canon of Chester, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, in the neighbourhood of Belfast. He was originally intended for the law, but he resolved to devote himself to the church, and studied divinity at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1822 he married the daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Magee, in whose family he had been tutor: this gave him a position; and his intense hatred, as an Orangeman, of the Roman Catholics, made him an eager and vehement speaker at the Rotunda. He afterwards spent a few years of his life in London, where, however, he failed to produce the effect he anticipated. About twenty years later he became the Rector of St. Jude's, Liverpool, where he has acquired immense influence, and has become virtually the spiritual dictator of a very considerable circle of admirers. He has pub-

lished several sermons and controversial pamphlets. One of his most popular sermons was that delivered on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit to Liverpool. His eloquence is of a highly energetic and declamatory character, and he is gifted with a commanding presence and a sonorous voice. Whilst in London, Mr. M'Neile preached at the Charlotte Street Chapel, Fitzroy Square; but failed to make an impression upon the religious classes, Irving at that time being in full possession of the field.

M'NEILL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, G.C.B. and F.R.S.E., third son of John M'Neill, Esq., of Colonsay, Argyleshire, and brother of the Right Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, was born in 1795, and in 1831 was appointed Assistant-Envoy at the court of Persia. In 1834 he became Secretary of the Embassy, and in 1836 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to that court. In 1834 he received the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, and in 1839 was created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1844 he returned home. During the time that he passed in the East he became thoroughly acquainted with the habits, policy, and resources of the Asiatic nations; and the signal ability with which he even at that period pointed out the aggressive designs of Russia, was acknowledged even by those who were unable to participate in all his apprehensions of danger. Soon after his return from Teheran he was placed at the head of the board appointed to superintend the working of the new Scottish Poor-Law Act of 1845, and in 1851 conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western Highlands and Islands. In February, 1855, he was chosen by the Government of Lord Palmerston to preside over the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Commissariat of the army in the Crimea, and in that capacity cut a conspicuous figure in the inquiry which took place at Chelsea in the spring of 1856; for which, at his own request, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES, Tragedian, was born in London, March 3d, 1793. His father was the manager of a provincial company, and lessee of several theatres; but, desiring a different profession for his son, sent the future actor to Rugby. At this celebrated school he acquired considerable reputation by his classical attainments, and gave promise of future celebrity at the bar, for which he was at that time destined by his parents. In his seventeenth year, whilst expecting to proceed to the University of Oxford, his father's affairs became deeply embarrassed. It is stated that offers of assistance, such as would have enabled the younger Macready to continue his academical career irrespective of the family misfortunes, were at this time made by friends, but that they were declined. Be this as it may, the son now resolved to aid his father with those talents which the latter had made sacrifices to improve. He exchanged the quiet of the school for the excitement of the theatre, and in June, 1810, made his first

appearance at Birmingham in the character of Romeo. Having industry as well as talents, he was soon recognised as a valuable actor, and saw his exertions in behalf of his father crowned with success. Till Christmas, 1814, Mr. Macready remained with his father's company as a leading actor and stage-director; performing with great applause at many of the chief towns of the midland and northern counties. In the two following years he visited the capitals of Ireland and Scotland; increasing his reputation, which was now thought sufficient to warrant him in making his appearance on the London stage. Accordingly, on the 16th of September, 1816, he came before a Covent Garden audience as Orestes in the "Distressed Mother." His *début* caused much excitement in the theatrical world, and Kean, among other eminent actors, witnessed and applauded his performance. At the conclusion of the tragedy of the "Distressed Mother," the announcement of Macready's reappearance was hailed with three rounds of applause. Notwithstanding this favourable *début*, Macready had a hard battle to fight for many years. Kean, Kemble, and Young were the great favourites of the town; and the monopoly which limited the presentation of Shakspeare's dramas to the two patent theatres narrowed the arena of competition. Clubs were formed, the bond of which was an engagement to prevent the intrusion of new-comers upon what was considered the domain of established favourites. Under these circumstances, he was compelled to refrain from assuming a number of Shakspearian characters in which he has since become a favourite with the public. His Virginius, Mirandola, and Rob Roy, were pronounced very masterly personations. After his triumph in the first, he speedily took his place as a Shakspearian actor. On removing from Covent Garden to Drury Lane, he became the original representative of the respective heroes of Mr. Sheridan Knowles's Caius Gracchus and William Tell. He reappeared at Drury Lane in 1826, and from that time to the present moment has continued to hold that high rank in public estimation which he has never forfeited. Mr. Macready had undertaken in turn the management of the two patent theatres, and sustained considerable pecuniary injury in his endeavour to elevate the character of dramatic amusements. In 1826 he went to America, and in 1828 visited Paris, where he was enthusiastically received. In 1849 he paid a second visit to New York, where the jealousy of Forrest, the American actor, led to a riot, in which the Astor Opera-house, in which Macready was performing, was attacked by the mob, and the English actor only escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances, and having fired, killed twenty-two men on the spot, besides wounding thirty others, some of whom subsequently died of their wounds. Mr. Macready returned to England shortly afterwards, where he was warmly welcomed by his friends. He commenced his final engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the autumn of 1849 (Oct. 8), of which he was obliged to relinquish the completion, when about half fulfilled, on account of ill health; he resumed it in the autumn of the following year (October 28, 1850), and brought

it to a conclusion on Feb. 3, 1851. His benefit took place at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, February 26, 1851, and the Macready Banquet was celebrated almost immediately afterwards.

MADOZ, M., Minister of Finances in the Espartero-O'Donnel Cabinet of the Queen of Spain, was President of the Constituent Cortes when chosen for that high post, having been elected by a large majority after the resignation of Marshal Espartero. He is one of the most influential men in Spain, and a leader of the Progressista party. He is an avocat and a literary man, and has been several times elected deputy to the Cortes, where he has always opposed abuses, and demanded reforms in the finances and in the government. Before being elected President of the Cortes he was named civil Governor of Barcelona. He pacified the province in a few days, and put an end to the strike of the workmen. It was he who obtained permission from the Government to raze the walls of Barcelona, and who ordered their demolition. The last and most complete "Geographical Dictionary of Spain" is from the pen of M. Madoz. Upon acceding to office, he found the public finances in a state of complete disorganisation; the revolution having at once enormously enhanced expenses and diminished revenue. As a bold expedient, he proposed that the Government should assume and realise the property of the Church, — a measure which created immense excitement in Spain.

MAGNÉ, M., French Minister of Finance, is one of the many statesmen of the new régime of whom the European public know very little. He was a member of an obscure family in Perigord, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud, a native of the same part of the country. Originally appointed a clerk in the Treasury, he rose to become Secretary of Finance. His great administrative ability was remarked by M. Fould, who is commonly said to have been the founder of his political fortunes. As a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, M. Magné occupied no leading position as a debater. Occasionally, however, he made practical speeches, which were always listened to with attention. His ministry of Public Works, which he held for a considerable time, is generally admitted to have been very successful. It has been his lot to conclude many most important treaties with the great railway companies, and during his career of office he has personally inspected not only all the principal lines of France, but also those of other countries, to enable him to avail himself of improvements. His known talents augured well for the new administration of finance, but it was objected by members of a certain party in the state that he was likely to be too much under the influences of M. Fould. He received his appointment in January, 1855.

MAHONY, FRANCIS, Journalist and Author, one of the Editors of the "Globe," born in Ireland about 1805, left at an early age for

Jesuit Colleges in France and the University of Rome. Returning in clerical orders from Italy, a short experience of their Irish exercise seems to have decided him to resume literature as his element. Uniting in an eminent degree ripe scholarship, wit, a ready pen, and a racy style, he was, under the *nom de plume* of "Father Prout," gladly enrolled amongst the band of able men who some years ago—in the hey-day of Dr. Maginn — contributed to "Fraser's Magazine." He spent some years in travel through Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, and has written several books; but his chief literary labours have been devoted to, and his chief influence has been exerted in, the columns of newspapers. He originated the Roman correspondence of the "Daily News;" contributing to the columns of that journal a series of articles full of good feeling, sparkling wit, and zeal for the cause of Italy, in the advocacy of which he has not spared anointed wrong-doers. He was examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Mortmain Laws in 1851, principally as it regarded their effect in the Roman States.

MANTEUFFEL, BARON OTHO-THEODORE, Minister President in the Government of the King of Prussia, and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The name of M. Manteuffel has become permanently associated in England with the pro-Russian policy of the Court of Berlin throughout the Eastern war. He is descended of a family belonging to the landed gentry or petty nobility in Prussia, which has several members in the military or civil service of the government. Otho-Theodore was trained for the board of Poor-Law Administration, and filled a subordinate office when Count Brandenberg was called to power in the autumn of 1848, and charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution. Brandenberg would have had great difficulty in finding colleagues of name or note, but he did not consider such men necessary. His sole reliance was on the sword of General Wrangel. He appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior; and as the kingdom returned to a more settled state the new minister found opportunities of developing a certain administrative ability, which gained him the good will of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. His chief merit is that of being a free-trader. In December, 1850, he was called to the department of Foreign Affairs upon the fall of General Radowitz, and at Olmutz immediately surrendered to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. The influence of Prussia in and beyond Germany has never recovered that humiliation. In January, 1852, Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers. The course which the Prussian Government pursued throughout the war between Turkey and Russia is well known; but to estimate Manteuffel's share therein it is necessary to consider the internal constitution of the Prussian Government. This a writer in the "Westminster Review" has truthfully portrayed in the following words:—"With us, Cabinet means the

Ministry; in Prussia it means the private secretaries of the king and their staff. These gentlemen, the most notorious of them, General Von Gerlach (brother of the judge), and M. Niebuhr, son of the historian, are entirely in the Russian interest, and in constant communication with Baron Budberg, the Russian envoy. They constitute a second government. The whole of the royal household and its visitors, excepting Alexander Von Humboldt, who keeps aloof from politics, are of the same disposition. The most prominent partisan of Russia, by his social position, is a man who betrayed last year the secret plan for the mobilisation of the Prussian army to the Czar, and would have been hanged, but that he happened to be the brother of the king, Prince Charles." Of Manteuffel the same writer says:—"He is without comprehensive views; and when he took the reins of power he was, owing to his career, quite a stranger to those branches of knowledge which form the statesman. By way of making up for such deficiencies he keeps a couple of unsuccessful journalists to cram him with facts, quotations, bon-mots, ideas, even with ready-made speeches; and afterwards he rewards them with consulships. He has shown some talent, at the same time, in corrupting the press, and managing public opinion through its medium. There is a perpetual squabble," the reviewer adds, "between his journals and that of the Junker party, and there is a chronic rumour of the minister's having tendered his resignation; but all this is 'but a pantomime to deceive the public.'" In 1856 Baron Manteuffel was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN WINSTON SPENCER-CHURCHILL, DUKE OF, was born in 1822, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. When Marquis of Blandford, he entered the House of Commons in 1844 as member for the family borough of Woodstock. While a member of the Lower House he obtained much celebrity for his endeavours to increase the usefulness of the Established Church; and among other measures succeeded in obtaining an Act (19 and 20 Vict. c. 104) to amend those known as Sir Robert Peel's Acts (6 and 7 Vict. c. 37, and 7 and 8 Vict. c. 94), "for making better Provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes." By the former of these Acts, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty were authorised to advance the sum of six hundred thousand pounds to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, for the purpose of constituting parishes, chapelries, and districts of great extent, and containing a large population, into separate districts for spiritual purposes; the second was an amendment thereof, with several important new clauses. By Lord Blandford's Act, entitled "The New Parishes Act," authority was given "further to provide for the formation and endowment of separate and distinct Parishes," and authorised her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to constitute any district containing a church to become a new parish, with or without endowment; it also abolished right to pews in the old parish church, under certain conditions; modified endowments;

regulated pew-rents according to scale; created free sittings, etc.: in fact, its provisions are so important, and make so great an alteration in the temporal concerns of the Church, that it behoves every clergyman to make himself acquainted with its details. The duke is Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and as representative, in the female line, of the great Duke of Marlborough, enjoys a pension of five thousand pounds a-year and the fine estate of Blenheim.

MARMORA, ALPHONSE DELLA, formerly General of the Piedmontese auxiliary Army of the East, and Minister of War, is member of a family which has given many soldiers to his country. The head of the family, who was wounded in Russia in 1812, is now a lieutenant-general; another, Albert, who was a subaltern officer in 1815, devoted himself assiduously to the affairs of the island of Sardinia, where he acted as lieutenant of the king until 1848; a third, Alexander, made his *début* in the military career by the introduction of riflemen into the Sardinian army; a force which rendered important services in 1848 and 1849, and he worthily gained his rank of general at the point of his sword. Alphonse della Marmora was only a major in his branch of the service in 1848; his ideas of reform having thrown great impediments in the way of his promotion during his earlier years. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1849, and Minister of War in 1852. The confusion into which the Sardinian army fell after the disasters of 1848 exceeds belief. To the old officers, who were quite perplexed by those extraordinary events, and the generals who saw their labour disappear as if by enchantment, succeeded inexperienced innovators, who crowned their work of disorganisation by the defeat of Novara. Whole regiments after that battle were completely dispersed. There were some brigades which after the combat reckoned their disasters by hundreds, and the acts of pillage which followed close upon the defeat of the Piedmontese troops, and upon the really admirable conduct of those troops in Lombardy, prove clearly enough that those disorders ought not to be imputed to the soldiers as men, but to the bad organisation of the Sardinian army. It was General della Marmora's work to take up these remnants of the military force of Piedmont. The drill and discipline, the constitution of the regimental staff, the scale of pay, have all undergone considerable modification, and the cultivation of the military spirit was the minister's incessant care. When the new army was about to be brought to the Crimea, the General gave a proof of his confidence in his task by leading it in person; and the Earl of Hardwicke, himself an officer, said in the House of Peers, when the Sardinian treaty was under discussion, that "he could state for the satisfaction of the British army that General della Marmora was a man of high ability, whose soldier-like qualities would merit their esteem; that he possessed, moreover, so much openness, frankness, and nobility of character, that he would be always accessible to their communications, and receive them in a congenial manner: and that

the General was a good soldier, and also a perfect gentleman in his deportment." About the beginning of May, 1855, General della Marmora, attended by his staff, appeared at the seat of war, and was received by Lord Raglan with the consideration due to a man of his character and career. The eminent Sardinian's system and his generalship were, ere long, put to a severe test; but the result was, in both respects, satisfactory. Indeed, of the capacity with which he had administered the military affairs of his country, and of the skill with which he could guide his countrymen amidst the roar of guns and the excitement of conflict, no better proofs could have been given to Europe than the events which terminated in the memorable victory of the Tchernaya. The General on that occasion bore himself in a manner worthy of his reputation; and the victory then achieved sufficiently proved his capacity and courage. When the general assault was made on Sebastopol, General della Marmora wished to add a Sardinian brigade to that corps of the French which was intended to penetrate into the town by the central bastion; but his patriotic desire was not gratified, and his soldiers had not an opportunity of participating in those desperate encounters, which terminated in the capture of the Russian stronghold. General della Marmora, as our readers are aware, left the Crimea to represent his country in the Council of War at Paris; and when the last meeting of that assembly had been held, he came on a visit to England. Every one who, actuated by generous sympathies, desires to see Italy raised from her fallen state, restored to the good opinion of the world, and enabled to play a conspicuous part in the progress of art and industry, must rejoice that she can produce two men, comprehending so clearly the spirit of the age, and so capable, by ability and experience, of performing its duties, as this gallant Sardinian soldier, and the regal personage whose throne he has done so much to secure, and whose influence he has done so much to extend.

MAROCHETTI, THE BARON. A truly great Sculptor, the worthy successor of Torelli and Torrigiano,—men who knew how to make bronzes. He was born in 1809, at Turin; where stands his first work, the equestrian statue of Immanuel Philibert. After the death of his father he inherited the Château de Naun, near Paris, where he lived till 1848. Among his principal works executed for France have been two equestrian statues of the Duke of Orleans, of which one stood in the Court of the Louvre, and the other stands yet in the Place du Gouvernement at Algiers; an *Assomption* in white marble for the *maître* altar in the Madeleine church, Paris; and the great bas-relief looking south in the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris. In 1844, while still in France, he executed by commission an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, for Glasgow; one generally acknowledged to be the finest of the legion erected in the great soldier's honour. Political causes helped to bring him to England in 1848. Here he has since remained, and attracted substantial recognition from the wealth and aristocracy of the land.

At the Great Exhibition of 1851 the model of his colossal "Cœur de Lion" introduced him to an European public, and to European admiration. There were few visitors to that memorable show but remember the statue as one of its most marked features, standing outside the building, at the west, with uplifted arm and sword, grandly defined against the sky. So noble a work was a novelty in "ideal sculpture:" the romantic expression of a romantic and typical theme, (for Richard is the representative of an era), chivalrous in sentiment; not theatrical, as in ordinary hands it stood so good a chance of being. The execution is of great beauty; the horse remarkable for truth and spirit, as are the details for accuracy. A public subscription was set on foot to secure the work, in bronze, for London; and the first names put down for this subscription were—to the mutual honour of all—artists' names; that of the famous sculptor Gibson heading the list. Originally, the proposal was to place it in Hyde Park, as a memorial of the Great Exhibition; then, in front of Westminster Hall. In 1854 a cast was placed experimentally in Palace Yard. Around the pedestal are to be executed, in bronze, relievi of the principal events of Richard's life. Altogether, it will be quite an epic when finished. Marochetti, since he has been in England, has executed by commission for Glasgow,—where he has found many and influential friends.—another equestrian statue of the Queen. It was inaugurated in 1854; when a banquet was given to the sculptor, at which Sir A. Alison justly described him as "a man of a million." A statue of Peel for Glasgow, from the same gifted hand, was on that occasion talked of. To the exhibitions of the Academy, Marochetti has contributed a portrait-bust of Prince Albert (1851), one of Lady Constance Gower, and several others, of ladies; all these are of great beauty: refined, intellectual, and of rare sweetness in execution. In the Exhibition of 1854 was a "Child and Greyhound:" the child, a Cupid winged, of simple yet exalted character; the modelling of the dog matchless, tendinous, full of strength, swiftness, grace. In that of 1855 stood a characteristic and surpassingly beautiful bust of "The Hon. Mrs. G."

MARSHALL, WILLIAM CALDER, R.A., Sculptor, born in 1813, at Edinburgh, where he was educated; and for some years practised his art. He next studied under Chantrey in London, and under Bailey; and in 1836 visited Rome. He first exhibited at the English Academy in 1835; took up his residence in London permanently in 1839. In 1842 he was elected Associate of the Scottish, in 1844 of the English Academy, and in 1852, R.A. Mr. Marshall is one of the few who have resisted the attractions of the more lucrative branch of his art, portrait-busts. He has quietly devoted his great skill as a modeller of the figure to poetic sculpture: and with gradual success. From the Art-Union he has received important help in a course always difficult. The "Broken Pitcher" (1842), "Rebecca," and other models in plaster, were selected by Art-Union prizeholders; and the former executed in

marble to the purchaser's order. A reduction of the "First Whisper of Love" (1845), was chosen by the holder of a 300*l.* prize. The "Dancing-Girl reposing" obtained the Art-Union premium of 500*l.*: reduced copies in Parian being distributed among the subscribers. One of his best works for refinement of feeling and of execution is "Sabrina" (1847), well known from the good porcelain statuette issued by Copeland. The original marble had to wait eight years before it found a purchaser, in 1855, in George Moore, Esq. For the New Houses of Parliament, Marshall—one of the three sculptors employed—executed the fine statue of Clarendon (in 1847), and subsequently that of Lord Somers. He has also been selected for important statues erected by public subscription—that in bronze to Peel at Manchester; others proposed to be placed in public sites, to Jenner, Campbell, and Cowper. The public interest, however, in the last poetic name has been too languid to secure adequate funds,—even after a lengthened canvass. Campbell's statue was long denied admission to Poets' Corner, for want of money to pay the fees demanded by Dean and Chapter; ecclesiastic black-mail, which the churchmen in the end relinquished. Jenner's statue,—to which there were many foreign subscribers,—has lately been cast in bronze. In 1857, Mr. Marshall obtained the first prize of 700*l.* for a design for the national monument to the Duke of Wellington.

MARSTON, WESTLAND, Poet and Dramatist, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, January 30, 1819. His father, who has been dead for some years, was a Dissenting Minister, a man of great worth, eloquence, and learning. His mother was a descendant of the Rymers, a family formerly well known in Southern Lincolnshire. He was articled to an uncle who was a solicitor in London; but finding, on the completion of his legal education, that he was in possession of a slender competence, he relinquished law for literature. He is one of our most successful living dramatic authors. His plays, whilst they are really acting ones, are full of poetry of a very high order. His five-act plays hitherto represented are, "The Patrician's Daughter," a tragedy; "The Heart and the World," a play; "Strathmore," a tragedy; "Philip of France," a tragedy; "Ann Blake," a play. He is also author of "Borough Politics," a comic drama in two acts, and part author of a three-act piece called "Trevanion, or the False Position," etc. Shortly after the appearance of "The Patrician's Daughter," he published "Gerald, a dramatic poem, and other pieces." Mr. Marston has published from time to time some very stirring lyrics in the "Athenæum," and still more recently his "Death Ride to Balaklava." He is married and has three children, one having died in infancy.

MARTIN, SIR SAMUEL, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, is son of the late Samuel Martin of Calmore, in the county of Londonderry, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Coming to England to push his fortune, Mr. Martin entered as a student at

Gray's Inn, and subsequently at the Middle Temple. After having been called to the bar by thelatter Society in the year 1830, he selected the Northern Circuit as the scene of his professional struggles, and soon won reputation in Liverpool and other towns by the ability he exhibited in the conduct of cases. In 1843 Mr. Martin attained to the rank of Queen's Counsel, and having meanwhile steadily advanced in professional importance, he was, at the general election of 1847, elected, on Radical principles, Member of Parliament for Pontefract. That borough he represented, without particularly distinguishing himself in the House of Commons, till 1850, when he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer by the Russell administration. At an early period of his career, Baron Martin had practised as a special pleader. In 1838 he married a daughter of Sir Frederick Pollock, now Lord Chief Baron.

MASSEY, GERALD, Poet, author of the touching ballad of "Babe Christabel," was born in May, 1828, near Tring, in Herts, in a little stone hut, the roof of which was so low that a man could not stand upright in it. Massey's father was a canal boatman, earning ten shillings a-week. Like most other peasants, he had no opportunities of education, and could not write his own name. But Gerald Massey was blessed in his mother, from whom he derived a finely-organised brain and a susceptible temperament. Although quite illiterate like her husband, she had a firm, free spirit, a tender yet courageous heart, and a pride of honest poverty which she never ceased to cherish. But she needed all her strength and courage to bear up under the privations of her lot. Sometimes her husband fell out of work, and there was no bread in the cupboard, except what was purchased by the labour of the elder children, some of whom were sent early to work in the neighbouring silk-mill. None of the members of this poor family were educated in the common acceptation of the term. Several of them were sent for a short time to a penny school, where as regards knowledge the teacher and the taught were about on a par; but as soon as they were old enough to work, the children were sent to the silk-mill. So, at eight years of age, Gerald went into the factory, rising at five o'clock in the morning, and toiling there till half-past six in the evening; up in the grey dawn, or in the winter before the daylight, and trudging to his work through the wind, or in the snow: returning home shivering under the cold, starless sky, on Saturday nights, with 9*d.*, 1*s.*, or 1*s.* 3*d.*, for his whole week's work; for such were the respective amounts of the wages earned by the child-labour of Gerald Massey. But the mill was burned down, and the children held jubilee over it. The boy stood for twelve hours in the wind, and sleet, and mud, rejoicing in the conflagration which thus liberated him. Then he went to straw-plaiting, — as toilsome, and perhaps more unwholesome, than factory-work. Without exercise, in a marshy district, the plaiters were constantly having racking attacks of ague. The boy had the disease for three years, ending with tertian ague. Sometimes four of the family and the mother lay ill at one time, all

crying with thirst, with no one to give them drink, and each too weak to help the other. Thanks to the care of his mother, who had sent him to the penny school, Massey had learned to read, and the desire to read had been awakened. Books, however, were very scarce. The Bible and Bunyan were his principal resources; he committed many chapters of the former to memory, and accepted all Bunyan's allegory as *bonâ fide* history. Afterwards he obtained access to "Robinson Crusoe" and a few Wesleyan tracts left at the cottage. These constituted his whole reading until he came to London, at the age of fifteen, as an errand-boy; and now, for the first time in his life, he met with plenty of books, and read all that came in his way. A ravishing awakenment ensued,—the delightful sense of growing knowledge,—the charm of new thought,—the wonders of a new world. "Till then," he says, "I had often wondered why I lived at all,—whether

> 'It were not better not to be,
> I was so full of misery.'

Now I began to think that the crown of all desire, and the sum of all existence, was to read and get knowledge. . . . . The first verses I ever made were upon 'Hope,' when I was utterly hopeless; and after I had begun, I never ceased for about four years, at the end of which time I rushed into print." There was, of course, crudeness both of thought and expression in the first verses of the poet, which were published in a provincial newspaper. But there was nerve, rhythm, and poetry: the burthen of the song was, "At eventime it shall be light." The leading idea of the poem was the power of knowledge, virtue, and temperance to elevate the condition of the poor,—a noble idea, truly. Shortly afterwards, he was encouraged to print a shilling volume of "Poems and Chansons," in his native town of Tring, of which some two hundred and fifty copies were sold. Of his later poems we shall speak hereafter. "As an errand boy," he says, "I had, of course, many hardships to undergo, and to bear with much tyranny; and that led me into reasoning upon men and things, the causes of misery, the anomalies of our societary state, politics, etc., and the circle of my being rapidly outsurged. New power came to me with all that I saw, and thought, and read. I studied political works,—such as Paine, Volney, Howitt, Louis Blanc, etc., which gave me another element to mould into my verse, although I am convinced that a poet must sacrifice much if he write party-political poetry. His politics must be above the pinnacle of party zeal; the politics of eternal truth, right, and justice. He must not waste a life on what to-morrow may prove to have been merely the question of a day. The French Revolution of 1848 had the greatest effect on me of any circumstance connected with my own life. It was scarred and blood-burnt into the very core of my being." But, meanwhile, he had been engaged in other literary work. Full of new thoughts, and bursting with aspirations for freedom, he started, in April 1849, a cheap journal, written entirely by working-men, entitled, "The Spirit of Freedom:" it was full of fiery earnestness, and half of its weekly contents was supplied

by Gerald Massey himself, who acted as editor. It cost him five situations during a period of eleven months;—two because he was detected burning candle far on into the night, and three because of the tone of the opinions to which he gave utterance. As a poet, Gerald Massey is a teacher through the heart. He is familiar with the passions, and leans towards the tender and loving aspect of our nature. He takes after Burns more than after Wordsworth; after Elliot rather than Thomson. He is but a young man, although he has had crowded into his few years already the life of an old man. He has won his experience in the school of the poor, and nobly earned his title to speak to them as a man and a brother, dowered with "the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the love of love." Mr. Massey first became known to the critics of the metropolis and to the English public by "The Ballad of Babe Christabel, and other Lyrical Poems." In 1856 he published a poem, entitled "Craig-Crook Castle."

MASSON, DAVID, Author, also Professor of Literature at University College, London, was born in 1823 in Aberdeen, educated at Marischal College in that city, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh. He is one of the great workers in the world, who work anonymously in the profession of Journalism, where so many labour almost unknown to those whom they delight and instruct, and so few can build up a fame commensurate with their powers. There are many thus toiling, of whom the world seldom hears by name, who possess brilliant and solid intellectual capacities, such as would win a wide renown could they conserve and concentrate them on some public work. In the first rank of these unpublished writers and teachers is David Masson; of whom Thomas Carlyle has written so gracefully and so truly:—"Nobody can know him without feeling that he is a man of truly superior qualities, calculated at once to secure success in his undertakings, and the love of his fellow-creatures by the way. A man of many attainments in scholarship and literature; and with a natural fund of intelligence, delicate, strong, and deep, such as belongs to very few, even among scholars and men of letters. A man of beautiful and manly character withal; ardent, vivid, veracious, and yet altogether quiet, discreet, and harmonious; likely to be distinguished, I should expect, at once by love of peace, and by felicity and steadiness in doing work. For he is full of what one might call central fire, which is singularly well covered in, and tempered into genial warmth, of many useful and beautiful kinds." David Masson commenced his literary career at the age of nineteen, as editor of a Scottish provincial newspaper. He came to London in 1844, with more general literary intentions. He remained there about a year, contributing to "Fraser's Magazine," and other periodicals. He then established himself in Edinburgh for two or three years, as a writer for Edinburgh and London journals and reviews, and having special engagements with the Messrs. Chambers. He returned to London in 1847, where he has chiefly resided since.

In 1852 he was appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature, then vacant by the resignation of Professor Clough. A mere enumeration of articles contributed by him to the "North British Review," and the "British Quarterly Review," alone would prove how deeply indebted to his pen is this branch of our periodical literature. It will suffice to mention his papers on "Milton," Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets," Dickens and Thackeray, "Rabelais, his Life and Genius," "Literature and the Labour Question," "Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature," "Theories of Poetry," "Shakespeare and Goethe," "Hugh Miller of Cromarty," and "De Quincey and Prose-Writing," to show that, as a reviewer, he brings to his work a combination of the rarest faculties; a vitalising spirit of research; a masterly grasp of understanding; imagination, both poetic and philosophic; an original vigour of thought; and a clear, compact, terse, yet delicate power of expression. He has a strong Scotch nature, ripened by sunny English influences. In 1856 Mr. Masson published his essays in a collected form.

MAURICE, THE REV. JOHN FREDERICK DENISON, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and late Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, was born in the year 1805. His father, as a Unitarian minister, was conspicuous, not only in his own denomination, but among other bodies of Christians, for earnest devoutness. He was frequently associated with the "Evangelical Dissenters" of his day in promoting the objects of Bible Societies and similar schemes of pious benevolence. Mr. Frederick Maurice was very young when he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. John Sterling became a member of it about the same time (1823), and they migrated together to the smaller college of Trinity Hall. Whilst at college, they lived together on terms of the most intimate friendship; and in after life were connected by their having married two sisters. John Sterling often declared that he owed more to his friend than to any other man except Coleridge. Whilst Mr. Maurice was at Trinity Hall, one of the Professors was so much struck by the manner in which he passed his examinations, that he advised the authorities of his college to give him a fellowship. He was then a Dissenter, and had not taken a degree, although he had passed the preparatory examinations; and, without the degree, he could not be admitted to a fellowship. The tutor communicated to him that, upon his taking his degree, there was a fellowship vacant at his disposal. He told the tutor that he was not prepared to declare himself a *bonâ fide* member of the Church of England, without which he could not take a degree. The tutor suggested, that as he was a young man he might change his views in a year or two, and that therefore he might keep his name on the college books, which would afford him the opportunity of returning to Cambridge whenever he chose to take his degree; volunteering, at the same time, to defray the small annual payment necessary for that purpose. Mr. Maurice, thanking him for his generosity, declined the favour, as he did not wish to have a bribe to his conscience hanging round his neck in that manner. Within

two years of this time he became a member of the Church of England; but it is worthy of remark, that he did not go to Cambridge to take his degree, which he might have done by the residence of a term or two, but went to Oxford and took his degree there. Between the interval of leaving Cambridge and visiting Oxford, he was for a short period editor of the "Athenæum;" and about the time he took his degree he wrote a novel called "Eustace Conway." In late years he has made himself notable as a writer of theological books, in some of which expression is given to opinions at variance with the leading tenets of the Church of England; their orthodoxy has also been called in question, in a lecture at Exeter Hall by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, which has since been published. Although, in consequence of these "heterodox opinions," he has been obliged to vacate the Professorial Chair in King's College, his popularity with those holding more liberal views, both in the Church and out of it, has greatly increased. His efforts, in connexion with the Rev. Charles Kingsley and others towards the education of working men, deserve, even in this brief notice, honourable mention. He has published many volumes of "Lectures," "Sermons," "Theological Essays," and other works. The more recent of his labours are "Learning and Working," six lectures, and "The Religion of Rome," four lectures delivered in the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, 1854.

MAURY, MATTHEW F., Astronomer and Hydrographer, son of Richard Maury, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, January 14, 1806. His parents removed to Tennessee when he was three or four years of age. They were in moderate circumstances, and being in a newly-settled country with a family of nine children, they could only afford them a plain education. In 1825, Matthew obtained a midshipman's appointment in the navy, and was appointed to the Brandywine, then fitting out in Washington to convey General Lafayette to France. Returning in that vessel to the United States, in the spring of 1826, he again sailed in her to the Pacific. There he joined the Vincennes sloop, and having circumnavigated the globe, returned in her to his native land, after an absence of about four years. After passing his examination, he was again ordered to the Pacific station, as master of the Falmouth. He commenced his work on "Navigation" in the steerage of the Vincennes, and completed it in the frigate Potomac; to which he was ordered as acting lieutenant when the Falmouth was about to return to the United States. From the time of his first entering the navy up to this period he had been a close student. Proceeding upon the principle of making everything bend to his profession, he taught himself the Spanish language by studying a course of mathematics and navigation in that tongue. On his return to the United States he was regularly promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of Astronomer to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, under Com-

mander Thomas Ap-Catesby Jones. When that officer gave up the command of the expedition, Lieutenant Maury retired from it also, and was afterwards put in charge of the dépôt of charts and instruments which has served as a nucleus for the national Observatory and Hydrographical Office of the United States, of both of which he is now the superintendent. His labours in organising the observatory, and placing it at once upon the most respectable footing, as well as his investigations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, are familiar to all who take an interest in such subjects. In 1854 Mr. Maury visited England, and drew much attention to his important inquiry into the ocean currents, local winds, etc., a subject of the utmost importance to all maritime nations; and in illustration of which he has published a work entitled "The Physical Geography of the Sea," with illustrations, charts, and diagrams, 8vo. 1854. The King of Prussia presented to Lieut. Maury the gold medal for these investigations; and accompanied the present with one of the gold medals struck in honour of the publication of Baron Humboldt's "Kosmos."

MAYHEW, HENRY, Author, and one of the most original writers of the present day, was born in London on the 25th of November, 1812. His birth had nearly taken place in a private box of Covent Garden Theatre during a pantomime, and it is to this accident that he facetiously attributes his great love of the humorous, and his taste for dramatic literature. He was educated at Westminster, where the late Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett and Mr. Thomas Arnold (both magistrates) were his schoolfellows. Twice did he run away from school—twice was he pardoned; but finding that the birch—at that time a large branch of the tree of knowledge, and the chosen instrument for inculcating in boys the spirit of forgiveness—made but little impression on his tender mind, his parents sent him to sea; it being a cherished paternal notion less than half-a-century ago that there was no school of reformation so effectual as that of the cockpit of a man-of-war. The morality of this school was such, that on the second day everything he had was stolen; and when he came back in a twelvemonth from Calcutta, so destitute was he that the very shirt he had on belonged to a "fellow-middy," who called two days afterwards to reclaim it, "as he could not spare it any longer." To complete the boy's reformation he was articled to his father, at whose office he did penance for three long subpœnaing years. He then went to Wales, changing his attention from clients to sheep; and finished his dreams and speculations amidst the goats and mountains by coming back to London, and taking, in partnership with Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, the Queen's Theatre. Their joint fortune was sixpence and two or three manuscript pieces. At that theatre he produced the "Wandering Minstrel,"—a farce that has been acted oftener than any other of the present day. Previous to this he had assisted in establishing "Figaro in London," the father of "Punch," and the forerunner of modern satirical publications. As, several years after-

wards, in 1841, Mr. Henry Mayhew framed, built, and manned "Punch," and was the first to launch it into popular favour, to him belongs the credit of being the parent of the two cleverest satirical journals that have enjoyed the greatest longevity and success in this country. He was the first to prove in journalism that satire could be conducted without personality, and that humour did not necessarily consist in sneering at morality. Others have profited by the chart which he laid down for the navigation of "Punch," and although most of the crew that sailed with him at first still remain in the old ship, yet he, their original commander, is no longer at the helm. A quarrel with the proprietors made him secede from the publication, and since that period Mr. Henry Mayhew has published works in his own name; his reputation, if not his pocket, gaining largely by the exchange. He has written dramas for the stage—he has engaged in educational controversies—he has contributed to papers and magazines innumerable—he has started a Pharaoh's host of reviews and periodicals, all of which have been long since swallowed up in the (un)Red Sea of literature; and in his time has known all the ups and downs that mark, as in a "Bradshaw's Guide," the pages of a literary man's career. In truth, the list of his works would be almost Alexandre-Dumasian in its length; but amongst the most popular may be enumerated "The Greatest Plague of Life, or the Adventures of a Mistress in Search of a Good Servant;" "Whom to Marry, and How to get Married;" and "The Image of his Father." These, written in conjunction with his younger brother Augustus, enjoyed an extensive popularity; and "The Greatest Plague" sold more copies than any other serial since the days of "Pickwick." Then there were a variety of Christmas books, such as the "Magic of Industry," and the "Magic of Kindness;" besides innumerable almanacs and minor publications, both comic and serious, in which he was generally aided by the suggestive pencil of his friend, George Cruikshank. However, the *magnum opus* of Mr. Henry Mayhew is, undoubtedly, the series of investigations he commenced in the "Morning Chronicle," under the title of "London Labour and the London Poor." These brought to light, out of the garrets, and cellars, and all the dark corners of the metropolis, where Misery is apt to crouch and hide itself, so startling a mass of revelations, as to the struggles, privations, and heroic sacrifices of the poorest of the working classes, that Mr. Mayhew may be said to have discovered a new world—a new London in the very heart of London, of which no Londoner was previously aware. He established by himself, as it were, a Committee of Inquiry into the state of poverty in the metropolis; and visiting the poor needlewomen, the half-starved tailors, the broken-hearted prostitutes, in their own desolate homes, took the evidence from their trembling lips, leaving them to tell their own tale of wretchedness in their own piteous manner. For two years he persevered in this holy mission, penetrating into haunts where no literary man had ever penetrated before, relieving the unfortunate, feeding the hun-

gry, lifting up the fallen, and extending the hand of pity to all, even to the most abject outcasts of society; such as philanthropy oftentimes turns away from in sheer despair, as being almost beyond the reach of redemption. He was the benevolent Howard of pauperism; and the awful scenes of misery he had daily to encounter, and like a moral physician to probe and examine, and give clinical lectures upon, whilst the poor patient was all but dying of exhaustion, would have sickened any other heart less sustained with the holiness of the work he was intent upon. It was a mission of ennobling charity, such as many ministers would be proud to have recorded in their biographies. In any other country, Mr. Mayhew would have been assisted in his labours by the Government; for, in truth, he was doing government work without receiving government wages. As it is, his history of poverty is, unfortunately, incomplete; and of the grand monument he wished to erect as a beacon, as a lighthouse, for society, there remains at present nothing beyond the mere foundation; a foundation that sufficiently indicates the dangerous nature of the locality, but provides no kind of refuge for those who may be wrecked upon it. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Mayhew is likely to finish the curious structure; so that Belgravia, by looking at it after dinner, may learn now and then how Bethnal Green lives and starves. Ever since the period that Mr. Mayhew was obliged to pause with the grand plan on which he was anxious to set the seal of his fame he has been engaged on various literary works, amongst the most successful of which have been the "Peasant-Boy Philosopher," the "Wonders of Science;" but still his other productions, with all the glittering brightness of success upon them, appear pale when examined in the pure light of the noble work that his genius endowed, as a rich man endows a hospital, to receive the complaints and heal the wounds of the suffering poor. Mr. Henry Mayhew has had two great triumphs in his time, and triumphs gathered in totally different paths of literature,—he has been the originator both of "Punch" and "London Labour and the Poor." Mr. Mayhew belongs to a family singularly distinguished by their literary acquirements. An elder brother, Thomas, was one of the first labourers in the field of cheap literature. He started the "Penny National Library," to supply the public with school-books at a penny a number. There were "Penny Dictionaries," "Penny Grammars," "Penny Blackstones," "Penny Algebras," etc. The speculation, however, was a losing one, and, after a loss of 10,000*l.*, was abandoned. There can be no doubt that it was the parent of the "Penny Magazine," as it was unquestionably the originator of the Educational Series of cheap publications, since carried out so successfully by the Messrs. Chambers. Amongst other newspapers, Mr. Thomas Mayhew was the editor of the "Poor Man's Guardian," and at the time of the Reform Bill a reward of 100*l.* was offered by Government for his apprehension. Beloved by all who knew him, not a workman was tempted by the bribe to betray him! Another brother, Edward, was for several years of his youth the manager of a strolling company; combining in his own

person as many opposite appointments as Edmund Kean once did. He was actor by night and scene-painter by day. In addition to these he was his own carpenter, his own musician, and frequently his own harlequin; and, when he had nothing else to do, would amuse himself in writing his own pieces. Of these, the farce of "Make your Wills" may be mentioned as the most favourable specimen. For many years past Mr. Edward Mayhew has devoted himself to literature, contributing largely to the magazines. He has also been connected with the "Morning Post," and other newspapers, in the capacity of Fine-Art Critic; and has published several works on veterinary subjects, which are standard works of reference, filled with the most varied knowledge. One of his younger brothers, Horace, is on the "Punch" staff; having fought in that tried corps from the commencement of its earliest campaign. He is the author of several quaint little books, which touch on a number of strange subjects, from the visible representation of the "Toothache" down to a batch of "Letters left at the Pastrycook's." Another, Augustus, must be mentioned. He was associated with his brother Henry, as one of the "Brothers Mayhew," in the production of "The Greatest Plague of Life," "Paved with Gold," and other works. He has also evinced by his contributions to the current literature of the day the possession of a large share of picturesque, descriptive, and humorous power. His pen has the gift of word-painting, writing as it were in colours, and reproducing the scene as naturally before you as though you were looking at it through a camera obscura. Mr. Henry Mayhew, in 1856, published "Word-Painting from the Rhine"—an exquisitely beautiful work; and in the same year he commenced "The Great World of London."

MAZZINI, GIUSEPPE (Joseph), a chief of the Democratic party of Italy, was born in the year 1809, at Genoa, where his father was a medical practitioner, and during the latter years of his life a university professor of his science. He was educated for the law at the same university, and resolved to do what he could to awaken his fellow-men to political life. He accordingly established the "Genoa Indicator," in which, under the veil of literary discussion, he ventured on questions touching the future of Italy. The Italian Governments, lately troubled by Carbonarism, were then united in a league against liberal opinions. Mazzini was no Carbonaro; he hated secret societies; but the authorities had determined to allow him no voice, and his "Indicator" was suppressed. He then established the "Indicator of Livourne," but was not suffered to continue his labours; for before he had finished his studies he was arrested on suspicion of being connected with Carbonarism; and although the judicial functionary before whom he was brought declared that nothing was proved against him, he was carried off to a fortress at some distance from the town, and was only released in order to be shipped off into exile. He then took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of "La Giovine Italia," and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to

the cause of the unity and independence of Italy, and a Republican form of government. The rule of Louis-Philippe did not allow Mazzini to remain long in France, and on the application of the Sardinian ambassador he was ordered to quit the French territory. For nearly twelve months he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, during the whole of which time he never went out except on two occasions, in disguise, and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy. He at length was obliged to fly, and in 1831 found himself in Switzerland. There he organised the expedition into Savoy, which failed through Ramorino, to whom the military command was given. This was the general whose negligence, or treachery, was so fatal to the Sardinian army, when, in the revolutionary cause, it last opposed Radetzky, for which he was shot by sentence of court-martial. Mazzini was now arrested, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to imprisonment in the fortress of Savone, where he was incarcerated for six months, and then released upon his promise not to reappear in the Sardinian States. He now retired to Marseilles, and founded the society called "Young Italy," pointing openly in his writings to the Republican form of government as that to be established in his country. In 1844, after a silence broken only by occasional publication in the English papers and magazines, he established in London a journal called "Apostolate Populare." In 1846 his name was brought prominently before the British public, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of opening the letters of refugees in the London post-office by the British Government at the request of foreign ambassadors,—a practice of which Mazzini was a victim. It was Sir James Graham, who, in forgetfulness alike of his character of a British minister and the honour of an English gentleman, stooped to become the instrument of the vile espionage of Austria and the Pope, and thus added a new descriptive phrase to the English language, not likely soon to die out—that of the "Grahaming of letters." During these years of exile Mazzini was a resident in the British metropolis, and supported himself by his contributions to the leading periodicals and journals. Upon the outburst of the French Revolution of February, 1848, Mazzini conceived that Paris was the proper centre of action, and, accordingly, he went thither. He returned to England for a short time; and then Lombardy having risen against the Austrians, he repaired to Milan, where he set up a paper entitled "L'Italia del Popolo." Having little political sympathy with Charles-Albert, and distrusting him as the liberator of Italy, he remained at Milan until the defeat of the king. When the latter abandoned Milan, the people wished to make Mazzini Dictator, and to intrust the defence of the city to him; but the Austrians were already at the gates, and nothing remained for the inhabitants but flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelir, he was again expelled. Rome had now declared itself a Republic, and Mazzini was at once elected Deputy to the

Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic. On March 30, 1849, Mazzini, together with Armelli and Saffi, was appointed a Triumvir, and received, with his colleagues, the full powers of the young state. He immediately set himself to organise an army of 50,000 men; cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the Republic. On April 26, General Oudinot arrived at Civita Vecchia, with 6000 men, and not having been expected, effected a landing without difficulty. On April 27, Oudinot's army began its march from Civita Vecchia to Rome. Three days afterwards a proclamation by the triumvirs was issued, providing for the security of the peaceable French students at Rome. Such was the spirit in which the Romans and their Government prepared for the attack of the French army, when on the point of being exposed to the bombs and cannons of 30,000 besiegers. The first attack and repulse of the troops of Oudinot took place on April 30. A few days afterwards, a Neapolitan army of 15,000 men, commanded by the King of Naples in person, invaded the Roman territory, and marched to Albano, about fifteen miles from Rome. On May 10, the second attack and repulse took place; and it was not until May 17, that, in consequence of the proposition of M. Lesseps, who had been sent as plenipotentiary from France to come to an understanding with the Romans, that there was any cessation of hostilities. From June 3, when Oudinot recommenced his attack, to June 30, when the Assembly resolved that the heroic city could defend itself no longer, Rome, as all know, was one continued scene of combat, fire, ruin, and carnage, which only ceased under the martial law of the French. On July 3, 1849, Mazzini left Rome, where his presence could no longer aid the cause of the nation. Devoted, as ever, to the cause of his country, still hopeful, politic, and industrious, he still laboured busily in England to secure the success of the next struggle for his country's emancipation. After a period of comparative seclusion, Mazzini once more appeared prominently before the public as one of the signers of the address to the European Republicans, calling them to combined action, issued by Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, October 1855. In 1857 he made an expedition to revolutionise Italy; but the scheme proving abortive, he escaped in disguise.

MELVILL, THE REV. HENRY, B.D., President of Haileybury College, Herts, graduated at Cambridge, and on his appointment to Camden Chapel, Camberwell, was at once recognised as a preacher of unrivalled eloquence and power. Under the government of the Duke of Wellington he was appointed Chaplain to the Tower, and subsequently to the "Golden Lectureship." Mr. Melville had the honour to be selected to preach before the House of Commons on the occasion of the General Fast, March 1855, for

which he received a vote of thanks. He has published several volumes of sermons; is an active member of the High Church party; and is unrivalled amongst contemporaries as a pulpit orator. In 1856 Mr. Melville resigned the Golden Lectureship on becoming a Canon of St. Paul's.

MELVILLE, HERMAN, the Author of "Typee," and other works, was born in the city of New York, August 1, 1819. His father was merchant, and a son of Thomas Melville, one of the "Boston Tea-party of 1773." When about eighteen years of age he made a voyage from New York to Liverpool, before the mast, visited London, and returned home in the same capacity. In after years, the experience of this voyage suggested his "Redburn." About a year after his return home he shipped on board a whaling-vessel, bound on a cruise to the Pacific, to engage in the sperm-whale fishery. Having been out about eighteen months, the vessel arrived at the port of Nukaheva, one of the Marquesa Islands, in the summer of 1842. The captain had been harsh and tyrannical to the crew, and preferring rather to risk his fortune among the natives than to endure another voyage on board, Mr. Melville determined to leave the vessel. In a few days, the starboard watch, to which he belonged, was sent ashore on liberty, and he availed himself of the opportunity thus offered to put his design in execution. Accompanied by a fellow-sailor, he separated from his companions, intending to escape into a neighbouring valley, occupied by a tribe of friendly natives. But, mistaking their course, after three days' wandering the fugitives found themselves in the Typee valley, occupied by a warlike race, taking their name from that of that locality. Here Mr. Melville was detained in a sort of indulgent captivity for about four months. His companion shortly disappeared, and was supposed to have been murdered by the natives. He had long given up all hopes of being restored to his friends, when his rescue was effected by a boat's crew from a Sydney whaler. Shipping on board this vessel for the cruise, he arrived at Tahiti the day the French seized the Society Islands. Here he went ashore. Several months passed in the Society and Sandwich Islands afforded Mr. Melville opportunities for observing the effect produced by missionary enterprise and foreign intercourse upon the native population. For some months he resided at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. The frigate United States, lying at that port, offered the safest and quickest passage home, and Mr. Melville shipped aboard as "ordinary seaman," and arrived at Boston in October, 1844, after a homeward cruise of thirteen months. He thus added to his knowledge of the merchant and whaling service a complete acquaintance with the inner life of a man-of-war. With this voyage home ended Mr. Melville's sailor-life. In 1847 he married the daughter of Chief-Justice Shaw, of Boston. Until 1850 he resided in New York, removing in the summer of that year to a farm in the neighbourhood of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he now resides. Mr. Melville has

published some eight or ten works, all more or less popular; among them, "Typee, or a Peep at Polynesian Life, during a Residence of Four Months in a Valley of the Marquesas," was published in London, early in 1846. It immediately appeared in the United States, and was soon translated into several of the European languages. It met with marked success, and the writer suddenly acquired a substantial reputation. "Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas," appeared in 1847, in London. In 1849, "Mardi, and a Voyage thither," and "Redburn, or the Adventures of the Son of a Gentleman," were published; in 1850, "Whitejacket, or the World in a Man-of-War;" and in 1851, "Moby-Dick, or the Whale." His recent production "Pierre, or the Ambiguities," is an unhealthy mystic romance, in which are conjured up "unreal nightmare conceptions, a confused phantasmagoria of distorted fancies and conceits, ghostly abstractions, and fitful shadows;" altogether different from the hale and sturdy sailors and fresh sea-breezes of his earlier productions. It was a decided failure, and has not been reprinted in this country.

MENSCHIKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER-SERGIUS, lately Commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in the Crimea, was born in the year 1789. The Menschikoff family, although now one of the most powerful in Russia, is of recent origin. Its founder, Alexander, the son of a pastry-cook, rose by the favour of Peter I. to importance in the state, and under Catharine became yet more rich and powerful. The family estates were confiscated by Peter II., but restored by Paul I. to the father of the present prince. The name of Alexander-Sergius Menschikoff was inscribed on the lists of the Russian army in 1805, but at that time the young prince was at Dresden, where he remained two or three years, professedly to study civil and international law. Shortly after his return to Russia he was sent to Vienna, as an attaché of the Imperial embassy there. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander in the capacity of aide-de-camp during the campaigns of 1812–1815, and at their close had attained the rank of a General. After the Peace of Paris he was an ardent promoter of the Greek *hetaria*, professedly aiming at the restoration of the Greek Empire, but in fact seeking to realise the dream of Peter I., and to secure Turkey to the house of Romanoff. The failure of the Greek scheme detained Menschikoff for a time from the court of Alexander, but on the accession of Nicholas I. he was recalled to St. Petersburg, and at once employed in an important service. The Czar had encroached on the dominions of his neighbour the Shah of Persia, and occupied the territory lying to the north and north-east of lake Goktcha. Desiring to legalise this usurpation by a treaty, Nicholas sent Menschikoff, towards the close of the year 1826, to Teheran, to negotiate with that object. The Russian envoy, after vainly trying the arts of cajolery, made himself remarkable by an ostentatious contempt of the etiquette so much prized by Eastern courts, marching in jackboots into the presence—a course of conduct which enraged without intimidating the Persians, and the negotiations were abruptly broken off. Menschi-

koff had arrived at Tabreez, on his return to Tiflis, when he was suddenly arrested and held prisoner for some time. By the intervention of the British ambassador he obtained his enlargement at the end of a month, and renewed his journey. The campaign of Paskiewitch was the sequel of his unsuccessful mission. Persia lost not only the disputed territory, but the khanate of Erivan and Nakhitschevan, having besides to pay an indemnity of 80,000,000 roubles. Menschikoff attended the first battles of this campaign as an amateur. On the outbreak of the war with Turkey in 1828, Menschikoff received the command of an army corps, and was sent to Anapa, a Turkish coast-fortress. The Ottomans, it was apprehended, might be able to raise the tribes of the Caucasus against Russia. On the 23d of June the place surrendered. Menschikoff was next sent to Bulgaria, and ordered to operate against Varna: the fewness of his troops compelled him to choose a point of attack in which he could receive support from the Russian fleet. It was soon found, however, that the ships could not approach near enough to the fortress to render any important assistance, and that the army must rely almost entirely on itself. A division of the Imperial Guards arrived, and Menschikoff hoped to carry on the siege with energy, when an incident occurred which for a time interrupted his military career. One evening, as he was returning to his quarters after giving his orders to the troops, he turned—perhaps to indulge a contemplative mood, perhaps to review the dispositions of the siege—and placed himself in a favourite attitude, with his legs extended apart, and was so standing when a round shot from a Turkish battery passed under him, and left a groove in each of his thighs. He resigned the command to Prince Woronzoff, and was long unfit for active employment. After his recovery, he was nominated Vice-Admiral and chief of the naval staff of the empire. In this capacity he devoted himself to the creation of the Baltic fleet, which, as it exists at present, may be said to owe its origin to Menschikoff. In 1834 he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet, and two years afterwards, Minister of Marine. During a portion of this time he administered the government of Finland, to which he was appointed in 1831. In the latter months of 1852, the journals of Europe began to draw attention to the prince's presence in the south of Russia and in the Crimea, marked as it was by unusual concentrations of troops, and frequent naval and military reviews. M. Ozeroff, Russian chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, was at that time disputing with the Divan respecting the claims of the Czar to certain privileges connected with the Holy Places in Palestine. As is known, he failed, and thereupon (namely, in March 1853) Prince Menschikoff appeared at Constantinople, with special powers from the Czar. The prince's suite gave from the first a menacing character to his mission. He was accompanied by eleven persons of rank, among whom were one general, two colonels, and two captains of the Imperial navy. The great state which these persons assumed, the lavishness of their expenditure, the prince's haughty and systematic disregard of Turkish ceremonial, and the presence of the Russian

war-steamer Foudroyant in the Bosphorus, quite overcame the reason of the Greek population, who believed in their hearts, and declared in ordinary discourse, that the days of Moslem ascendancy were at an end. The prince, while dazzling the populace by displays of magnificence, sought to overawe the Divan by a stern exhibition of power. The Grand Vizier and all the chief functionaries of the state had appointed a day for his reception, when all were in gold uniforms. Menschikoff appeared in a paletot and an old round hat: the next day he sent word that he should not recognise the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the able and enlightened Fuad Effendi was compelled to resign that post. Shortly afterwards he was invited, at his own desire, to confer with the ministers assembled in the Divan; but disdaining to reply to this invitation he repaired to the palace of the Sultan, who was in a state of profound domestic affliction, and who at the moment had no minister near him. The prince addressed his majesty in a most menacing speech, and bade him take the advice of those who could tell him what it was to go to war with Russia. His negotiations with the Porte, and his intercourse with the French and English ministers, were marked by duplicity. The prudence and magnanimity of the French Government enabled the Porte to satisfy all his requirements respecting the Holy Places, and the ostensible object of his mission was thus gained. It was then that he asserted that astounding claim, by which it was demanded that to 12,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects should be given a right of appeal from Constantinople to St. Petersburg. The demand was rejected, and on the 21st of May Menschikoff sailed from the Bosphorus for the Crimea, thus terminating a mission which from first to last was a mystery and an outrage. In 1854, Menschikoff was appointed to the supreme civil and military command in the Crimea. It must be admitted, that at that important post he faced with great energy the storm he had drawn down upon his country. His abilities as a commander of troops in the field do not appear to have been equal to his presumption; and the battle of Alma must have enlightened him as to the real quality of French and English troops, when compared with those of Russia. It may be admitted, that he exhibited great energy and inexhaustible resources in the defence of Sebastopol. In the last week of the reign of Nicholas, or the first in that of his successor, Menschikoff was relieved of his important command, and also of the ministry of marine and the governorship of Finland. It was at first thought in Europe that he had fallen into disgrace, but subsequently reasons have transpired for believing that the official account of the matter published at St. Petersburg was correct, and that the state of his health forbade his further employment.

MERIMÉE, PROSPER, a French Author, was born at Paris in 1800. His earliest work was "Théâtre de Clara Gazul, Comédienne Espagnole" (1825), published under an assumed name, and professing to be a translation, for the sake of misleading the classical critics. "La Gazla, ou Choix de Poësies illyriques, re-

cueillies dans la Dalmatie, la Bosnie, etc." (1827), was a happy mystification, the secret of which was first divulged by Goethe. "La Jacquerie, Scènes féodales, suivies de la Familles Carvajal" (1828), and "1572, Chronique du Règne de Charles IX." (1829), an historical romance, possess considerable interest, on account of their abundant material and clear narration. Among his romances are "La Double Méprise" (1833), an admirable picture of manners, and "Colomba" (1840). Of decided value are his descriptions of his numerous travels, which have mostly been undertaken for the purposes of archæological investigation. To these belong his "Notes d'un Voyage dans l'Ouest de la France" (1837), and his accounts respecting Provence, Corsica, and other parts of France.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS-WENZEL-NEPOMUK-LOTHAR. Prince Metternich, for forty years one of the most powerful ministers in Europe, was born at Coblenz, May 15th, 1773, and was educated at Strasbourg and Mayence. In 1790 he obtained the office of Master of the Ceremonies at the coronation of the Emperor Leopold II.; in 1794 he visited England, became Austrian ambassador at the Hague; and in 1795 married the grand-daughter and heiress of the well-known minister Kaunitz. His diplomatic career commenced at the Congress of Rastadt, where he appeared as a deputy from the Westphalian nobility. In 1801 he became Austrian ambassador at Dresden; and in the winter of 1803–4 was at Berlin, where he negotiated a treaty between Austria, Prussia, and Russia; and in 1806 was sent as ambassador to Paris. In this capacity, in 1807, he concluded the treaty of Fontainebleau. On the commencement of the war between Austria and France, in 1809, he hastened to join the Imperial court at Comorn, and after the battle of Wagram succeeded Stadion as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Metternich conducted the negotiation which purchased a respite for the empire at the price of an archduchess; completing his work by conducting the second Empress of the French to Paris. The decided impulse given by Metternich to the policy of Austria in the parley of Dresden and the conferences of Prague, was the signal of Napoleon's downfall. The 10th of August, 1813, had been assigned as the period within which France might accede to the liberal offers of the Three Powers. That fatal term passed by, and Count Metternich spent the same night in framing the Austrian declaration of war. A month later, the Grand Alliance was signed at Töplitz; and before October had closed, the Emperor Francis raised him to the dignity of a Prince of the Empire upon the field of Leipzig. When the Allied armies invaded France, Metternich took an active part in the management of affairs. He signed the treaty of Paris, and afterwards proceeded on a mission to England, when the University of Oxford conferred on him an honorary degree. When the Congress of Vienna opened, Metternich, then in his forty-second year, was chosen to preside over its deliberations. He assumed at that important conjuncture that primacy in the diplomatic affairs

of Germany and Europe which he retained, by the courtesy of cabinets, until the close of his career; and which, at certain periods of his administration, extended to a real predominance over the leading states of Europe. His power became so great, that, from 1814 to 1822, England allowed her foreign policy to be wholly guided by the system of the Austrian cabinet. The accession of Mr. Canning to office broke this bondage, and England recovered her independent voice to protest against the abuses which had hitherto been committed with impunity in Europe. It is justly a reproach to him, that in the war which broke out between Russia and Turkey in 1828 the Russians were allowed to outflank Austria between the Black Sea and the Hungarian frontier; to hold for a considerable time the fortresses of the Lower Danube; to establish their ascendancy in Moldavia and Wallachia: and, finally, by the treaty of Adrianople, to master the mouths of that river, which is the artery of the Austrian dominions. In 1830 the French Revolution filled Austrian statesmen with alarm. The first exclamation of Francis, when the intelligence reached him, was "*Alles ist verloren!*" and "All is lost!" seemed for a moment to become the maxim of his minister. Metternich, however, soon learned the secret of the new French king's character, and a tacit understanding arose between the Governments of Austria and France. The events which agitated Europe in consequence of the Revolution of July, met, of course, a strenuous resistance from the Austrian minister. Italy was filled with Austrian troops; in Poland, Metternich had for an instant carried on a negotiation with the insurgent patriots, but their speedy defeat placed him again in the catalogue of their foes; in the Low Countries he laboured to support the pretensions of the King of Holland; in Spain, he thought it worth while to expend incredible sums to enable Don Carlos to carry on a desperate contest in the name of legitimacy; in Germany, measures were taken, in conjunction with Prussia, to crush every symptom of popular excitement and national independence. In his hands the Austrian Government became an administration of anonymous and irresponsible agents, working under the imposing shelter of a few weighty names. In February, 1848, the monarchy of France was again overturned. The shock reached Vienna. A street tumult of two or three hours on the 13th of March, 1848, was sufficient to destroy the entire fabric of the Government. The ex-Chancellor of State stuck to the last moment to his old system. As the deputation of citizens on the evening of the 13th arrived at the court, they passed through a suite of rooms into a spacious hall, where Archduke John received them. As the speaker of the deputation depicted the unfortunate state of affairs, and urged the necessity of a speedy decision on the part of the Government, Archduke John quieted them by saying, that the first measure would be the resignation of Prince Metternich. At these words the prince came out of the adjoining room, in which all the archdukes and ministers had assembled to deliberate, and, leaving the door open, he said in a loud tone, "I will not resign,

gentlemen—no, I will not resign!" Archduke John upon this, without answering the prince, repeated what he had said, and cried in an earnest tone, "As I have already told you, Prince Metternich resigns." At these words, the prince exclaimed, in a tone of great excitement, "What! is this the return I now get for my fifty years' services?" Whereupon, all the men forming the family council broke out into a loud laugh, which seemed to annihilate the unfortunate statesman. On the morning of the 14th he arrived at the station of the Gloggnitz Railway, under the escort of fifty hussars; went by rail to Wiener Neustadt, and from that to Frohsdorf, where, apparently, he hoped to find a refuge. His expectations, however, were not realised; and he then fled to Feldsperg, one of the seats of Prince Leichtenstein, on the frontiers of Moravia, and subsequently to his own property, Kopstein. Having rested there a week to recover himself, he went to Dresden on the 25th, and started in the first train to Leipzig the next morning. He would not, however, touch at Leipzig, but left the station nearest to it, to proceed thence to Schkeuditz, then by the next train to Magdeburg and Hamburg, to go finally to England. He inscribed himself in the *fremde buch* (strangers' book) under the name of Herr V. Meyer and lady and suite, merchant, from Grätz. In England — the last hope of the exile, princely or democratic — he found a secure abode until time and the follies of the ultra-revolutionary leaders had worn off something of the odium which attached to his character. He left this country, and remained some months in Belgium. At length the population of Austria was thought to be coerced sufficiently to admit of his return; and in the autumn of 1851 he made a progress in semi-state to his splendid palace in the Rennweg at Vienna. Metternich has not been re-admitted to an official position.

METZ, FRÉDERIC-AUGUSTE DE, (properly Demetz), Philanthropist, the founder of the well-known Institution at Mettray, one of the most successful Reformatory Schools for juvenile offenders, formerly held an appointment as a judge in Paris. In that capacity his attention was painfully attracted to the subject of the reformation of young criminals, by the numbers of children brought before him. "Many of these," says he, "were no higher than my desk, and as there were at that time no establishments for the reformation of juveniles only, I was obliged to consign all to prisons, where they were associated with grown-up criminals, most of them the most hardened of their class; and where, moreover, the treatment for children was the same as for adults, and which; consequently, I knew to be utterly unfit for them." Fortunately about this time, through the instrumentality of M. Lucas, inspector-general of prisons, there was formed in Paris the "Société de Patronage," with a view to attempt something towards stemming the terrible tide of juvenile depravity, which threatened to assume a magnitude of the most appalling description. Of this society M. De Metz soon became one of the most active members.

After a series of experiments more or less successful in ameliorating the moral condition of young criminals, the Society, desirous of progressing still farther in its good work, and having unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the establishment of agricultural schools, or colonies, was the most promising if not the only feasible means of building up habits of industry in the objects of its care, deputed M. De Metz and the late M. Léon Faucher to proceed to Belgium and Holland, for the purpose of inspecting the industrial colonies there established for similar purposes. After devoting some time to the careful inspection of the various establishments, they arrived at the "capital fact," that a great error had been committed in planting those colonies in remote and sterile situations, having apparently in view more the amelioration of the soil than the reformation of humanity. They were convinced that it was impolitic to oppose any obstacles to the love and habits of industry, which, instead of being repressed by combating with an ungrateful soil, required to be cherished and made attractive by speedy and satisfactory results, and not, as one of the Belgian colonists expressed it, that "every blade of grass should cost a drop of sweat." About this time M. Faucher returned to Paris, leaving M. De Metz to finish the inquiry alone. After visiting various other places, and amongst others Rauhe Haus, near Hamburg, in which he found confirmation for many of his views, M. De Metz returned to France, and the establishment of Mettray was commenced. On the invitation of the Viscount de Courteilles, the experimental institution was formed on his property in the neighbourhood of Tours. The progress of the experiment will be best given in M. De Metz's own words:—"M. de Courteilles and myself commenced the institution of Mettray in July, 1839, by assembling twenty-three youths of respectable parentage, whom for six months we occupied ourselves in training for teachers. We thus began the Ecole Preparatoire, or school for officials, which I believe to be the most important feature of the institution; so important, indeed, that if that were to be given up Mettray itself must cease to exist. In January, 1840, we admitted twelve young criminals, and very gradually increased the number. Mettray has first for its basis religion, without which it is impossible for such an institution to succeed; secondly, the family principle for a bond; and thirdly, military discipline for a means of inculcating order. The military discipline adopted at Mettray is this: the lads wear a uniform, and they march to and from their work, their lessons, and their meals, with the precision of soldiers, and to the sound of a trumpet and drum. But, as the sound of the trumpet and the drum lead men on to perform acts of heroism, and to surmount the greatest difficulties, may it not reasonably be employed with the same object at a reformatory school, where, in resisting temptation and conquering vicious habits, true heroism is displayed, and a marvellous power of overcoming difficulties must be called forth? A striking proof of the hold the system had obtained over the minds of the boys was given at the time of the Revolution of 1848. France was

then, from one end of the country to the other, in a state of anarchy, and all the Government schools were in rebellion. At Mettray, without walls, without coercion, there was not a sign of insubordination; not a single child attempted to run away. It was in allusion to the absence of walls that M. le Baron de la Crosse, Secrétaire du Sénat, observed: 'Here is a wonderful prison, where there is no key but the *clef des champs!* If your children remain captive, it is proved you have discovered the key of their hearts.' During the Revolution a band of workmen came to Mettray, with flags flying and trumpets sounding, and, meeting the youths returning tired from field labour, their pickaxes on their shoulders, thus addressed them:—'My boys, do not be such fools as to work any longer. Bread is plentiful; it is ready for you without labour.' The *chef* who was conducting the lads, and who behaved with the greatest calmness and tact, immediately cried, 'Halt! form in line.' The lads, being accustomed to march like soldiers, immediately formed. The *chef* then stepped forward and said to the men, 'My friends, you have learned to labour; you have a right to rest; but leave these lads; let them learn now, and when their turn comes they may rest as you do.' The men gave way, the youths marched home, and Mettray was saved—saved, as I believe, by our habit of military discipline. Had those lads been walking homewards without rule like a flock of sheep, the men would have got among them, carried away one or two, and the rest would have followed; but, drawn up in line, they met the attack in one body, and thus it was repelled." Mr. Hall, Recorder of Doncaster, has printed a very interesting account of a visit to Mettray, and of the system there pursued, not the least valuable portion of which is the account of the mode of living by those who devote themselves to this "labour of love." The dietary is of the most simple description. M. De Metz lives in common with his officers and pupils, partaking of the same humble fare, and feeling himself supremely happy in the exercise of his most noble and self-denying mission, at the cost of sevenpence a-day! The principles on which the reformatory operations are carried on at Mettray have thus, perhaps, been sufficiently indicated. It is simply by appealing to the better feelings of our nature that its remarkable success has been achieved. The rule of the establishment is that of strict discipline, but of unvarying kindness. The young prisoner is received as if he were admitted into a family, to which the organisation of the school is closely assimilated. And in M. De Metz he finds a paternal protector, an unwearied friend and adviser, and he soon discovers that his own personal comfort is essentially connected with his attention to the rules of the institution. "M. De Metz is about sixty years of age, of middle height,—one of those firmly-knit men who seem formed for enduring great fatigue. There is little in his appearance to indicate the remarkable man he is, except the high forehead and dark eye, expressive of strong feeling, and in his dress only the morsel of red ribbon which marks a member of the Legion of Honour. M. De Metz is a man of most untiring energy. His power of enduring fatigue is

enormous,—on one occasion travelling from Naples to Paris, a journey of seventeen days and seventeen nights, without stopping. In his ordinary habits he continues to exhibit this remarkable endurance. He begins work at four o'clock in the morning, writing for an hour in bed. At five he gets up and begins the active work of the day. This wonderful power of labour is one grand source of his success; the other is his devotedness. The first created what we may term the financial prosperity of Mettray; the second has infused into it the Christian spirit of love which pervades the whole institution." Such is Mettray and M. De Metz, destined, we hope and believe, to perform an important part in the solution of a very interesting and important social problem—the management and reformation of our juvenile criminal population. M. De Metz visited Redhill, Parkhurst, and other cognate establishments in this country, in the autumn of 1855, and attracted much attention to the subject by his speeches at various public meetings in Birmingham, Bristol, and elsewhere. Those who are interested in this most important subject will find much information in a little pamphlet edited by Mr. Jelinger Symons, Barrister, entitled "A Collection of Papers, etc. on Reformatories." London, 1855.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO (MEYER BEER), Musical Composer, was born at Berlin in 1794. His father, James Beer, a rich Jew banker, gave him an excellent education, and his musical talents developed themselves so early, that at seven years of age he played the pianoforte at concerts. When fifteen, he commenced his great musical studies. The Abbé Vogler, one of the greatest organists of Germany, had at this time opened a school of music at Darmstadt, into which only the rarest talent was received for cultivation. Here Meyerbeer had for fellow-pupils Gæusbarber, chapel-master at Vienna, C. Marie von Weber, and Godefroy de Heber. Each morning the pupils met in the drawing-room of the professor, who gave to every one a theme, which was to be accomplished in the course of the day; one day it was a psalm, another an ode, and on the third a lyric. In the evening Vogler again met the pupils, when the pieces were executed. Two years after the commencement of Meyerbeer's residence with Vogler the latter closed his school, and the two travelled in Germany during a year. At Munich, under Vogler's auspices, Meyerbeer produced his first work, "Jephtha's Daughter;" he was then eighteen years of age. Vogler now drew up, with amusing self-complacency, a brevet of *maestro*, to which he added, with the same plea, his blessing, gave both to Meyerbeer, and bade him adieu. At this time the Italian style was in high favour at Vienna; Meyerbeer wrote his "Two Caliphs" at the request of the court, and, neglecting the prevailing taste, failed of success. He then took the advice of Salieri, author of "Tarare," who comforted him by the assurance that he had evinced true musical genius in his last composition, and pressed him to visit Italy. Here his tastes became modified under the influence of a beautiful climate, and he was

charmed with the Italian style. In this style he wrote his first great opera, the "Crociato in Egitto," which established his fame. From this time he commenced a series of works which have achieved the highest success. A list of his numerous compositions would exceed our limits. His "Robert le Diable," the "Huguenots," the "Prophète," and the "Etoile du Nord," are known all over Europe. Besides his operas he has written a Stabat, a Miserere, a Te Deum, twelve psalms, several cantatas, an oratorio, and a great number of melodies to Italian, French, and German words. In 1842 he was named Chapel-master to the King of Prussia. He is also a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, an Associate of the Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

MIALL, EDWARD, the leader of the Anti-State party, and the Proprietor and Editor of the "Nonconformist" newspaper, was born at Portsmouth in 1809. He was originally intended for the ministry, and was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts. He officiated for three years as an Independent minister at Ware, and in the same capacity at Leicester for upwards of six years. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, for the purpose of establishing a journal for the advocacy of "Anti-State Church" principles, and has been from the first its proprietor and editor. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Southwark in 1845, and of Halifax in 1847. He was returned for Rochdale in 1852. His principal separate publication is "The Nonconformists' Sketch-Book," a reprint of a series of articles which originally appeared in his newspaper. He is also the author of "The British Churches, in relation to the British People." Mr. Miall is a forcible speaker, but his oratory smacks more of the platform than the senate. His opinions are those of the "extreme left." He is an advocate for manhood suffrage, and is opposed to ecclesiastical endowments of every kind. As a journalist his style is at once clear and vigorous. At the general election of 1857 Mr. Miall had the misfortune to lose his seat for Rochdale. At the close of the session in the same year, however, a vacancy occurring at Tavistock, he sought to obtain that seat, but the Bedford interest was too strong for him, and he was again unsuccessful.

MICHELET, JULES, French Historian, was born at Paris, Aug. 21, 1798, and having devoted himself early to historical studies, became in his twenty-third year a public teacher, after having passed a brilliant *concours*. From 1821 until 1826 he was engaged in teaching the ancient languages, history and philosophy, in the Collège Rollin (otherwise Collège Sainte-Barbe). In 1827 he was appointed *maître des conférences* at the Ecole Normale. Shortly after the Revolution of 1830 he was appointed chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and Guizot, prevented by the claims of political life from continuing his lectures on history in the Faculty

of Literature at Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded Danvon in the chair of history in the Collège de France, and in the same year was elected member of the Institute. As an historian, M. Michelet belongs to the school which regards history as a body of philosophic teaching. He supports his views upon the philosophy of history as it is taught in Germany, and particularly on the ideas of Vico, of whose works he has published an edition. Michelet's greatest works are his "Roman History," and his "History of France," neither of which are as yet completed. Both are distinguished by great warmth and colouring. His "Outlines of the History of France before the Revolution" is highly popular. He has since begun to write a "History of the French Revolution." In the early stages of his career he produced a number of epitomes, and also "The Antiquities of French Law," chiefly compiled from the analogous work of Grimm. He is a bitter enemy of the Jesuits, as his "Priests, Women, and Families," a condensation of some of his lectures, amply proves. Yet no writer has described with so much fascination the artistic and æsthetic aspect of the Romish Church. The Government of Guizot, alarmed by the vigour of his attacks, fell into the errors of the councillors of Charles X., and interdicted Michelet's lectures. When the Revolution of February took place he was at the height of his popularity, but refused to accept the nominations that were pressed upon him.

MIGNET, FRANCOIS-AUGUSTUS-ALEXIS, a French Historian, was born at Aix (Bouches-du-Rhône), May 6, 1796. He was educated at Avignon, and having terminated his university course went to study law at his native town, where he had for his fellow-student M. Thiers. He had been some time called to the bar, when the Academy of Aix offered a prize for an *éloge* of Charles VII. He wrote and obtained the prize, a circumstance which determined him to take up his residence in Paris; where he arrived, and lodged with M. Thiers. In 1822 he published his dissertation on Feudalism, and the institutions and legislations of St. Louis, written for a prize proposed by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and demonstrated that even Montesquieu and Boulanvilliers had left something to be discovered on the subject. Two years later, his best-known work, "The History of the Revolution," appeared, and met with great success. In this work he betrays the tendencies of the fatalist school, and is evidently pointing out a necessary and inevitable progress in the revolution, not only in general and immediate facts, but in its extremest consequences. At that time he had already become one of the contributors to the "Courrier Français," while his friend Thiers was writing in the "Constitutionnel;" and both remained until 1830 faithful to these journals, then the organs of the most advanced opposition. In 1830, however, they both associated themselves with Armand Carrel, to found a new journal, the "National," with the object of popularising in France the idea of substituting the younger for the elder branch of the house of Bourbon; as the sole means of terminating the perpetual

war between the interests of the revolution and the new generation and the *ancien régime*. By signing the protest of the press against the decrees of July, M. Mignet had risked his person and liberty; and the new Government recompensed him by appointing him Director of the Archives of the Foreign Ministry, a nomination which seemed to promise, on the part of the new power, the admission of real capacity to public functions, to which, hitherto, none but creatures of the priestly party had been able to attain. Shortly afterwards he was nominated an extraordinary councillor of state, and commissioned, in this capacity, to support the budget during the discussions in the Chamber in the sessions of 1832 and 1835. In 1832 he was called to the Institute, in the class of Moral and Political Science; and on the death of Charles Comte was appointed its perpetual secretary. In the discharge of these functions he has had occasion, for about fourteen years, to present to the Academy, according to usage, sketches of the lives and works of deceased members, as they were removed. A number of these have been collected and published under the title, "Notices et Mémoires historiques." He has also written "Négociations relatives à la Succession d'Espagne sous Louis XIV.," a collection of letters and diplomatic documents relative to the pretensions of the Bourbons to the Spanish throne. In 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members, in the room of Raynouard. As the constant friend of Thiers, it was natural that Mignet should be regarded by the Republicans as their enemy. Accordingly, one of the first acts of M. De Lamartine on taking possession of the ministry of Foreign Affairs was to remove his old colleague of the Académie from the office of Director of Archives. Of all the offices filled by M. Mignet under the monarchy of July, he only retains that of the perpetual Secretaryship of the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences, in which he is protected by the tacitly recognised principle of immovability.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, A.R.A., one of the most gifted and prosperous of our young Painters,—having risen to fame at an age when many a great artist has still lingered in obscurity,—was born at Southampton, in 1829;—showed a faculty for art more precociously than usual, and was (even among artists) a boyish prodigy at the age of eleven. In his ninth year he entered Mr. Sass's Academy in Charlotte Street; at eleven the Royal Academy; where he successively carried off all the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru" was his first exhibited picture at the Academy,—in 1846. Much ability was here lavished on an unpromising subject; as well as in some which followed: "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva" (1847); in the same year a colossal picture at the Westminster Hall competition—"The Widow's Mite;" and in 1848, at the British Institution, "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." In 1849, Keats's "Isabella" was one of the most inter-

esting subjects of his pencil. While but a youth of eighteen—still a student in the Academy's schools — Millais, supported by his friends, Holman Hunt and Rossetti, had tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of Academic teaching. Strengthened in that feeling by such specimens of early Italian art as fell in their way, they banded together to study Nature as it appeared to *them*, not as it appeared in "the antique," etc. These three were afterwards joined by Charles Collins and other younger painters. An association, however small or obscure, must have a name. That pitched on by the young enthusiasts, in their admiration for the purity of feeling and fidelity of aim of the painters who had preceded and led up to the culmination of art in the fifteenth century,—so swiftly followed by its decline—the self-elected title of "Pre-Raphaelites," has, perhaps, excited even more objection and misapprehension than would have followed their pictures alone. The public is still slow to be convinced that it is the *principles* of the earlier painters, not the painters themselves or their errors, that these men endeavour to revive: above all, the principle of looking to reality for their inspiration, and of painting everything direct from Nature, down to the minutest detail, and with the minutest accuracy. For a short time the artists tried to enforce their views by the pen as well as the brush, in a periodical, "The Germ, or Art and Poetry" (1850), which only struggled through a few numbers, and hardly reached the eye of the public. The principal pictures executed by Mr. Millais under the influence of his new convictions have been: — in 1850, a mystical picture of our Saviour, and the "Ferdinand lured by Ariel;" in 1851, "Mariana in the moated Grange," and "The Woodman's Daughter." The unquestioned talents and power of the painter of these pictures drew admirers; their hardness, exaggerations, and crudity, as many opponents. In the following year his "Huguenot" and "Ophelia" showed a great advance in power, aroused even greater discussion, and increased his admirers. Though the sense of beauty remained still deficient, candid critics were far better pleased with the honest reality of his pictures than with the unmeaning prettiness and clever generalities of which we have had so much. It was the extreme to which the Academic system of idealising and generalising Nature had been carried, with its utterly barren results (in ordinary hands), which secured for the novel "Pre-Raphaelite" attempts, however crude, to follow Nature in wholesome humility, and in instant attention and general interest. In 1851 Mr. Ruskin came to the support of the new school with enthusiastic approval, freely expressed in letters to the "Times," and in a subsequent pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism, his defence and explanations renewed in his "Lectures on Architecture and Painting," of 1853. Mr. Millais' pictures, "The Order of Release" and "The Proscribed Royalist" (both exhibited in the year 1853), evinced more mature powers of conception and execution than he had hitherto displayed. For colour he has shown a faculty which is the characteristic of our school. "The Order of Release" has in its handling none of that over-elabo-

ration of the Pre-Raphaelite manner which often results in an appearance of fixity. In 1853 the Academy, to its great credit, elected Millais an Associate. Since that year he exhibited, besides other pictures, "The Rescue" (1855), "Peace Concluded" (1856), and "A Dream of the Past—Sir Isumbrus at the Ford" (1857).

MILLER, THOMAS, Poet and Basket-maker, was born in the old town of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, August 31st, 1809. Like Burns, Bloomfield, Hogg, and Cunningham, he is self-taught. His whole education, as he has himself stated, enabled him "to write a very indifferent hand, and to read the Testament tolerably." He began life as a farmer's boy, at Thonock, near Gainsborough. His first work was "Songs of the Sea Nymphs;" but having written some verses which attracted the notice of Thomas Moore, Campbell, and Rogers, the banker and poet, Miller was encouraged and assisted to start in a new walk of life. He has written a considerable number of books, more or less successfully. His novels are "Royston Gower," "Fair Rosamond," and "Lady Jane Grey," each work containing three volumes. Besides these, he has written "Gideon Giles," "Godfrey Malvern," and "Fred Holdersworth," the last of which appeared in "The Illustrated London News," a paper to which he has also contributed "Picturesque Sketches of London." His country books are, however, the most popular of his works. They are, "A Day in the Woods," "Beauties of the Country," "Rural Sketches," "Pictures of Country Life," and "Country Scenes." To these may be added, his "History of the Anglo-Saxons" (a strange subject for him to have selected), "Lights and Shadows of London Life," "The Language of Flowers," a volume of poems, "The Village Queen," "Lives of Turner and Girtin," and "Beattie and Collins." He has also been a contributor to the "Athenæum," "Literary Gazette," "Household Word's," "Chambers' Journal," and a writer of leading articles for the "Morning Post." His works for youth are, "The Boy's Country Year-Book," "Fortune and Fortitude," "Old England," and "Original Poems for my Children." He has, moreover, been a contributor to various other periodicals.

MILMAN, THE VERY REV. HENRY HART, Author and Divine, was born in London, Feb. 10, 1791. He is the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III., and was educated at Dr. Burney's academy at Greenwich, at Eton, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1817 he took orders, and becoming at once a clergyman and a dramatist, was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and published the play of "Fazio." This drama was acted with some success, especially at Covent Garden, where Miss O'Neill sustained the character of the heroine. In the early part of 1818 appeared his next work, "Samor," an heroic poem in twelve books. Of this poem, a writer in the "Quarterly" affirms that every page (there were 374) exhibits some beautiful expression, some pathetic turn, some original thought, or some striking image! In

1820 he published another poem, entitled the "Fall of Jerusalem," founded on the narrative of Josephus. In 1821 he was elected Professor of Poetry to the University of Oxford. He afterwards published, at brief intervals, "Anne Boleyne," the "Martyr of Antioch," and "Belshazzar." Mr. Milman has written in prose a "History of Christianity," a "History of the Jews," "Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's Decline and Fall," and a number of articles in the "Quarterly Review." Having been some time rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, he was, in November 1849, presented to the deanery of St. Paul's.

MILNES, RICHARD MONCKTON, Poet and Politician, sits in Parliament for Pontefract, which borough he first represented in 1837. He was born in 1809, and is the eldest son of Robert Pemberton Milnes, Esq. of Frystone Hall, and Bawtry, Yorkshire, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, fourth daughter of Viscount Galway. Mr. Milnes graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831. He has published "Memorials of a Tour in Greece," and three volumes of poems, after the manner of Wordsworth: his "Flight of Time," his "Lay of the Humble," his "Long Ago," and "Men of Old," are admired specimens of his poetic genius; and in the latter poem he shadows forth the spirit of "Young England," of which party Mr. Milnes was, a few years ago, a representative. Mr. Monckton Milnes is in politics a Liberal Conservative. In 1846 he proposed the retention of a low duty on foreign corn; but he would not consent to retain the old Corn-laws. He is a warm advocate of liberty of conscience, and "considers religious equality the birthright of every Briton."

MINIÉ, M., the Inventor of the well-known Rifle which bears his name, was born about 1800, in Paris. He began life as a private soldier, having volunteered at an early age. We have no details of his career in the army. We know only that he has attained to the rank of Chef d'Escadron, and that he superintends a department of the French Ordnance at Vincennes. Many important improvements in military arms have been made during the last quarter of a century, but nothing that approaches in practical value to the invention of M. Minié; a discovery which has given not only an enormously wider range, but a far greater certainty of aim than had ever been attained by the old musket. Since the supercession by the "Brown Bess" of the cumbrous machinery of the arquebus, no improvement in the manufacture of fire-arms has approached in completeness and practical efficiency, as an engine of war for the infantry soldier, the latest edition of the Minié rifle. It has, indeed, left nothing to be desired, and must soon supersede every other arm of the kind, as completely as the percussion cap and hammer have already displaced the random concussion of flint and steel. From curious military statistics, it appears to be certain that the average cost in waste of ammunition, etc. of killing an enemy, under the old system, was about 90*l.*, and of wounding him, 60*l.*

The fire was in those days a random fire, if indeed the piece thought proper to explode anything beyond the priming; and in nineteen cases out of twenty the ball went over the heads of the body towards which it was directed. Everything but the bayonet at the end of the gun was blind chance—pure guess-work. When the soldier had pulled his trigger, he had done all that he could do unless its butt-end should happen to be in requisition, and then he might do tolerable execution. The absurdity of expending 90*l.* worth of ammunition in destroying a single enemy, appears to have awakened military men throughout Europe to the absolute necessity for some great practical improvement of the old gun, and on this, as on many other occasions, France has borne away the bell. The ironical saying, "they manage these matters better in France," has become an undeniable truth. The conical ball, an indispensable appendage to the Minié rifle, and equally the suggestion of its inventor, has completed a revolution in the use of fire-arms which is absolutely without a parallel in the history of weapons of war, and which seems to supply the *ne plus ultra* of usefulness in this department of science. A correspondent of the "Daily News" has given an account of an interview with its distinguished inventor at Vincennes. He and his friend were shown into an elegant *salon*, which proved to demonstration that Monsieur le Chef du Tir, "was no stranger to the charms of art." The room was hung with paintings by modern French artists of eminence; but before the curious visitors had time to examine them minutely M. Minié made his appearance, in full regimentals, with the cross of the Legion of Honour among other decorations on his breast. He at once conducted his visitors to his atelier, where they saw at a glance that they were in the presence of a real workman. He was evidently no novice as an operative; but one who had worked out every detail of his inventions with his own hands. In one corner of the room lay a heap of rifles and muskets of every description. The board before the window was covered with all kinds of cartouches and tools. There was a little forge and other appliances of an armourer in the room. In the course of conversation, M. Minié informed his visitors that he had never taken out a patent, having presented all his inventions to his country. His chief improvements in the manufacture of fire-arms had suggested themselves to him many years ago, and to enable him to carry them out more completely, he began by applying himself to the practical details of the trade of an operative gunmaker, and was thus soon enabled to fashion every part of a rifle with his own hands. His devotion to the practical details of the science had well-nigh cost him his rank in the army during the régime of Louis-Philippe. His dismissal from it was indeed actually signed, when the Duke de Montpensier, (who resided at Vincennes), much to his honour, applied for and obtained its revocation. He is now enabled to pursue the practical branches of his art unmolested; and the decorated *chef d'escadron* may accordingly be seen occasionally with the leathern apron of the sapeur pompeur, applying

the hammer to the anvil with a vigour and dexterity worthy of Elihu Burritt himself. Louis-Philippe thought with our Board of Ordnance Commissioners, that Minié rifles would never be wanted, and that if they were, they might be invented at need. He had no sympathy with the operative *chef d'escadron*; looking upon his personal superintendence and manipulation of his own experiments as a derogation from his military dignity. So did not think the *chef* himself; and in his little work-room—within the shadow of the grim tower whence the spirit of Mirabeau looks down upon his labours—the modest amateur gunmaker renders the most eminent services to his generation. Such minds never stand still, and he is, accordingly, frequently adding to his previous improvements. He has already manufactured with his own hands an immense number of rifles, but does not profess to have reached as yet the *ne plus ultra* of his ambition in perfecting his invention. Splendid overtures were formerly made to him by Russia—a large establishment with an adequate salary, etc., if he would go to St. Petersburg; but he would do nothing of the kind, preferring, with true patriotic devotion, his modest atelier at Vincennes to wealth and position elsewhere. He has the advantage of being in the hands of a sovereign who is in reality his own war minister, and whose vigour and sagacity in this capacity have been long ago acknowledged, even by his bitterest enemies. The advantages of a vigorous war minister, prompt to decide and to operate, cannot be better illustrated than by M. Minié's experiences in the arming of the Imperial Guard. The Emperor, in deciding the question of arms for his select troops, at once appealed to the man in his dominions who was necessarily the best qualified to give advice. The question was not slowly filtered through councils and ministries. M. Minié was summoned. He gave his notions, and the reasons for his conclusions. The conclusions were at once weighed, and, without loss of time, adopted. The Imperial Guard was armed by M. Minié.

MODENA, FRANCIS-FERDINAND-GEMIMEN, DUKE OF, is son of Francis IV., whose father was the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. His grandmother was the only daughter of Duke Hercules III., in whom expired the male line of the celebrated house of Este. As his father took good care to support, during a reign of thirty-two years, all popular institutions in the duchy, Francis V. has had little to do since his accession in 1846 but enjoy the revenues of his state, sometimes at home and sometimes in Vienna. He was born June 1, 1819, and married March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonde, daughter of the ex-king Louis of Bavaria. His sister is married to the Comte de Chambord, the Legitimist pretender to the crown of France.

MOLTKE, ADAM-WILLIAM, COUNT, a Danish Statesman, is one of a noble family which has furnished many distinguished men for the service of the State. Adam was born in

1785; he is the son of Joachim Godske, count Moltke, who entered the public service by the most humble portal, and having afterwards administered public affairs at a most critical period, and raised the national credit, died in 1818, leaving an immense fortune. In 1848, Count Adam Moltke had been for more than thirty years Danish Minister of Finance. On the 22d of March, 1848, he was made president of the new ministry, which was then formed to assert the integrity of the Danish monarchy, in opposition to the Separatists of Schleswig-Holstein. On the 10th of August, 1850, he resigned office.

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES-FORBES, COUNT DE, an Author and Statesman of France, eminent for his learning and intelligence, was born in London about the year 1810, whither his grandfather and father had come during the early days of the French Revolution. At the time of the Restoration, the father of Count Montalembert, after having served in the English army, returned to his native land, and was created a peer by the Bourbons. He died about the year of that revolution which made Louis Philippe King of the French, and the young Count, whose mother was a daughter of James Forbes, author of "Oriental Memoirs," took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, and rendered himself conspicuous by his advocacy of Catholic and Conservative principles. Previous to this period, however, Count Montalembert had been a contributor to an Ultramontane journal, entitled "L'Avenir," established by the Abbé Lamennais; and his connexion with the abbé is said to have wrought such a change, that while holding fast by his eccentricities in regard to ecclesiastical affairs, he became a liberal in his political views. When, in 1848, the Revolution had been accomplished in Paris, Count Montalembert figured as a member of Louis Napoleon's legislature. He does not appear to have been a party to the *coup d'état*, though he became a member of the Legion of Honour, and was denounced by Louis Blanc as an accomplice of the heir of Bonaparte; but, as time passed on, he assumed a position hostile to the government, and made speeches which could not fail to render him obnoxious to the Emperor. Such a course, it would seem, can hardly be pursued by a public man with impunity; and when the elections took place in the summer of 1857, Count Montalembert was unsuccessful in his candidature. On that occasion the Count, in his address to the electors of the Doubs, said, "I am ready to receive a renewal of my mandate, if you think there are still truths that require to be told, guarantees to be demanded, rights to be preserved, progress to be obtained, generous ideas to be followed, abuses to be corrected, taxes to be reduced, a public income to be watched over; if you do not desire to see all the vital strength of France concentrated in Paris, and if honour and duty are still dear in your eyes." Count Montalembert is author of "An Essay on Gustavus Adolphus" (1829); "A Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary" (1838); "Des Intérêts Catholiques" (1852); and "The Political Future of Eng-

land" (1856), a work which on being translated excited much interest and some controversy on this side of the Channel. In 1856 he published a pamphlet entitled "Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston," in which the latter is accused of "senseless animosity" for saying that "Rome was never better governed than during the absence of the Pope." In 1851 Count Montalembert was elected a member of the French Academy.

MONTI, RAFFAELLE, Sculptor, born in 1818, (according to Mrs. Jameson's "Crystal Palace Handbook"), in Milan. He studied under his father, Gaetano Monti of Ravenna, also a celebrated sculptor, in the Imperial Academy at Milan, where he obtained the gold medal for a group of "Alexander taming Bucephalus." In 1838, having exhibited a group of "Ajax defending the Body of Patroclus," he was invited to visit Vienna, where he gained extensive patronage. Nor was he less fortunate when he returned, in 1842, to his native city; which he enriched by various successful works. In 1847 he came to England, and exhibited at Colnaghi's, besides other minor works, the veiled statue for the Duke of Devonshire, which attracted much attention during that season. Returning to Milan, he joined the popular political party, and in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard of Milan, was among those sent on a mission to the camp of King Charles-Albert. The war over, he fled to the country which had received him so favourably the year before. The originality of his subjects and conceptions, united to great executive skill, have, as in the case of Marochetti, secured him great popularity among us, and extensive patronage. Among his works executed here have been: the group of the "Sister Anglers," the "Veiled Vestal," and "Eve after the Fall." Few of the thousands who visited the Great Exhibition of All Nations in 1851 will forget the beauty of his sculpture displayed in the Milan department. At the Sydenham Crystal Palace are now to be seen models of his "Italy," "Truth," and "Eve;" also, two Fountains from his hand, enriched by emblematical figures, and six of the colossal symbolic national figures on the Upper Garden Terrace.

MORNY, COUNT DE, Diplomatist and Politician, was born on the 23d of October, 1811. His mother was Queen Hortense, the daughter of Josephine and the mother of Napoleon the Third, but he was brought up by his grandmother, Madame de Sousa, a woman who, before the Revolution, had ranked as Countess de Flahaut, and who is represented as having been remarkable for her beauty and intellect. He was in good time placed at school with M. Murod, and also formed one of the classes of the Collège Bourbon. Moreover, he was early introduced into society, where his talents and amiability rendered him conspicuous. An anecdote related of the Count de Morny, when a boy of twelve, is worthy of mention. He was a favourite with Talleyrand, and taken very often to visit the famous politician. On one of these occasions Talleyrand said to a

high personage, who came immediately after the Count had withdrawn, "Did you meet a little fellow, holding the hand of M. de Flahaut?" "Yes, Prince, on the staircase," was the reply. "Well," said Talleyrand, "remember what I say: that child will one day be minister." In 1822 the Count commenced his military career, as sous-lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Lancers, then quartered at Fontainebleau, and obtained permission to frequent the library of the palace, where he devoted his attention to theological and metaphysical studies. He soon after obtained permission to join the French army in Africa, where he took part in the expedition to Mascara and the siege of Constantine. At Mascara he performed the feat of crossing the whole army of Abd-el-Kader to join that of the French; at Constantine he was wounded with four balls; and at the end of the campaign he was nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour for having saved the life of General Trezel beneath the walls of the besieged stronghold. It is well known that the Count de Morny clung faithfully to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon, when the latter was in the greatest danger; and that, when at length the struggle between the executive and parliamentary powers rendered a bold stroke necessary, he was the person to whom the Prince-President first confided the daring project which was executed on the 2d of December, 1851. When the *coup d'état* was accomplished, and President Bonaparte became Emperor of the French, the Count de Morny acquired position and influence; and as time passed on, he was sent to represent the French Government at the coronation of the Czar. "At the coronation," said Sir R. Peel, in his too-memorable speech at Saltley, "we were presented by Count Morny, the French Ambassador, a spick-and-span man of considerable *àplomb*, and who, by the way, is one of the greatest speculators in the world. He speculates in everything, and bought a lot of pictures to sell again and make a profit of." However that may be, the Ambassador from the Tuileries was received at the Russian Court with a degree of attention greater even than was paid to Marshal Marmont, when he represented Charles X. at the coronation of the Czar Nicholas, and treated, not merely as the ambassador, but the private friend, of the Emperor Napoleon. He fascinated everybody who came within his sphere; and among others it appears that the Count insinuated himself into the good graces of the Princess Troubetzkoi, a young lady of remarkable beauty. The Princess, who was then just eighteen, had been brought up at the institution of the Imperial Maids of Honour, and the Empress Dowager wished to place her among the ladies of the reigning Empress; but the latter said, "No, I will have nothing to do with her; she is far, far too beautiful." Even persons of her own family speak of the Princess as "fearfully beautiful," and yet she consented to unite her fate with a man nearly old enough to be her grandfather! The marriage of the Count de Morny with the young Princess Troubetzkoi was celebrated at St. Petersburg according to the Greek and Catholic rites. Soon after this, Count Morny executed an additional bond of connexion between Russia and himself.

He purchased, in the name of his wife, a seignoral estate belonging to the Sevlosky family, situated about twelve miles from St. Petersburg. When a clever adventurer has figured as ambassador from the Court of the Tuileries at the coronation of the Czar, espoused a Muscovite princess of surpassing beauty, purchased a seignoral estate in Russia, and enjoyed the distinction of being ridiculed by one of the most celebrated of the modern aristocracy of England, it is not wonderful, certainly, that he should be regarded with some degree of interest by the people of this country, and it would be unjust to exclude him from a place among "Men of the Time." Count Morny is President of the French Legislative Corps.

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, one of the Inventors of the Electric Telegraph, is the eldest son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the first American geographer, and was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1810. He had from a very early age determined to be a painter, and his father finding his passion for art incorrigible, consented to indulge him in his wishes; and he accordingly sailed for England under the charge of Mr. Allston, and arrived in London in August, 1811. Here he formed an intimacy with C. R. Leslie, and the first portraits of either of these artists painted in London were likenesses of each other. Mr. Morse made rapid progress in his profession. In 1813 he exhibited at the Royal Academy his picture of "The Dying Hercules," of colossal size, which received high praise from the connoisseurs; and the plaster model which he made of the same subject, to assist him in his picture, received the prize in sculpture the same year. On his return to America he settled in Boston, but met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting portraits at fifteen dollars per head. He was induced by his friends to remove to Charleston, South Carolina, and there his art proved more profitable. About 1822 he took up his residence in New York, where he found his works and talents more justly appreciated. Under a commission from the corporation, he painted a full-length portrait of Lafayette, then on a visit to the United States. In 1829 he paid a second visit to Europe, and remained here three years. On his return to America, in the packet-ship Sully, in 1832, a gentleman was describing the experiments that had just been made in Paris with the electro-magnet; the question arose as to the time occupied by the electric fluid in passing through the wire, stated to be about one hundred feet in length. On the reply that it was instantaneous (recollecting the experiments of Franklin), he suggested that it might be carried to any distance, and that the electric spark could be made a means of conveying and recording intelligence. This suggestion, which drew some casual observations of assent from the party, took deep hold of Professor Morse, who proposed to develope the idea which he had originated; and before the end of the voyage he had drawn out and written the general plan of the

invention with which his name is now inseparably connected. His main object was to effect a communication by means of the electro-magnet that would leave a permanent record by signs answering for an alphabet; and which, though carried to any distance, would communicate with any place that might be on the line. His first idea was to pass a strip of paper, saturated with some chemical preparation that would be decomposed when brought in connexion with the wire, along which the electric current was passing; and thus form an alphabet by marks, varying in width and number, that could be made upon the paper at the will of the operator, and by this means avoid separating the wire at the different points of communication. On his return to New York he resumed his profession, still devoting all his spare time, under great disadvantages, to the perfection of his invention. Finding his original plan impracticable, he availed himself of the action of the electro-magnet upon the lever as a mode of using pens and ink, as in the ruling-machine. Of these he had five, with the idea of securing the required characters from one of the pens. These he abandoned for pencils, and after a trial of various means for obtaining the end desired, and finding by experiment that he could obtain any requisite force from the lever, he adopted the stylus or steel point for indenting the paper, and it is this which he has since used. After great difficulty and much discouragement, Professor Morse in 1835 demonstrated the practicability of his invention by completing and putting in operation in the New York University a model of his "Recording Electric Telegraph;" the whole apparatus, with the exception of a wooden clock which formed part of it, having been made by himself. In 1837 he filed his caveat at the Patent Office in Washington; and it is somewhat singular that during this year (1837), Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil in Bavaria, both invented a magnetic telegraph, differing from the American and from each other. Wheatstone's is inferior, not being a recording telegraph, but requiring to be watched by one of the attendants; the alphabet being made by the deflection of the needle. Steinheil's, on the contrary, is a recording telegraph; but, from its complicated and delicate machinery, has been found impracticable for extended lines. At a convention held in 1851 by Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, for the purpose of adopting a uniform system of telegraphing for all Germany, that of Professor Morse was, by the advice of Steinheil, the one selected. In 1840 he perfected his patent at Washington, and set about getting his telegraph into practical operation. In 1844 the first electric telegraph was completed in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington. Since then he has seen its wires extended all over the country, to the length of more than fifteen thousand miles—an extent unequalled elsewhere in the civilised world.

MULREADY, WILLIAM, R.A., Painter,—a great name in the British School,—was born at Ennis, in Ireland, in 1786, and was admitted student of the Royal Academy when only fourteen years of age;

before which he had won the kind notice of Banks the sculptor, and the prediction "that he would distinguish himself." Some of his earlier pieces were, it is said, in subject and size, of greater pretension than we are accustomed to associate with his name; a class of which a few samples were given at the exhibition of his works in 1848:—sketches for "Polyphemus and Ulysses;" "Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano;" the "Disobedient Prophet," etc. Pictures of modest size and merit, and still more modest subject, early succeeded them; careful studies, honest, and in colour harmonious, reminding us of the Dutch masters:—"A Cottage;" a "View in St. Alban's;" a "Carpenter's Shop;" a "Gravel-Pit;" an "Old Gable;" "Horses Baiting;" the "Kitchen-Fire," etc. More than one of these pictures—painted by the youth of twenty, or little more, and comparatively unnoticed at the time,—excited general admiration when exhibited "on the line" thirty years later. Among those pretending to more incident executed during the first ten years of his career were, "The Rattle" (1808); "The Roadside Inn" (1811); "Punch" (1813). To his "Idle Boys" of 1815 succeeded his election as Associate of the Academy in the same year, and as R.A. the following,—a rapidity of promotion very unusual. His next pictures are among his most felicitous, for humour and graphic telling of the story: the "Fight Interrupted" (1816); "Lending a Bite" (1819); "The Wolf and the Lamb" (1820), purchased by George IV.; "The Careless Messenger" (1821); "The Convalescent" (1822); "The Widow" (1824); "The Origin of a Painter" (1826); "The Cannon" (1827). Later works—"The First Voyage" (1833); "The Last In" (1835); "The Sonnet" (1839); "First Love" (1840); "The Ford" (1842), suggest still more strikingly how much consummate technical power is required perfectly to express in art the simplest theme. In all technical excellence Mulready's has been one continuous course of progressive improvement, until the very last year in which he exhibited; although the elaborate finish of his latest style tends, perhaps, to excess. As a *painter*, his art is perfect; for luminous splendour of colour, for "delicacy and completion" of drawing,—drawing as unerring, and what artists call large in manner, as that of the great Italian masters; showing that it was choice, not necessity, which confined him to small canvases. An untravelled artist, yet triumphant over all the greatest difficulties of his art, Mulready laughs, it is said, at that supposed necessity to a painter's education,—a visit to Italy. "Know what you have to do, and do it," is, according to Mr. Ruskin, his favourite apophthegm. Engrossed as this artist has been in perfecting his powers of expression, a very simple range of subject has throughout sufficed. The strife and humours of schoolboy-life, or of the village, have supplied the material; in later as in earlier years. A sketch from nature of "A Street Preacher" is made in 1809; a finished drawing of the very same in 1822. Pictures finished in 1830 ("The Dog of Two Minds"), or in 1840 ("Fair Time"), were first commenced twenty or thirty years before; gradually ripening under

his hands. On this method of production comparatively few works have been finished for the exhibitions; seldom more than one a-year. In 1840 he executed twenty designs for an illustrated edition of the "Vicar of Wakefield." From this source have since been derived many of his finest pictures: "The Whistonian Controversy" (1844); "Choosing the Wedding Gown" (1846); "Burchell and Sophia" (1847). From his perfect command of the language of his art, Mulready's careful sketches for his pictures, whether in outline or in colour, have a value possessed by the sketches of scarcely any other modern painter, reminding us rather of those of the old masters. His Academy studies from the *Life*, again, are unique in their class, for truth, power of drawing, and fine indication of colour, although only executed in red and black chalk. A finished picture of this class, "Women Bathing," exhibited in 1849, evidenced the rare mastery attained in an opposite field to that wherein he had won his fame: of a kind unexampled among other painters of "Domestic." In 1848 an exhibition of his works was formed at the Society of Arts,—a great boon to the lovers of art. Since that date he has exhibited little of importance. The Vernon Gallery is rich in examples of his genius; as is also the collection of Mr. Sheepshanks. In the Royal Collection, and in that of Sir Robert Peel, there are fine examples of earlier date. Mulready's pictures do not engrave advantageously.

MURAT, LUCIEN-CHARLES-JOSEPH-FRANCOIS-NAPOLEON, PRINCE, and Pretender to the Crown of Sicily, was born on the 16th of March, 1803. His father, Joachim Murat, son of an innkeeper in the south of France, after figuring with high distinction in the wars of the French Republic, allied himself with the Imperial house of Bonaparte by espousing Napoleon's sister, the beautiful and ambitious Caroline; and when Lucien, their second son, was about five years of age, his father was metamorphosed by the Conqueror of Continental Europe from the most dashing of dragoon officers into the King of the Two Sicilies. But after a few years had passed over, when Bonaparte's sun was setting, and when the great Corsican soldier was branded by his Imperial relatives as a common enemy, the Murat family were under the necessity of leaving the scene of their royalty; and when, after the battle of Waterloo, King Joachim, rather driven by despair than attracted by hope, landed on the territory where he had exercised sovereign sway, instead of realising his dream of making Italy free, he fell into the hands of the restored Bourbons, and was shot as a traitor. Notwithstanding the blood that flowed in his veins, Lucien Murat, as he arrived at manhood, was far from exhibiting any ardent ambition. After various adventures in Europe, he sailed for the United States, where his uncle Joseph had been for some time settled, and where, in the year 1831, he married an American lady of high character and respectability. With the fortune acquired by his marriage he began to speculate, and proving unsuccessful, was reduced to support himself on the profits of a boarding-school

for young ladies, of which his wife was the principal, and where he gave lessons. Between 1839 and 1844 he made repeated efforts to form a Bonapartist party in France, and on two occasions escaped with some difficulty from the hands of the police. The death of an elder brother, Napoleon-Achille, in 1847, rendered him heir to the pretensions of the murdered king; in 1848, when the French Revolution brought a republic into existence, he was elected representative of the department of Lot in the National Assembly; and in the summer of 1855, when "King Bomba" (see Naples) was perpetrating some of those insane atrocities which have rendered the once great name of Bourbon synonymous with crime, King Joachim's heir began to be talked of as the destined emancipator of Italy. The aspect of affairs was not particularly inviting to a man not intended by nature to "play for kingdoms and crowns;" the Italians being divided into no fewer than ten political parties, and even the Muratists into two sections; one of which prefers Prince Lucien's son to himself. Under these circumstances Murat expressed his sentiments to his sister's son, the Count Pepoli of Bologna, in a letter which runs thus: — "Since it appears that I am the only possible solution, I am forbidden all initiative. He must be a fool who argues from the fact of his being born on the steps of the throne that the crown belongs to him, or who considers an entire people as his heritage—as his property, just as a private individual would a flock of sheep. Let Italy call upon me, and I shall be proud to serve her. I will add, that she will never find others who will serve her better than myself. Her enemies are mine, and there is a terrible account to settle between us. But, if Italy make another choice, I shall not the less pray for her happiness; and I shall be ready to give the last drop of my blood to contribute to her success. Happy is he who shall be the elect of Italy! His mission is easy. Be prudent, and remember this maxim, which is not the less true because it is old—'*Noblesse oblige.*'"

MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, D.C.L., one of the most able and active Geologists of the present day, is the eldest son of Kenneth Murchison, Esq., of Tarradale, Ross-shire, where he was born in 1792. He was educated at Durham Grammar-school, and at the Military College of Marlow; and received the honorary degrees of M.A. from the Universities of Cambridge and Durham. He was an officer in the army from 1807 to 1816; serving in Spain and Portugal with the 36th Foot; afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General Sir Alexander Mackenzie; and lastly, as Captain in the 6th Dragoons. "After having served his country as a soldier," says an able writer in the "North British Review," "Mr. Murchison brought into the field of science all the ardour of his profession, and after twenty years of unremitting toil placed himself in the highest rank of modern geologists. When the more recent formations on the earth's surface had been well investigated, and it had been placed beyond a doubt that their age could be determined by their imbedded fossils, it became a problem of the

deepest interest to extend the same law to the older sedimentary deposits; to trace the later formations downward to the oldest; to describe the formations which contain the earliest traces of organic life, and to distinguish the strata which compose them from those which had been deposited when no living thing moved among the waters." So early as 1831, Mr. Murchison applied himself to a systematic examination of the older sedimentary deposits in England and Wales, and after five years' labour he succeeded in establishing what he calls the Silurian system, comprehending a succession of strata which lie beneath the old red sandstone, and seem to be in close approximation to the deposits that preceded the existence of plants and animals. This system (named from its occupying those counties which formed the ancient kingdom of the Silures) is divided into the Upper Silurian, consisting of Ludlow and Wenlock rocks; and the Lower Silurian, of Caradoc and Llandeilo rocks. The same succession of the older sedimentary strata was found in the west of Europe, and in North and South America; and Mr. Murchison next traced the extension of the Silurian system to the mountainous kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and particularly to the vast empire of European Russia, where the relative position of the older rocks has suffered little or no disturbance from the intrusive agency of fire. Under the countenance of the Imperial Government, Mr. Murchison, in company with Professor Sedgwick and M. de Verneuil, in 1846, commenced a geological survey of the Russian Empire; having previously explored several parts of Germany, Poland, and the Carpathians, as intermediate between the British and Russian deposits; and he next examined the Paleozoic rocks of Scandinavia: the results of the entire Expedition were published in two large volumes, in 1845. In 1841, upon the presentation of the first Report upon this geological survey to Nicholas, emperor of Russia, his majesty presented Mr. Murchison with the decoration of the second class of St. Anne, in diamonds, which, however, the Foreign Office in England meanly refused him permission to wear; and the Emperor, as if aware of the slight thus put upon his friend in England, presented him with a magnificent colossal vase of Siberian avanturine, mounted on a column of porphyry, with this inscription: "Gratia Imperatoris totius Rossiæ, Roderico Murchison, Geologiæ Rossiæ Exploratori, 1842." After three years' additional labour, Mr. Murchison completed his survey of Russia, when the Emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus; and upon his return to England, thus honoured and accredited, he was permitted to accept and wear the Russian orders, and received the honour of British Knighthood. Sir Roderick Murchison has since published his "Siluria," an elaborate volume of 523 pages, containing a faithful outline of his previous labours, with a detailed description, and condensed practical and popular view, of the older sedimentary rocks and their characteristic organic remains. In this work the author demonstrates by strong and conclusive evidence, that the Silurian system is an independent system,

which appears to have been formed in various parts of the globe at one and the same time, of the same rocks and minerals, and inhabited by the same animals and plants. Sir Roderick has altogether established this system, with incontrovertible evidence, in Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, North America, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Cape of Good Hope, the Himalaya Mountains, Hindostan, Australia, South America, the United States, Falkland Islands, etc. Sir Roderick Murchison has contributed upwards of one hundred memoirs to the Transactions of various scientific bodies. In 1844 he instituted a comparison between the rocks of Eastern Australia and those of the auriferous Ural Mountains, and, as a result, he was the first who publicly declared his opinion that gold must exist in Australia. In 1846 he urged the superabundant Cornish tin-miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and there obtain gold from the alluvial soil in the manner that they extracted tin from the gravel of their native country. Later in the same year Sir Roderick addressed Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, stating his views as to the existence of rich gold-fields in that colony. Sir Roderick has served four times as President of the Geological Society and the Geographical Society; he is a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Linnean Society, and is Member of the Academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copenhagen, etc. In 1855 Sir Roderick succeeded Sir H. De la Beche in the office of Director of the Museum of Practical Geology.

MUSPRATT, JAMES SHERIDAN, Professor of Chemistry, was born in Dublin, on the 8th of March, 1821. His father's subsequent removal to Liverpool, where he surprised the busy inhabitants by the magnitude of his chemical works, placed the early education of Sheridan Muspratt in the hands, first of the Rev. Mr. Hind, of Winwick, Lancashire; and afterwards of Dr. Cowan. At this early period he evinced a taste for chemistry, and having at thirteen travelled through France and part of Germany, he on returning took the first step towards future achievments by repairing to the Andersonian University of Glasgow, where for nine months he studied in the laboratory of Professor Graham, whom he afterwards followed to London, when that gentleman took the chair of the late Dr. Turner in the University College in Gower Street. About this period, and before he reached the age of seventeen, Sheridan Muspratt had made sufficient progress to be entrusted with the chemical department at the works of Peel Thompson, in Manchester; and also published a paper upon Chloride of Lime, which attracted considerable attention. Proceeding to America, he there entered into a trading partnership, but soon discovered, by the loss of some thousands, that he was better fitted for the laboratory than the exchange. The result was, that he retired from a field for which Nature had evidently not intended him; and having terminated his American experience by visiting the various States, he in the year 1843 repaired to Giessen, and placed himself under the great Liebig, who speedily recognised in his

pupil that love for chemistry which afterwards created betwixt them a close friendship. By his industry and talent the young student soon gained the admiration of all his fellow-pupils, for whose emulation he supplied an example of indefatigable application. Having remained two years in Giessen, gaining golden opinions, Sheridan Muspratt resolved to test his strength, and soon published a paper upon the Sulphites. This appeared in Liebig and Wöhler's "Annalen," was copied into all the scientific annals, and won him his degree of Doctor of Philosophy, a title never before granted to a man so young. Until the appearance of this treatise little had been known about its subject, though it had been discussed by many chemists of eminence. After this followed a paper on the "Pretended Formation of Valerianic Acid from Indigo," which was read before the British Association at York. At this period he, in conjunction with Professor Hofman, discovered Toluidine and Nitraniline, two organic bases of the utmost importance. In 1845 Dr. Muspratt left Giessen, having while there edited Flattner's "Treatise on the Blowpipe;" and in the two years following visited various parts of Germany, in order to become personally acquainted with her distinguished men. In 1847 he again visited Giessen, and spent four months in its laboratory, discovering several remarkable bodies produced from the Sulphocyanides of Ethyle and Methyle. A paper on this subject was printed in Liebig's "Annalen," as well as in the Chemical Society's "Transactions." In 1848 he gave a paper on the Selenites; in 1849 he proved the existence of Carbonate of Alumina, and also published some very interesting remarks in Liebig's "Annalen" on the Blowpipe, reactions of Stontia and Baryta. In 1851, one of his greatest efforts appeared; his paper on Carmufellic Acid, a new acid from cloves. This treatise has been published in the proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the Philosophical Magazine. But the most important act hitherto of his life has been the foundation of a College of Chemistry in Liverpool. In 1854 a Glasgow publisher engaged Dr. Muspratt to write a Dictionary of Chemistry, which is publishing. The sale of it in England and America exceeds 60,000 copies monthly, and in Germany and France it has met with with a like success. The German critics have pronounced it "the great National Chemical work." Learned bodies at home and abroad have recognised his claims. The Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Dublin elected him by a unanimous vote, and recently France announced him a member of the Société d'Encouragement, one of her first scientific institutions. In person he is above the medium height, strong set, and well proportioned. His forehead is fine and his countenance decidedly handsome. Bally, the distinguished phrenological artist, thus describes him:—"You have one of the largest brains in proportion to your size, which constitutes a strong mind; rather slow to action, but when set to work, you will go through it with great energy—indomitable perseverance; you possess love of fame or approbation in a very high degree—above everybody in the profession—the moral faculties are very good."

On his return from Giessen, in 1848, Dr. Muspratt married Miss Susan Cushman, who is also well known to fame by her admirable delineation of Juliet.

MUSSET, ALFRED DE, a French Poet, son of Musset Pathay, known by his life and works of Rousseau, was born at Paris in 1810. His talents were developed at so early an age, that before he had passed his twentieth year he had become one of the leaders of the Romantic school. His first work was the "Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie" (1830), containing many things quaint and wonderful. The "Spectacle dans un Fauteuil" (1833), and the "Comédies injouables," comprise many beauties, along with much that is grotesque. The "Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle" (1836, rewritten in 1840) gives many interesting particulars relating to the intellectual development of the author, besides furnishing a glimpse of the moods and feelings of "Young France." He has also published "Comédies et Proverbes en Prose" (1840). A collection of his lyrical poems appeared in the same year, under the title of "Poësies complètes." His bitter and passionate reply to Becker's "Rhine-Song" was the occasion of a sharp newspaper controversy.

MUSTAPHA RESCHID PASHA, *alias* Reschid Pasha, the most eminent of the political servants of the Sultan, was born at Constantinople in 1802, and is the son of a wealthy Turk. In his fifteenth year, having lost both his parents, he was taken in hand by Ali Pasha, who had married his sister, and was governor of one of the Asiatic provinces. He subsequently accompanied his brother-in-law to the Morea and Broussa, of which his patron became successively governor. In 1822 Ali Pasha was called to Constantinople, and became Grand Vizier; but upon the outbreak of the Greek insurrection, having advised the employment of mild measures against the insurgents, he was deposed and banished to Gallipoli. Strange as it appears to us, he was afterwards sent to the Morea, to combat the rebels, and took with him Reschid, who shared the privations and disasters of the campaign. Ali Pasha not being more successful than his predecessors, was deposed, and died of grief. Reschid then found a protector in the person of Selim Pasha, whom, in 1829, he accompanied, as private secretary, in the campaign against the Russians. He continued his services under Izet Pasha, and, as secretary of the Turkish plenipotentiary, was one of the negotiators of the treaty of Constantinople. For this service he was raised to the rank of an Amedzi. He was shortly afterwards sent on a diplomatic mission to Mehemet Ali, viceroy of Egypt; and again, in 1833, visited Cairo, in a like capacity, with Halil Pasha. On this latter occasion he assisted in negotiating the treaty of Kutahia. In 1834 he was rewarded for this service with the rank of a Pasha. The Porte, desirous of strengthening its relations with the powers of Western Europe, sent Reschid, in 1834, to Paris and London, as the representative of the Sultan. He had passed about two years alternately residing in these capitals, enlarging his expe-

rience, and forming the acquaintance of eminent statesmen, when he was suddenly recalled to Constantinople to occupy an important post in the Turkish government under Pesteir Pasha. He had scarcely arrived in Turkey when he learned that a palace intrigue had proved fatal to his friend and patron: Pesteir Pasha had been bowstrung in pursuance of an order obtained from the Sultan Mahmoud, at a moment when he was sunk in inebriety. The situation in which Reschid now found himself was a most trying one. From his earliest youth his ambition had been directed to the highest office in the Turkish empire. His visit to Europe had taught him that a great work was before the statesman who should seriously attempt to save his country from ruin. He saw that, if Turkey was to be saved from absorption by her powerful northern neighbour, she must gain the sympathies and be brought into the community of those European states which, at that time, regarded her as an alien and an outcast. He saw that a country rich in natural gifts, and favoured above all lands by situation, was ruined by every political, social, and domestic vice. He had seen the painful efforts of Mahmoud to regenerate Turkey one after the other exercised in vain, and just as he thought he had attained a position which would enable him to recommence the work with larger knowledge and on better principles he found himself bereft of political support, and the object of hatred and suspicion to those who had just ruined his powerful friend. Over these difficulties, however, his skill taught him to triumph. He obtained the ear of the Sultan, inspired his sovereign with deep resentment against his betrayers, and in the end established himself in power. The sword of Omer Pasha was not yet at hand to execute the humane and liberal policy which Reschid Pasha avowed his determination to carry out. Russia, which, for its own obvious purposes, has always secretly supported the Mahometan fanatic party, encouraged the functionaries, and through them the populations, everywhere to revolt. The new vizier had to learn that it is possible to travel too fast, even in the way of reform. Mehemet Ali was in arms, and was making the most of the prejudices of the Turks against the new ideas proclaimed at Constantinople. Reschid was removed from the post of Grand Vizier, but he had become too important a man to be set aside, and the Sultan again sent him to Europe. He was in Paris when, in 1839, the news of the death of Sultan Mahmoud, and of the defeat of the Turkish army by the Egyptians at Nezib, reached him. He hastened to conclude the quadruple alliance, which was to assure the throne of Turkey against the designs of the Egyptian viceroy, and then quickly returned to Turkey. His diplomatic services, and still more, his adroitness and knowledge of human nature, rendered him master of the situation at Constantinople; and, receiving the title of Minister of Foreign Affairs, he became practically the first minister of the new Sultan, Abd'ul Medjid. The great day of Reschid Pasha's life was that of the proclamation of the Tanzimat, otherwise known as the statute of Gulhané. Upon the 3d of November, 1839, the representatives of all the European powers, the ministers, go-

vernors of provinces, generals, corps of ulemas, patriarchs of Christian communities, together with an immense crowd drawn from all classes of the community, were assembled in an open space belonging to the pavilion of Gulhané, to hear read a charter which was to serve as a new basis of civil and religious law in Turkey. The Sultan appeared in great pomp, and near him was seated the Prince de Joinville. Reschid Pasha read the document aloud. Copies and translations were distributed to all present, and a universal shout arose for the Sultan. Before the promulgation of the *Tanzimat Khairiyyeh*, or beneficial ordinance, the various provinces throughout the empire were governed by pashas, whose authority was absolute over life and property. Procuring their appointments by bidding highest for the district governments, they paid a fixed yearly tribute to the Porte, and then made the most of their bargains by every means that cruelty and grasping avarice could suggest. Appeal to Constantinople was in vain: the pasha had his friend at headquarters, and the complaint, if it ever reached the capital, fell powerless to the ground. Tanzimat was to change all this. The provinces were no longer to be put up to auction, but entrusted to governors, who were to receive a fixed salary from the Government, and pay into its coffers whatever revenue the pashalic produced. A Medjelis, or municipal council, composed partly of Mohammedans and partly of Christians, was appointed at each of the provincial seats of government, and by them all civil and criminal law business of importance was to be decided, subject only to the confirming sanction of the pasha. Christians were granted an immunity from military service, and as a set-off against this privilege were subjected to a moderate poll-tax. Life and property were to receive protection from the caprice or avarice of the governors, and a vast improvement was to be introduced into the whole administrative system, both in Constantinople and the provinces. Since this important event Reschid Pasha has, with brief intervals, occupied most important posts in the service of the Sultan. He has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841 he became again for a time the Sultan's representative in England. His successive administrations have been a series of struggles to realise the Tanzimat; but it must be owned that in this he has only very imperfectly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed above all things to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when Prince Menschikoff visited Constantinople; but when the Russian envoy presented to the Sultan a disgraceful convention, the sovereign appears to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the intrigues which had excluded his ablest servant from power; and Reschid Pasha was again called to direct the affairs of the empire. In the spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exercising an influence on the Government. A gentleman who has had frequent opportunities of personal intercourse with Reschid Pasha, describes him as well versed in history, French, and logic; very much attached to Europeans, and ever ready to attend to their suggestions. He is a very moral man, discountenances the Turkish habit of keep-

ing a harem, and is the husband of one wife, by whom he has a family. His chief fault is, that he is too mild and tender-hearted; that he is not sufficiently energetic for the trying times in which he lives, and the reckless adventurers that ever surround the court. He is between fifty and sixty years of age; of middle stature, has a handsome countenance, good eyes, and a fine head.

N.

NAPIER, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES, K.C.B., G.C.T.S., K.M.T., K.S.G., K.R.E., and M.P., first Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet on the commencement of the war with Russia, is the eldest son of the Hon. Charles Napier of Merchistoun Hall, in the county of Stirling, and grandson of Francis, fifth Lord Napier. He was born on the 6th of March, 1786, at the house of his father, and entered the Royal Navy in 1799 as a first-class volunteer on board the Martin sloop-of-war, Captain the Hon. Matthew St. Clair, employed in the North Sea. Removed, in the early part of the ensuing year, to the Renown, 74, the flagship of Sir John Borlase Warren, he accompanied an expedition to Ferrol, and afterwards to the Mediterranean; where, in November 1802, he became midshipman of the Greyhound, 32, Captain William Hoste. On his return from a visit to St. Helena in the Egyptienne, he joined successively in 1804–5 the Mediator and Renommée frigates. In 1805 he was appointed Lieutenant of the Courageux, 74, which formed part of the squadron under Sir J. B. Warren at the capture, in 1806, of the Marengo, 80, the flag-ship of Admiral Linois, and the Belle Poule frigate, 40; and in March 1807, being then in the West Indies in the Prince George, 98, was nominated acting-commander of the Pultusk brig; to which vessel he was confirmed on the 30th of November following. On the 17th of July, 1808, having been present at the reduction of the Danish islands, St. Thomas and St. Croix, he assisted, in the boats of the Fawn sloop, at the cutting out of a Spanish merchantman lying at Puerta Rico under the protection of two batteries; the guns of one of which he spiked. In August of the same year he commanded the Recruit brig of 18 guns, in which he fought a smart action with the Diligente, a French corvette of 22 guns; which, after he had had his mainmast shot away, many of his carronades dismounted, some of his men killed and himself wounded, he succeeded in putting to flight. On this occasion, although his thigh was broken by a shot, he refused to leave the deck until the enemy was out of sight. In February, 1809, he assisted at the reduction of Martinique, where he gained considerable distinction, and shortened the duration of the siege by the manner in which, with only five men, he scaled the walls, and in open day planted the Union Jack upon the ramparts of Fort Edward. In the ensuing April he assisted Sir Alexander

Cochrane in a chase of three French ships-of-the-line, which lasted upwards of two days, and which terminated in the capture of the Haupolt, 74. On this occasion he signalised himself by the closeness with which he stuck to the enemy, and shot away their masts and rigging, although fired at from their stern-chasers. For his services in this affair the Commander-in-Chief posted him on the spot; an appointment which was confirmed by the Admiralty on the 22d May, 1809. In the ensuing summer, Captain Napier returned home in the Jason frigate, and did not go afloat again until 1811, in the early part of which year he was appointed to the Thames, 32. On the 26th of July following, in concert with Captain Augustus Clifford (now Usher of the Black Rod), he silenced the fire of eleven gunboats and a felucca moored across the harbour of Porto del Infreschi, as well as that of a round tower; and captured fourteen merchantmen and a quantity of spars destined for a ship-of-the-line and a frigate. On the 1st of November, 1811, in command of his own boats and those of the Impérieuse, he landed with two hundred and fifty men of the 62d Regiment at the back of the harbour of Palinuro, and carried the neighbouring heights under a heavy fire from the enemy; who, having vainly endeavoured to regain their position, were compelled to retire. The next day he succeeded in capturing ten gunboats, twenty-two richly-laden feluccas, and the battery of 24-pounders by which they had been protected. His intrepidity in this affair obtained the unqualified approbation of Sir Edward Pellew, the commander-in-chief of the station. On the 14th May, 1812, he attacked the port of Sapri; took twenty-eight ships laden with oil; and, supported by the Pilot sloop, compelled a strong battery and tower to surrender at discretion. On the 26th February, in concert with the Furieuse, 36, and having on board the second battalion of the 10th Regiment, he took possession of the island of Ponza, whilst exposed to the fire of four batteries mounting 10, 24, and 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, and two nine-inch mortars. On the 16th May, 1813, he captured La Fortune, xebeque, carrying ten long 9-pounders and four swivels, along with twenty merchant vessels, lying in Cavalarie road. In the ensuing winter, he drove on shore the Baleine French store-ship of twenty-two guns and one hundred and twenty men; and compelled a gaberre of thirty guns and one hundred and fifty men to seek refuge under the land batteries. He sailed shortly afterwards with a squadron under Captain Andrew King for North America, where he took part in the brilliant expedition against Alexandria; with such effect that Captain J. A. Gordon, the conducting officer, declared, in his despatches, that "he owed him more than he was able to express." In the subsequent operations against Baltimore, Captain Napier, having a division of boats under his orders, rendered good service in causing a diversion which favoured the assault upon the enemy's entrenched camp on the opposite side of the city. In June, 1815, his ship, the Euryalus, was paid off, and on the 4th of that month her gallant commander was nominated a C.B. He was not called into active service again until the 8th January, 1829, when he was

employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal in the Galatea, 42. The object of his mission appears to have been to obtain restitution from Dom Miguel of certain British ships, which had been seized upon a pretext wholly unjustifiable off the Western Islands. Of his services on the Portuguese coast, on the part of this country and on that of the Constitutional Government of Portugal, Captain Napier, who has always held the pen of a ready writer, has given a detailed account in his "History of the War of Succession in Portugal." It appears that in 1831, fresh insults having been offered to England and France by the Miguelite Government, the former despatched a naval force to the Tagus, and obtained redress. All *amende* was, however, refused to the French, until a squadron forced the river, dictated terms to the usurper, and deprived him of several of his ships. A frigate was also sent to the Western Islands, which captured two Portuguese corvettes on that station. Great exertions were made at Terceira after these events to equip an expedition. Two small schooners were armed, forced loans raised, church bells melted down and converted into money, and every expedient was resorted to to provide for the emergency and extend the queen's authority over the Azorean archipelago. After an interview with the Marquis Palmella, Captain Napier proceeded to Fayal, where he found the governor and garrison in great alarm, and learned that Dom Pedro had abdicated the imperial crown of the Brazils, and was on his way to Portugal. Captain Napier published his opinion, that the only way to settle the Portuguese question was to dash right up the Tagus and carry the capital by storm. Soon after the capture of the islands, measures were concerted for attacking the naval forces of Dom Miguel in the Tagus. Two indifferent frigates were purchased and fitted out, so far as the Foreign Enlistment Bill would permit, in the Thames. Captain Sartorius had volunteered to command the expedition, and, accompanied by several British naval officers, had proceeded to Belleisle to complete the equipment of his squadron. The Emperor embarked on board the Rainha on the 10th February, and arrived at St. Michael's on the 22d. Colonel Hodges, who commanded the British auxiliary force, accompanied Dom Pedro; and the Donna Maria and several vessels laden with stores followed. On the retirement, or rather dismissal, of Sartorius from the command of the Portuguese fleet, it was offered to and accepted by Napier; and, in spite of the great difficulties by which he was surrounded, he soon managed to give a good account of the enemy. On the 3d of July, 1833, he sighted the Miguelite fleet, consisting of two line-of-battle ships, two frigates, three heavy corvettes, two brigs, and a xebeque; and decided at once upon engaging it. Everything depended on the issue of the contest, which appears to have been most severe. The Miguelites reserved their fire until within musket-shot, when they blazed away in right earnest, but without doing any serious damage. The Constitutionalists then returned their fire, and the Rainha having been laid alongside the Don John, Captain Napier boarded her with the utmost impetuosity. "I had not intended to board,"

says he, "having enough to do to look after the squadron; but the excitement was too great, and I soon found myself on the enemy's forecastle, supported by one or two of my officers. There I paused, until several men jumping on board we rushed aft with a loud cheer, and passed through a party drawn up on the break of the quarter-deck to oppose us. At this moment I received a severe blow from a crowbar, the owner of which did not escape unscathed." In a few minutes the battle terminated altogether in favour of the Constitutional forces; leaving in their possession two ships of the line, mounting eighty and seventy-six guns; with four 48-pounders for throwing shells; one frigate, and a corvette of 18 guns; two corvettes and two brigs having escaped. The loss of the Pedroite squadron was about ninety men killed and wounded; that of the enemy between two and three hundred. By midnight the prizes were manned, their crews secured, and after a hard day's work Napier's squadron was in full sail for Lagos Bay. For this important service Dom Pedro conferred upon him the title of Viscount Capo San Vicente, and appointed him Admiral-in-Chief of the Portuguese fleet. "All this," says Napier, in his own account of the affair, "was very gratifying; but I should have preferred that the title had been let alone." Throughout the whole of this war he appears to have conducted himself with signal valour and decision, and to have exhibited in a high degree important qualifications for command for which the world had not hitherto given him credit. Besides the civil and naval honours conferred upon him, Dom Pedro gave Napier the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, and thanked him personally, with great fervour, for having "placed the queen upon the throne." Disgusted by the treatment he afterwards experienced from the Portuguese Government, and the reduction of the naval force under his command, Napier turned his back upon Portugal, and became once more a candidate for employment at home. This he was not long in obtaining. On the 1st of January, 1839, he was appointed to the command of the Powerful, 84, fitting for the Mediterranean, in which ship he hoisted, in 1840, his broad pennant as Commodore, and became second in command, under Sir Robert Stopford, of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria. On the 10th of September of that year he effected a landing at D'Journie, at the head of fifteen hundred Turks and British marines, and in this his first operation on the Syrian coast displayed such indefatigable zeal and energy as to elicit warm commendations from his admiral. In the course of the same month he defeated a body of men at Kilbson, and in accordance with a plan which he had previously matured, bombarded and stormed the town of Sidon, protected by a fort and citadel, and a line of wall manned by two thousand seven hundred soldiers; taking the garrison prisoners. On the 9th of October, Napier, now appointed a Commodore, obtained a signal success over a force commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, which occupied a strong position among the mountains of Beyrout. The eccentric appearance of the gallant Commodore on the battlefields of Syria was often a source

of much merriment to his followers. Seated upon a donkey with a large straw hat upon his head, a formidable bludgeon in his hand, and his dog Pow scampering by his side, he led his "Jacks" and "Jollies" to the attack with the chivalrous courage of a Paladin of old; although it must be confessed, that in personal appearance he did not much resemble one. The result of the promptitude with which he attacked the enemy was the surrender of Beyrout and the submission of Suliman Pacha's army. Within a month from the date of his arrival on the coast, the whole of the Lebanon had been freed from its invaders, and notwithstanding that his small force had diminished in numbers one-half, he managed to capture upwards of five thousand prisoners. We cannot follow him throughout the events of his Syrian campaign, and it is the less necessary so to do, seeing that he has been himself the chronicler of its glories, and has not forgotten to place himself and his services in full prominence before the public. On the 2d November, 1840, the Commodore assisted at the siege of Acre, under the command of Sir Robert Stopford, but speaks of the affair himself as if there had been no such person as Sir Robert in existence! With some few drawbacks, fully redeemed by his subsequent performances, Commodore Napier's services in Syria were of the most dashing and distinguished character, and were attended with great benefit to the civilised world. Both in land as well as sea operations he proved himself thoroughly up to his work. After the reduction of Acre the Commodore proceeded to take charge of the squadron off Alexandria, where he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. In acknowledgment of these really important services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 4th December, 1840. He was also included in the thanks of Parliament to the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates; and was presented by the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia with the Cross of Maria Theresa of Austria, the Cross of St. George of Russia, and the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. In the spring of 1841 he returned to England, and on the 30th November of that year was appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to her Majesty. He had already been awarded (January, 1837) the captains' good-service pension. He was also appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel Fleet with his flag on board the St. Vincent, 120. During this service he had, unfortunately, abundant leisure for newspaper controversy, and for teaching First Lords how to perform their duties. He accordingly set to work to collect all the caustic letters on naval reform with which he had edified the public through the "Sun" and "Times" newspapers during the previous thirty years, and published them in 1851 with a long and vain-glorious preface from his own pen. To this was prefixed an Introduction, couched in somewhat severe language, from the pen of his cousin, Major-General W. Napier (the author of "The History of the Peninsular War," and some hundreds of reclamatory letters in the "Times" and elsewhere,) in which he

speaks of the "effrontery of Lord Grey," the "stolidness of Lord John Russell," and the "utter groundlessness of his charges against Sir Charles." In this volume, which is entitled "The Navy; its Past and Present State," the gallant Admiral has fired a series of broadsides in the shape of letters, some of them sufficiently caustic, at the late Lord Melville, the Duke of Clarence, Lord Althorp, the Duke of Wellington, Sir J. Graham, the Earl of Minto, Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Palmerston, the late Sir Robert Peel, and the Editor of the "Times;" of most of whom, to apply the nautical shibboleth, "he gives a good account." Anxious, it may be presumed, to give the Commodore something better to do than write "insubordinate" letters to his superior officers (all suggestions for administrative reform are considered insubordinate in high places), the Admiralty nominated him, in 1847, in succession to Sir William Parker, to the command of the Channel Fleet. This appointment he held for two years. But on the accession of Sir Francis Baring to the head of the Admiralty he was superseded in his post. Highly indignant at such treatment, and at the marked disregard by the Admiralty of many of his suggestions, he brought a Lancaster gun, in the shape of a final letter to Lord John Russell, to bear upon the Government, which greatly widened the breach that already existed between him and it. It is hardly possible to conceive any composition more entirely vain-glorious than this epistle. A few paragraphs from it will afford some notion of its character. "Had I not displayed energy and boldness, the probability is that this country would have been involved in war and our foreign policy overthrown." "I dethroned Don Miguel. Had the battle of Cape St. Vincent been lost, Don Miguel would have been on the throne of Portugal, the dynasty of Louis-Philippe shaken to its centre, and most probably Lord Grey's administration." "I upset the Grand Prince of the Lebanon, the ally of Mehemet Ali; defeated Mehemet's son, and drove his troops out of the mountain." "My services are unsurpassed by those of any admiral on the list. I think I may say, without fear of contradiction, that they have had more influence on the state of Europe than those of any other officer in the navy." "The battle of Cape St. Vincent changed a dynasty as well as the whole political face of Europe." "I served as second in command at Acre." "I fought on the heights of Lebanon two battles, and gained them both." "I stormed Sidon and took the garrison prisoners." But for his exploits, the gallant Bombastes assures us that "the Syrian expedition would have failed; Acre would not have been attacked; war with France would have been inevitable; our policy overthrown; and with it the Melbourne administration." Lord John Russell, in his reply to all this braggadocio, declared that, although far from disputing the value of his services, he could not place in him that implicit confidence which was required in a successor to Sir William Parker. The command of the Mediterranean Fleet was accordingly given to Vice-Admiral Deans Dundas, and Sir Charles Napier was put for a time upon the shelf. On the

first indication of the probability of war with Russia, Napier had so familiarised the mind of the public to a belief in his own estimate of his unrivalled heroism and irresistible decision of character, that the Admiralty appears to have had no alternative but to appoint him to the command of the Baltic Fleet. He talked it well, and promised to perform miracles. He had under his command the finest ships that ever left the shores of this or any other country; unlimited power; and the confidence of the nation at large. At a public dinner given to him on the occasion of his appointment, he is said to have declared that he would take Cronstadt in a month, or go to a place "not to be mentioned to ears polite." He vowed that if he did not find war declared by the time he got out, he would "declare it himself!" Soon after he lost sight of Spithead he telegraphed to his crews "to sharpen their cutlasses," and promised on their behalf "a good account of the Russians!" As an earnest of what he meant to do, he signalled for large quantities of chloroform, in anticipation of the frightful operations his valour would render indispensable; and after bobbing about from port to port for several months, rode off upon the trumpery affair of Bomarsund; declaring that the granite walls of Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Helsingfors were impregnable! He, however, brought home his fleet in safety and good order; but for any result of importance beyond the blockade, it might just as well have remained at Spithead. Admiral Napier was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue in 1846; Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1853; Vice-Admiral of the White in June 1855; and Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1857. Sir Charles Napier has been a great politician in his time. In 1832 and 1837 he contested successively the boroughs of Portsmouth and Greenwich, and in 1841 was returned to Parliament for Marylebone. He has been a perpetual thorn in the sides of successive ministers of state; always in his place in the House; present at every division, and oftener addressing the House than any other member whatever. At the election for Marylebone caused by the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Sir Charles was readily induced to stand; but the Admiralty, having a wholesome dread of his presence in the House of Commons, managed to detain him in the Baltic until the contest was over. In November, 1855, on the death of Sir W. Molesworth, he was elected for Southwark; and at the dissolution in 1857 was once more sent to the House of Commons. Sir Charles Napier married the widow of Edward Elers, Esq., R.N., whose son perished whilst in command of the Avenger steam-frigate, when she was wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean. Sir Charles has only one child, a daughter. The personal appearance of Sir Charles is homely and odd. His walk and his talk impress upon you a strange medley of reminiscences of character, eccentricity, pluck, slovenliness, snuff, and broad Scotch.

NAPIER, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., General and Historian, born in 1785, at Castletown, in Ireland, is son of Colonel the Hon.

George Napier, by the celebrated Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. He is brother of the illustrious conqueror of Scinde. Sir William, having entered the army in 1800, served at the siege of Copenhagen, and fought at the battle of Kioge in 1807. He served with Sir John Moore in 1808, and continuing in the Peninsula throughout the subsequent campaigns, commanded the 43d Regiment at Salamanca, Nivelle, and Nice, and was several times severely wounded during the war. He was Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey from 1842 to 1848; and in the latter year was created a Military Knight, and became Colonel of the 27th Regiment. He was raised in 1851 to the rank of Lieut.-General. Meantime, Sir William had proved that he could use the pen as forcibly as he had wielded the sword. In 1828 he commenced his publication of "The History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France, from the year 1807 to 1814." This work, which consists of six volumes, is justly regarded as the most valuable record of the scenes it narrates; and the acuteness, accuracy, and knowledge of the art of war, displayed in its pages, are beyond all question. It has been cited as a strong testimony, not only to the fidelity of Sir William's narrative, but to his genius for military description, that his work is highly prized by soldiers of every grade, from the private to the general. He has been described as less the historian of the study than of the camp—passages of his book are said to have been recounted round watchfires and told in the trenches before Sebastopol, and never without warming the soldier's heart, firing his mind, and nerving his arm. Sir William Napier is also author of "The Conquest of Scinde," and "Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier," besides treatises on the Poor Law and on the Corn Laws, and some reviews, and works of fiction. In 1855 he published a volume, entitled "English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula"—the greater part of which consists of stirring passages extracted from his famous work, with the combats of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, and the character of Sir John Moore, entirely recomposed.

NAPLES, FERDINAND II., KING OF THE TWO SICILIES, was born January 22, 1810. He is the son of Francis I. by his second wife, Isabella-Maria, Infanta of Spain, and succeeded to the throne, November 8, 1830. He found the country in a most deplorable condition by reason of the maladministrations of former reigns, as well as of the confiscations of private property which had taken place to gratify the army. Civil liberty and interior security were alike wanting. The brigands with whom Murat had been able to deal successfully were the terror of the population, and a contemptible aristocracy oppressed the nation, while the public treasury was empty. When the young king ascended the throne, the excitement induced by the French Revolution was producing a salutary effect upon a few arbitrary governments, and probably the expulsion of his kinsman from France was not without influence upon the young Bourbon. He amnestied a number of

exiles, and declared that in the future distribution of offices the Government would look less at the political views and more at the capacities of candidates. He also ordered the publication of all documents calculated to throw light upon the finances of the state, and promised measures of economy and reductions of taxation. The traditional ideas of his race, however, revived almost immediately afterwards; Austria, the aristocracy, and the priesthood, became his favourite councillors; and from 1832 to 1848 no year of his reign can be said to have elapsed in real tranquillity. At length, on the 12th of January, 1848, the king's birthday, a formidable revolt took place at Palermo. The troops, at first, made scarcely any show of resistance. On the night of the 13th shells and round shot were fired on the city from the fort of Castelmare, but at the intercession of several consuls the fire was suspended. After a delay of twenty-four hours the struggle recommenced, but without result. On the 20th a steamer brought from Naples decrees reorganising the Council of State, opening up public offices to Sicilians, and promising to provincial councils a voice in local affairs. The Sicilians demanded the Constitution of 1812, with a parliament at Palermo. On the 28th January the king issued a decree to the subjects of the entire realm, promising a constitution. Hostilities meanwhile continued in Sicily, which had now began to insist upon a separate administration. Messina joined the insurrection; and it is computed that, on the 7th of March, no fewer than 5000 projectiles were discharged from the citadel and Fort Salvador, and from the city in return. On the 14th of May, the deputies who had been returned to the Neapolitan Chambers met to discuss the nature of the oath to be taken to the new constitution. The king wished the latter to be sworn to *en bloc*, as he had promulgated it; but the deputies insisted upon swearing to it "without prejudice to any changes which may be made in it hereafter by the Chambers." A serious dispute ensued, in which neither party would give way. On the morning of the 15th barricades were erected in the streets, and the royal palace was garrisoned by troops, while artillerymen stood to their guns with lighted matches. The king thereupon declared that he acceded to the wishes of the deputies, and called upon the National Guards to withdraw from the barricades and remove them. The latter replied that they would do so as soon as the royal decree was signed and issued, and not before. As invariably happens at such crises, "a musket of a National Guard went off by accident." The other guards thought that the Swiss troops were attacking them, and fired a volley. A bloody fight now ensued, which lasted for eight hours; the Lazzaroni were let loose on the side of the king, and poignarded and plundered in all directions. The very dregs of the population were thus fighting on the side of the Government: the consequences may be imagined. At length Admiral Baudin, who was in the harbour, notified to the Government that if it were not ended he would land a force to restore order. The troops now ceased firing, the king was once more absolute, and the Chamber was dissolved. Naples was subdued,

but Sicily remained. On the 29th of August, a body of 15,000 soldiers sailed to Messina, and joined the royal troops in garrison. On the 20th of September an attack was made on the part of the garrison, the fleet in the harbour, and a force which had landed on the shore. After a bombardment of four days, during which the people fought with heroic courage, the city was taken — a heap of ruins. The insurrection was not so readily put down in Palermo, the seat of the Provisional Government; and at the beginning of March, 1849, the king thought it expedient to offer to that body, on condition that it would lay down its arms and acknowledge his authority, a statute, or fundamental law, on the basis of the Constitution of 1812: an electoral law accompanied this proposition. The British and French ministers considered that the concessions conveyed in this offer were as large as the circumstances of the case demanded, and made the continuance of their mediation contingent upon their acceptance. The Provisional Government, having regard as much to the character of the king, and the probable realisation of his promises, as to the nature of the latter, preferred an appeal to arms. On the 28th of March hostilities against the Sicilians were again resumed. Catania was taken by General Filangieri, after a bombardment which laid a great part of the city in ruins; Syracuse surrendered without resistance; and on the 22d of April, Palermo opened its gates to the king's forces. Since the fall of Rome and the re-establishment of Austrian supremacy in Lombardy, the tyrannies and atrocities of the Neapolitan Government have surpassed all belief. A brief sojourn in Naples and Sicily impelled that eminently Conservative statesman, Mr. Gladstone, to denounce with energy the foulness and malignity of the Neapolitan state prosecutions, which have filled the galleys with senators and ministers of state, and sent half a parliament to expiate in chains its trust in a Bourbon. In 1851, Lord Palmerston appealed, in the name of humanity, to the continental powers generally, to use their influence to abate the system of universal proscription and exile; but in vain. In 1856, the Governments of England and France made an attempt to repress his tyranny, but the steps they took had no effect. In fact, Ferdinand is determined to stick to his own system. In 1856, the "Vérité" published a correspondence said to have passed between the late Louis Philippe and the King of Naples, shortly after the accession of the former to the throne of France. The Citizen-King is made to praise the energy and talent of Ferdinand, but at the same time to declare how much he should like to see him "put an end to the system of repression and violence" which marked his government, and approach the new French system. His Sicilian Majesty is represented as replying with the utmost candour: "I should like much to adopt your system, which must of course be moderate and legal; but I am bound by treaties and an alliance which I must remain faithful to: the more that, in days of adversity, that alliance was always friendly and favourable to us. In order to adopt the ideas of France, if ever they can be a principle at all, I should be obliged

to plunge into those Jacobin politics which my subjects always hated and abhorred. Liberty is fatal to the Bourbons, and I am quite determined not to incur the fate of Louis XVI. and Charles X. My subjects obey force, and submit to it. I must confess to your Majesty that I carry out the ideas which experience proved to Prince Metternich to be efficacious and useful. My subjects do not want to think or reflect. I take upon myself to preserve their happiness and dignity, and this I shall only be able to do by listening to the councils of Austria, without submitting myself to her orders and wishes. We do not belong to this century; the Bourbons are ancient; and if they wished to adopt any modern system or notions they would be perfectly ridiculous. We shall imitate the Hapsburg — if fortune betrays us, we shall never betray ourselves." The facile complacency with which Ferdinand has in turn bombarded the chief cities in his dominions has gained him the popular title of "King Bomba."

NARVAEZ, DON RAMON, DUKE OF VALENCIA, a prominent Spanish politician, was born in 1795, at Jaen, in Andalusia. He took part, at a very early age, in the war of liberation against Napoleon, rose rapidly from rank to rank in the army, and at the breaking out of the insurrection in the Basque provinces had attained the rank of Colonel. He fought against the Carlists with such distinction, that he was speedily appointed Brigadier. His unwearied pursuit of Gomez, the Carlist general, in his romantic march through Spain, in 1836, gained him a great reputation. At the close of the war in the Basque provinces, in 1840, he quarrelled with Espartero, went over to the party of the Queen-regent Christina, and was among those who, in 1841, attempted to overthrow Espartero by insurrection. The attempt miscarried, and he was obliged to take refuge in Paris. There he was one of the heads of the moderate party in the camarilla of the exiled queen. If not the soul of, he was the most zealous furtherer of her plans, for which his decided and energetic habits fitted him, notwithstanding his rashness and some peculiarities of character. In 1842 he went to Perpignan, the better to conduct the movement in favour of Christina. The success of the insurrection against Espartero, in 1843, which resulted in the expulsion of that minister, was owing, in a great measure, to Narvaez, who was rewarded for his services with the title of Duke of Valencia, and made a grandee of the first class. Then, in fact, began the palmy period of Don Ramon's adventurous career. He had left his country a needy man and a new-made major-general. Within about a year after his return he had attained the highest military rank — that of Captain-General or Field-Marshal; his breast was covered with Grand Crosses, and the Golden Fleece hung suspended from his neck; he was Count of Canadas Atlas and Duke of Valencia — the latter a royal title; for hitherto, and with his exception, none but princes of the blood-royal have taken the name of a capital city; his coffers overflowed with gold, and he entertained his sovereign at a banquet, the enormous cost

of which would have been a fortune to him a few months previously. After the return of Queen Christina he was at the head of the camarilla, and kept down the Progressists and Agacuchos, until his ministry was overthrown in February, 1846. He remained now for a time in the background, and seems to have opposed the marriage of the queen, as if with the design of making terms with the opposite party. Nevertheless, the Pacheco ministry found it advisable to get so formidable a man out of the way, and in May, 1847, sent him as ambassador to Paris. He forthwith made terms with Queen Christina, and became a leader in the plots formed against Queen Isabella by her mother and Louis-Philippe. In October, 1847, he became President of the Council, and head of the ministry, which post he retained till January 1851, when his ministry broke up on account of financial embarrassments. Bravo Murillo assumed the presidency of the council, and Narvaez went once more to Paris. When years had passed over, however, and the summer of 1856 arrived, and Marshal O'Donnell, having ousted Espartero from office, made his celebrated *coup d'état* in Madrid, Narvaez perceived that his day was at hand. Accordingly he hastened to Spain, and, after some tantalising delay, was successful in substituting himself in O'Donnell's place.

NASH, JOSEPH, Painter in Water-Colours, brother of Frederick Nash, also a well-known water-colour painter. One of the most eminent of a valuable class of painters, peculiar in their excellence, to our day, who have devoted great skill to the faithful as well as picturesque delineation of those remains of true Architecture which Time has spared to us, but which the nineteenth century, with its improvements and "restorations," is unwilling to respect. As a picturesque draftsman he is unsurpassed for minuteness of architectural detail. Twenty years ago Nash commenced exhibiting at the Old Society of Water-Colour Painters,—drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities. Careful transcripts of old English domestic architecture followed. Throughout his career he has occasionally painted historical scenes from Shakspeare and Scott. But the pictures on which his fame rests are his illustrations of the sister art, and the publications lithographed from them: his "Architecture of the Middle Ages," published in 1838; and still better known "Mansions of England in the Olden Time," in four series, published from 1839 to 1849,—an admirable and delightful work. The picturesque effect of these noble old English interiors,—pleasant "withdrawing-room," "carved parlour," or stately "staircase,"—is enhanced by effective figures in the costume of two centuries ago; but the reality and historical value impaired. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings, if (from the very nature of the task) not his most felicitous, have been "The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall" (1846), and his "Interior Views of the Great Exhibition."

NASSAU, ADOLPH, DUKE OF, born July 24, 1847, assumed

the government on August 20, 1839. A constitutional government had existed in his states for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being, however, represented, not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the realm. In 1848 a new constitution, upon a liberal basis, was proclaimed, and the duke declared his intention to govern by parliamentary means. For a time the experiment promised to succeed. The duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the King of Prussia, which, after the failure of the Frankfort Constitution, seemed likely to guarantee a certain amount of constitutional liberty in Germany. The reaction which carried away larger states, however, overpowered Nassau. The duke, probably indulging his own predilections, went over to the Austrian party in 1850, and has since voted with it in the Diet. In November, 1851, the Constitution was extinguished. In 1844 the duke married the daughter of the Grand-prince Michael of Russia. The younger line of his house is enthroned in the Netherlands.

NESSELRODE, COUNT, Russian Diplomatist and ex-Minister of State, was born about the year 1770, of a family that had emigrated from Hanover and settled in Livonia, in days when that province was thoroughly German. His father, who was high in favour with the Empress Catherine, was the Ambassador who negotiated the marriage between the eccentric Paul and a princess of Wurtemberg; and young Nesselrode, having been educated at the Imperial Military College of St. Petersburg, was honoured by the Czarina with a commission in the Guards. When Paul ascended the throne, he appointed Nesselrode one of his aides-de-camp; but the latter soon discovered that it was a diplomatic, and not a military career, for which he had been intended by nature. Fortune seemed to favour his aspirations. Paul had just begun to display his romantic admiration of Napoleon; and Nesselrode, then in the vigour of his years and faculties,—just above thirty,—was despatched to Paris. One of the most passionate desires of the Czar was to possess Malta, and Napoleon told him he should have his wish. Under the influence of this promise, and vainly jealous of the naval and commercial supremacy of England, Paul was stimulated to burn all the British vessels in the ports of the Baltic, and to send their crews as prisoners into the interior of Russia. Nesselrode was the man who managed all this; who obtained the promise of Malta for a Russian possession; who fomented the quarrel about the right of search; who aided Bonaparte to organise the Northern Confederacy, which left England alone to fight all the world; and who caused the battle of Copenhagen. Consulting his sovereign's mood, and intending to found the scheme of his own career upon it, he laid down as the first principle of his personal policy that the alliance between Russia and France, and the hostility of both to England, would last his time at least. When Paul suddenly disappeared from the stage of European affairs, Nesselrode, somewhat

disconcerted, returned to St. Petersburg, where his gravity, knowledge, industry, and flexibility, won him the favour of the Czar Alexander. Accordingly he was selected as Secretary to the new Emperor, and was soon actively employed in organising an alliance of all the great States of Europe against France. He was travelling with his master towards the seat of war when Ulm surrendered, and the Austrians were flying before Bonaparte's generals; and when Savary sought the Russian quarters, on the arrival of the Czar, to deliver one of Bonaparte's flourishing letters about peace and concord, but in reality to act as a spy in the Russian camp, Nesselrode it was who received him, exchanged fine sentiments with him, and invited him to come again, to discuss the possibility of peace without the desertion of Austria by the Czar. Nesselrode, after a second interview with Savary, went forward to Austerlitz with the Czar and his starving army. There, by the side of the exasperated Alexander, he witnessed the defection of the Austrians, and the consultations between the latter and Napoleon about getting rid of the Russians. With the whole body of Russians he was turned off the Austrian territory; sharing, to all appearance, the indignation experienced by his master at such treatment. As secretary, he wrote the protest on the occasion. Some months later he witnessed the perplexing vicissitudes of the day of Eylau, when Bonaparte was actually in the very hands of the Russians without being recognised. A few weeks later, when the Czar and Napoleon met on the raft on the Niemen, Nesselrode was present. When the door of the wooden house was shut, and Alexander opened the conference with the memorable words, "I hate the English as much as you do, and am ready to second you in all your enterprises against them," Nesselrode was not present, because the Emperors were alone; but he knew what the Czar was there to say; and he knew, as soon as anybody, that it had been said. In so far as he had a hand in the Treaty of Tilsit, he was answerable a second time for the humiliation of Copenhagen, and for that seizure of the Danish fleet which was absolutely confirmed by the secret articles of the treaty. Nesselrode witnessed the festivities at Erfurth, when his master and the French Emperor rode over the field of Jena, and showed one another the remarkable points of the battle; but he was quite ready for the shifting of the scenes; and when Napoleon was branded as the common enemy, and the Congress assembled at Vienna, he appeared in the Austrian capital as Russian Plenipotentiary, and exercised his diplomatic skill to procure the partition of Poland and the annexation of a great part of Saxony to Prussia. Since that date Nesselrode has been the servant of successive Czars, with the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has never, however, in that capacity exhibited originality or any great ability, and it is deemed probable that he has in reality been little more than head clerk to his Imperial masters. When Turkish affairs came up, from time to time, he first delivered commissions and authorisations to Vicovich and other Russians who intrigued in Persia; and then, when the siege

of Herat became a serious matter, disavowed those agents, and induced Lords Durham and Clanricarde to declare themselves satisfied with his disclaimers. Recent events, however, are understood to have disconcerted the hoary courtier, and baffled his practised craft. After nearly sixty years of labour in the service of the state, during which he yielded, willow-like, to every storm, Nesselrode is said to have become an object of suspicion to his sovereign and to the heads of both the great parties in Russia. He was suspected by the Czar of retaining his long-cherished predilections in favour of France; and while the German party blamed him for the Crimean war, the Muscovites expressed their indignation at his supposed good will towards the Allied Powers. In 1856 Nesselrode retired from public life; in 1857 he visited Paris, where he had not been since the fall of the first Napoleon.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, DUKE OF, was born 22d May, 1811, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford. Being then Lord Lincoln, he became M.P. for South Notts in 1832, and represented that county till 1846. He was a Lord of the Treasury from December 1834, until April 1835; and First Commissioner of Woods and Forests from September 1841, to January 1846, when he became Chief Secretary for Ireland; a post which he resigned in July 1846. He unsuccessfully contested South Notts in February and March, 1846, and was returned for the Falkirk district of burghs in that year. He was a member of Sir Robert Peel's party; favourable to the endowment of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy, and a friend to agricultural improvement. In 1852 he joined the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen as Colonial Secretary, and in that capacity, according to the system of distributing employments which then prevailed, performed the duties of Minister of War. Shortly after the declaration of war with Russia in the spring of 1854, a separation of the duties until then devolving on the war-minister was effected, and the Duke of Newcastle was appointed a fourth Secretary of State—for War. The terrible mismanagement which left our army in the worst months of the ensuing winter without shelter, warm clothing, fuel, and often without food, was ascribed to him; and a general cry arose against his incapacity. On the meeting of Parliament in January, 1855, the duke defended himself with temper and spirit. His colleagues, who had left him almost alone in the previous autumn to combat the inertia and obstructiveness of the departments under him, bore witness, too late, to his indefatigable industry and unremitting care. The House of Commons resolved that an inquiry should take place into the management of the war, and the Duke of Newcastle resigned. His successor, Lord Panmure, has repeatedly borne testimony to the duke's ability and zeal, as attested by the state in which he had found the War Department; and men of official experience generally have bestowed praise on the minister whom the public had so prematurely blamed. Lord John Russell told the House of Commons that, in his opinion, the duke failed because he had not sufficient personal weight to enforce his

authority, and that this defect was not made up by the support which should have been afforded him by the premier. In the autumn of 1855 the Duke visited the Crimea, and subsequently Anapa, Southern Kaleh, and other military posts on the east coast of the Black Sea.

NEWMAN, F.W., Author, son of John Newman, formerly a banker in Lombard Street, of the firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, and Co., was born in London in 1805. His earliest childhood, excepting during the winter, was spent at Ham, near Richmond, and afterwards at Norwood. But at the age of six years he was sent to a very large private school, where he continued until he was sixteen. This was the Rev. Dr. Nicholas's, at Ealing, which in those days attained the magnitude and almost the rank of a public school; there being at one time 290 names on the books, and the plays of Terence being acted every summer, as at the Westminster School. In 1822 he was admitted a commoner of Worcester College, Oxford; and at the Easter examinations of 1826 was judged worthy of being placed in the first class of Classics and of Mathematics. In November, 1826, he was admitted Fellow of Balliol College, and retained the fellowship until the summer of 1830, at which time he resigned, because he was unable conscientiously to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles for his Master's degree. Mr. Newman left England the same year, and was absent at Aleppo, Bagdad, Teheran, Tabreez, and Constantinople, for nearly three years. In 1834, having returned to England, he became Classical Tutor at Bristol College. At the close of 1835 Mr. Newman married a daughter of the late Sir John Kennaway, of Escot House, Devonshire; formerly English Resident at the court of Hyderabad. In 1840 he became Classical Professor at Manchester New College. In the year 1846 he received the appointment of Latin Professor in University College, London. His work on "The Soul, her Sorrows and Aspirations," has been of immense avail in bridging over the gulf between utter scepticism and struggling faith for many who were insensible to pulpit influences. He has also published "Lectures on Logic," "A Grammar of the Berber Language," "Phases of Faith," "Lectures on Political Economy," "Regal Rome," "A History of the Hebrew Monarchy," "Odes of Horace, translated into unrhymed Metres," "Catholic Union," and several other works, classical and political. He has been a contributor to the Eclectic and Prospective Reviews, and is now a writer in the "Westminster Quarterly;" chiefly of political articles.

NICHOL, J. P., LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, was born about 1804. His father was a bookseller in Montrose, and Mr. Nichol's first venture in life was as schoolmaster of Dun in the neighbourhood of that town, when he was only sixteen years of age. He afterwards studied for the Church, and was duly licensed as a preacher. Literature and science, however, soon diverted him into a course more suitable to his

faculties. Having obtained a Professorship from Lord Melbourne's ministry, he distinguished himself by his various popular works on astronomy, "The Architecture of the Heavens," "The Solar System," "The Planetary System," "The Planet Neptune," etc.; and by his lectures on the same class of subjects, he was the first to make the public familiar with what is called the "Nebular Hypothesis." He writes with much eloquence, and at the same time with great clearness.

NOEL, THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY, M.A., now a Baptist Minister and Pastor of John Street Chapel, Bedford Row, was originally a Clergyman of the Establishment, and one of the Chaplains to the Queen, and for many years occupied the pulpit of St. John's, Bedford Row, a chapel of ease. He was born in 1799, is the son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. by the Baroness Barham, and brother to the present Earl of Gainsborough, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. As a preacher during his connexion with the Establishment he was well known, and his labours in concert with the City Mission and kindred societies are still remembered. Mr. Baptist Noel has been long known as a controversialist, as well as a writer. In the former capacity, among other published documents, we may mention "Letters on the Church of Rome, addressed to the Rev. Emmanuel Feraut, D.D." (1851), caused by a member of his Bible class becoming a pervert to Popery, and in which he demolishes the whole foundation of Romanism. As a writer he produced, on his secession from the Established Church, a volume entitled "Essay on the Union of Church and State," (1848); of course in favour of the view he took of the evils of the Establishment. Previous to his going through the ordinance of baptism, in 1849, appeared his "Essay on Christian Baptism," setting forth the reasons for his change of sentiment; and afterwards (in 1850) his "Essay on the External Act of Baptism." In both works Mr. Noel endeavours to show that "to baptize" means "to immerse;" that baptism by immersion is the only outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual grace through which one can become a member of the visible Church; and that, consequently, the Church of England and that large section of the Congregationalists who practise infant baptism have no authority for the rite. He has also published "Sermons preached at the Chapels Royal of St. James's and Whitehall;" "Notes of a Tour in Switzerland in the Summer of 1847;" "The Gospel of the Grace of God, illustrated in a series of Meditations;" "Christian Missions to Heathen Nations;" "The Case of the Free Church of Scotland;" and several minor works. Mr. Noel has also tried his hand at a little poetry; but if "Protestant Thoughts in Rhyme" may be taken as a specimen, we regret to say that he has not drunk very deep of the Castalian fount.

NORMANBY, CONSTANTINE HENRY PHIPPS, MARQUIS OF, Diplomatist, and ex-Viceroy of Ireland, was born May 15,

1797. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. On coming of age he married Maria, eldest daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and entered Parliament for the borough of Scarborough. In the House of Commons he at once took a course of political action opposed entirely to the traditions of his family, which, from the days of Colonel Phipps, who died fighting for Charles I., to the father of Lord Normanby, had always voted against Liberal principles. His first speech was delivered on the Catholic question, and was considered a great parliamentary success. Lord John Russell's earliest proposed resolutions on Reform were seconded by Lord Normanby, in a speech which went much farther than the formal resolutions he was seconding. Shortly afterwards he felt so strongly the unpleasantness of opposing the views of his father (the former friend of Pitt), whilst indebted to him for a seat, that he retired for a time into private life, and withdrew to the Continent. He resided two years in Italy, and on his return wrote several pamphlets in behalf of Reform in Parliament. In 1822 he again entered the House of Commons, as member for Higham Ferrars. Here, while representing one of the most insignificant constituencies of the country, he again exerted himself to procure the endowment of the great towns with the electoral franchise, and the purification of the House of Commons. Having brought forward a motion for abolishing the office of second or joint Postmaster-general, he was met by ministers with the bold assertion that sinecure offices were necessary to the maintenance of the influence of the Crown. Immediately afterwards a circular letter was discovered, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the members of the Government party, in which Lord Althorp, Lord Normanby, and Mr. Creevy, were denounced as having combined to ruin the influence of the Crown. Lord Normanby's conduct was spirited and able. He brought the whole matter before the House, and carried an address to the Crown upon the subject. The joint Postmaster-generalship was soon afterwards abolished. On the 7th of April, 1831, Lord Normanby was called to succeed his father in the earldom of Mulgrave. In 1832, the troubles which prevailed in Jamaica demanded the presence of a Governor at once resolute and gentle. A rebellion had broken out in the island; the slaves were expecting from the Government some amelioration of their condition, and the new ministers were resolved to grant their emancipation. Lord Mulgrave was selected to fulfil the difficult mission of restoring tranquillity, and preparing negro and planter alike for the approaching change. Soon after his arrival the Unionist party had excited the soldiers to mutiny, and a scene of disgraceful confusion ensued. The Governor, addressing the troops, recalled them to a sense of their duty, and order was secured. The Emancipation Act was carried in the Imperial Legislature; and Lord Mulgrave, having won the confidence of all parties by his judicious, firm, and conciliating conduct in carrying out its provisions, returned to England. He then accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he held until

the breaking up of the first Melbourne cabinet in 1834. When, in 1835, Lord Melbourne returned to office, Lord Mulgrave was made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He landed in Dublin May 11th, determined to attempt an administration of the Government on the principle of impartial justice to all parties, and became the most popular of viceroys. He removed from the bench a crowd of magistrates, who had abused their office to oppress the king's subjects because they were of another party or creed; abated the practice of entrusting the dominant clergy with the administration of justice; and at the same time strengthened the law by reforming the executive system; uniting in it Catholics as well as Protestants, and making all feel that the law was no longer an enemy but a powerful friend. O'Connell said of him, that he was the best Englishman Ireland had ever seen. In April, 1839, he resigned the Irish Lieutenancy, and was Secretary for the Colonies from September to December of that year, when he became Home Secretary, and held this office until September, 1841. He was Ambassador to the Court of France from 1846 until after the *coup d'état*, when he was succeeded by Lord Cowley. In 1854 he was appointed Minister to the Court of Tuscany. In his younger days he wrote several novels, entitled "Yes and No," "Clarinda," "Matilda," "The Contrast," "The Prophet of St. Paul's," etc.

O.

O'DONNELL, LEOPOLD, Marshal and ex-Minister of Spain, was born in Spain about the year 1809. The O'Donnells, it seems, are of Irish extraction; and their exploits in the Green Isle have been celebrated in history and in song. Having flourished for centuries as territorial magnates in the county of Tyrconnel, and stood by the fortunes of the last Stuart King with loyal fidelity, they went into exile, settled in Austria, and served the House of Hapsburg with distinction as soldiers and statesmen. While the O'Donnells, banished from their native soil, were signalising themselves in the service of the German Cæsars, some adventurous scion of the family found his way from Austria to Spain; and one of his descendants had the fortune to be victorious, in a battle at Bisbal, over the lieutenants of Napoleon. For this achievement he was distinguished with the title of Count of Bisbal; and he subsequently rose high in the Spanish service. He had several sons, and one of these is the Count of Lucena, Marshal of Spain, and who has figured as President of Queen Isabella's Council. Soon after the birth of this son, the Count of Bisbal, having intrigued in politics, fell under the suspicion of the Cortes, and was imprisoned. On the restoration of Ferdinand, however, his fortunes rose, and he was

nominated Captain-General of Andalusia and Governor of Cadiz. Circumstances being, therefore, favourable to young Leopold, he entered the army at an early age, and had attained the rank of Colonel before he was twenty-five. When Don Carlos commenced that struggle which proved so disastrous to Spain, two of the sons of the Count of Bisbal declared for the princely pretender; but Leopold took the other side, fought courageously for the young Queen—became, in 1838, Chief of the Staff—and subsequently had the distinction of being placed in command of the Army of the Centre. At the close of the Carlist war he was nominated a General of Brigade, and created Count of Lucena. The personal courage of Marshal O'Donnell is beyond question, but it is not so much to that quality that he owes his brilliant career as to the favour and protection of Espartero, by whom he was appointed Chief of his Staff. In 1840, O'Donnell embraced the cause of the Queen-Mother against the people and the army, and abandoning his command, he emigrated with her to France. In 1841 he demanded permission to return to Spain as a friend to the established Government, and made the most solemn declarations of harbouring no design against the public tranquillity. Espartero, then Regent, would not believe that his old *protégé* was again false; and, ignorant of the plot formed for his own overthrow between him, the Queen-Mother, and Louis Philippe, who was already projecting the Spanish marriages, freely allowed him to return. Ere long Espartero had reason to rue his lenity. A formidable insurrection took place in various parts of Spain, and O'Donnell headed the malcontents at Pampeluna. He was utterly unsuccessful, and his life was endangered, but he contrived to escape into France and renewed his intrigues. Another attempt was soon made. In 1843 the Regency of Espartero was terminated, and in the transactions which led to his fall O'Donnell took a prominent part. His reward was the Governor-Generalship of Cuba, and the world knows too well how he exercised his command, and the immense fortune he and his wrung from the blood of the miserable race, the traffic in which his government had been long bound to suppress. Having thus amassed a large fortune, O'Donnell returned to Spain when Narvaez was in power; and now commenced in earnest his political career. He and the minister hated each other thoroughly. To the sway of Narvaez, none except a few Progressistas dared to make the slightest opposition. O'Donnell announced that he was about to re-inforce that opposition, but he was silenced by the lucrative appointment of Director-General of Infantry. It was the place best suited for his future plans, as he could organise the army according to his pleasure. Narvaez soon saw the error he had committed, and he dismissed O'Donnell. Once more he rushed into the ranks of the Opposition, who accepted him as their leader; and Maria-Christina, as being the most vulnerable, was the great object of attack. Narvaez left the ministry, and was once more exiled by Maria-Christina; but neither O'Donnell nor the Conchas were called by her to power. When Sartorius (known as the Count San Luis) was named Minister, the struggle

became still more desperate than ever. We need not dwell with minuteness on the persecution O'Donnell suffered from the Sartorius Government; his concealment in Madrid; his military insurrection; the combat of Vicalvaro; his defeat and retreat in Andalusia; his utter failure and impotence; and the famous Liberal manifesto which dread of approaching destruction extorted from him, and in which he made an appeal to the people to rise in defence of their liberties. He offered them his sword, and flung himself into the ranks of the Liberal party. O'Donnell was defeated, and flying when that appeal was made. But when it was responded to by Espartero, all was changed. City after city, village after village, from south to north, from east to west, rose against the miserable crew who had oppressed, plundered, and degraded them. Espartero found the Queen besieged in her palace in Madrid, and his influence and popularity saved her from public indignation. Between O'Donnell and Espartero there could hardly have existed much sympathy. But Espartero considered that the co-operation of O'Donnell would be an advantage to the country, and he was invited to form a coalition. O'Donnell consented, and his confiscation having been forthwith reversed, he was raised to the rank of Marshal, and entrusted with the portfolio of the War Department. Notwithstanding the semblance of political friendship which he assumed, it would appear that O'Donnell was not animated by any excessive love for the brave and honest old man who had saved him from ruin; while Espartero, on his part, seems to have practised generosity and confidence to a dangerous extent. While the presence of Espartero was restraining the scandals of the Court, while he and his friends were branded by the Queen-Mother as the "enemies of the throne," the Queen acted with her hereditary duplicity. She always affected to hate O'Donnell and to love Espartero, and the latter placed reliance on her professions. Yet it was not from want of warning, often and often repeated, that he fell a victim. Espartero received detailed information of what was plotting between the Queen, the King, and O'Donnell. He refused to believe in so much baseness. "What!" he said, "O'Donnell, whom I have pardoned for all the wrongs he has done me—the favourite whom I have advanced when he much needed advancement—the friend in whom I confided—the colleague whom I trusted, to betray me!—Impossible! I will not believe it!" The consequences of this credulity are now well known. Espartero was suddenly dismissed on the night of the 13th July, 1856, and O'Donnell becoming President of the Council, signalised his elevation by a *coup d'état*. From the beginning his position was by no means a bed of roses; and as time passed on he was displaced by Narvaez, another of those personages connected in men's minds with Spanish intrigue, revolution, and counter-revolutions. Marshal O'Donnell's personal appearance is striking. A man of lofty stature and a prepossessing person, with a fair complexion, features expressive of resolution and strength of character, and an aspect decidedly more Irish than Castilian: such is the appearance of the

bold warrior and unscrupulous politician to whom the occupant of a tottering throne significantly said, "You are the President of my Council."

OMER PACHA, Generalissimo of the Sultan's Forces in Europe and a Grand Vizier, is of Croat origin, and was born in the year 1801 at Plaski, a village in the district of Ogulin, about sixty miles from Fiume, in the Adriatic. His father, possessed of a small landed estate, served the Austrian emperor as "administrative lieutenant;"—an office of military rank and consideration, but opening no opportunities of distinction or prospect of promotion, and demanding the qualifications of a clerk rather than those of a soldier. His son, the subject of this sketch, received first at the military school of his native village, and afterwards at the high school of Thurm, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, the education deemed suitable for the son of an officer; and, it is said, distinguished himself by proficiency in mathematics and the beauty of his handwriting. On leaving school, young Lattas — for this is the family name, concealed under the present titles of the Ottoman Marshal— became a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, which he shortly left to become an assistant of Major Cajetan Koeczig, surveyor of roads and bridges. Of keeping the accounts and giving directions for mending roads he soon became heartily tired. The Austrians affirm that he neglected his work, quarrelled with his superiors, and finally deserted from the Austrian army, from which his civil occupation had not withdrawn him. It is certain that he left both his employment and the Austrian service; but as he proceeded to the town of Zara, in Dalmatia, and there resided a considerable time, it is clear that he felt quite easy as to any charge which the Government could prefer against him. He was now in quest of a living, and not finding this at Zara, he conceived the singular idea of striking into the Turkish province of Bosnia. It is to be presumed that his success here was most meagre, since, to qualify himself for the position of tutor in the house of a Turkish merchant, he adopted the creed of Islam. He now took the name of Omer, and applied himself with great assiduity to study the language, manners, and customs of his new countrymen. After a time, the merchant, his patron, sent his children to the capital, under the conduct of Omer, who thus made his first acquaintance with Stamboul the Well-guarded, the Fulness of Islam, the Mother of the World. Ambitious of a military career, and favoured by community of religion, he lost no opportunities of exhibiting the advantages of his education before those who were able to promote his reception into the service of the Sultan. The encouragement he received led him to renounce his connexion with the merchant; and shortly afterwards he became (thanks to his caligraphic skill) a master in the new military school at Constantinople. Kosrew Pacha, then seraskier, or minister of war at Constantinople, was the first Turkish dignitary to perceive the genius and enterprise of the stranger, and from him Omer, now in his thirty-third year, received the appointment of

officer in the Nizam, or regular army of the Sultan, and shortly afterwards that of Adjutant on his personal staff. Capt. Spencer, who visited Constantinople in 1836, relates that at that time his attention was struck by the handsome person and gentlemanlike manner of the staff officer, and the fluency with which he spoke German, French, and Italian. By Kosrew, Omer was introduced to his highness the late Sultan, who commissioned him to instruct his son, the present Sultan, in the art of writing. It is a fact well worthy of attention, that to skill in writing, often superciliously condemned as a mechanical attainment, a man of Omer's undoubted genius was, time after time, indebted for a position in which his higher abilities could assert themselves. It may also be worth mentioning here, that the Marshal cherishes to this day a pride in his caligraphic skill; his favourite gift to strangers desiring a memento being his autographic Turkish signature, "Omer Loutfi—Omer the Benefactor;" a title conferred on him in 1853. Kosrew Pacha was guardian to one of the richest ladies in Constantinople, the daughter of an aga of Janissaries, whose father gave her to Omer in marriage. The Turkish army at this time existed in little more than in name. Kosrew took a leading part in its organisation, and in this work made considerable use of Omer. While yet little known, he passed two years in the Danubian principalities and in Bulgaria; employing himself in topographical studies. A noble German author affirms, that when Omer Pacha took the command of the army of Europe in 1854 there was not a wood, brook, marsh, or position of any kind available for military purposes of which he had not a complete knowledge. It was in quelling the insurrections in Syria and Albania that Omer first distinguished himself. He was equally successful in Kurdistan. In the year 1848, having become a Pacha, he made the acquaintance of the Russians. The troubles in Wallachia led to the entrance into that principality of a Russian army, sent by the Czar in his character of "protector:" Omer Pacha was directed also to occupy it with a corps, in order to uphold the respect due to the Sultan as suzerain. This duty he executed with great discretion and firmness. In 1851 the Mahommedan Bosnians, always the most fanatical of European Moslems, resolved to endure no longer the reforms which, under the Sultans Mahmoud and Abdul Medjid, had been introduced into Turkey; and taking most of all to heart the increasing protection afforded to the Christian subjects of the Porte, flew to arms, proposing to establish Bosnia as a semi-independent state like Servia, in order that they might be free to oppress the rayas at their pleasure. Tahir Pacha, who then held the command in Bosnia, acted as if he had a secret understanding with the rebels, who soon were masters of Bihacs and the entire Kraina. At this juncture Omer appeared on the scene, with a small but fresh and compact force, and with unlimited powers. He marched his columns rapidly upon one strategic point after another, and shattered the forces brought against him, completely crushed the insurrection, and by the strict discipline which he maintained, as

well as by words, assured the terrified Christian population of the will and power of the Sultan to afford them the protection which he promised in the Tanzimat. It is customary to reproach Omer Pacha with being a renegade, and doubtless he must bear the odium which attaches to that character; but let it be understood, that in his hands the part is quite a new one. "Converts," it is said, "are always persecutors;" but Omer Pacha has been the protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan and the ameliorator of their lot. He has had, as a stranger, to gain and maintain the confidence of the Moslem; yet, at the same time, he has rendered himself the hope and trust of the downtrodden rayah. No man living has wrought so effectually in Turkey to secure the triumph of the Christian principle of fair and equal government, or to allay the differences between the professors of rival creeds. In the year 1852 Omer Pacha was sent, with a small and ill-provisioned force, to effect the reduction of the hardy and warlike Montenegrins, who, trusting in their mountain fastnesses, had for years molested with impunity the neighbouring Turkish districts, carrying fire and sword into the villages of Herżegowina and Albania at their savage pleasure. The progress of the Ottoman commander was slow, but, owing to the skill with which his operations had been planned, sure; and he had advanced to within a day's march of Cettinje, when the Austrian special commissioner at Constantinople induced the Divan to recall him and abandon the war. In 1853 the Russian troops marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, the passage of the Balkan was threatened, and Constantinople, that is to say, the Turkish empire itself, was in danger. There were not two opinions as to the choice of the commander to whom should be entrusted the defence of Turkey, and Omer Pacha was appointed accordingly the Generalissimo of the Sultan. The Turkish army, it must be owned, was in a very unsatisfactory state when it was called to guard the territory of the empire against the most powerful military monarchy in Europe. Yet whatever efficiency it possessed was due almost entirely to Omer Pacha. His hand had formed and his spirit animated the few good battalions which were to serve as the nucleus of an army for the most part made up of boys and men past the middle term of life, unaccustomed to arms, and suddenly hurried from their homes. He formed a camp at Shumla, organised a reserve dépôt at Sophia, and placed garrisons in the fortresses of the Danube. It is doubtful whether at any moment the marshal had 120,000 men under his command, including his rawest recruits. The Russian invasion of the principalities took place in June, 1853: the Sultan's declaration of war was dated October 4, and the first important collision between the belligerents occurred on the 4th of November. On the night of November 1st, Omer Pacha landed troops on the island of the Danube opposite Turtukai, and constructed batteries, under the fire of which he established a footing on the left bank of the river near Oltenitza in Wallachia. The Turkish position was attacked on the 4th by twenty battalions of Russian

infantry, three regiments of cavalry, sixteen mounted and sixteen foot batteries. The engagement lasted four hours, during which the Russians charged three times, and were each time driven back with immense loss. At the close of the engagement the Russian battalions were disordered, and in full retreat. The news of this failure was the first of the series of shocks to which the military pride of the Czar Nicholas was exposed during this war, and of which another, and one of the most fatal (the repulse at Eupatoria, February 17, 1855), was also effected by Omer Pacha. About the same time that the passage of the Danube was effected at Oltenitza, another Ottoman corps of 30,000 men crossed from Widdin to Kalafat, and there formed an entrenched camp, against which a powerful Russian army corps was sent, but which was never attacked. The battle of Citatè, fought in front of this position on the 6th of January, 1854, was most creditable to the Turks; Omer Pacha did not command here in person, but to him belongs the praise of great judgment in placing the Kalafat corps between the Russian army and the Servians, their ready adherents. Throughout the spring and summer of 1854 Omer Pacha's position was one of great anxiety. With resources restricted in every direction, with a powerful enemy in front and often very equivocal support from Constantinople, he yet managed to hold the Russians in check. The siege of Silistria began in form about the middle of May, was continued forty days, and ended in complete failure. The Russians were 60,000 strong; they had sixty guns in position, and threw upwards of 50,000 shot and shell into the works, besides an incalculable quantity of small-arm ammunition. They constructed more than three miles of approaches and sprang six mines; made repeated assaults (that on the 13th of June with 30,000 men), yet gained not an inch of ground; and abandoned the siege with a loss of 10,000 men, four generals killed, including Schilders, the chief engineer of the active army. In the following August, Omer Pacha entered Bucharest, the Russians having received orders from St. Petersburg to cross the Pruth. In the course of January and February, 1855, he embarked 35,000 men of his Danubian army at Varna for Eupatoria, according to a plan concerted with Lord Raglan and General Canrobert. The defences of the town were far from complete on the 17th of February, 1855, when Eupatoria was attacked by a force estimated by Colonel Simmons, English Commissioner at Omer Pacha's head-quarters, at not less than 40,000 men of all arms, with 100 guns, many of them thirty-two pounders. The advanced works intended to protect the town had not been commenced, and even the intrenchments enclosing it were incomplete. The Russian loss on this unlucky day was great; and the injurious effect of the news of this disaster upon the Czar Nicholas is recorded in the official account of his last illness. Subsequently Omer Pacha joined General Canrobert and Lord Raglan with a part of his army before Sebastopol. His troops, however, took no part in the siege, nor had any other opportunity of distinguishing themselves. After the fall of the Crimean strong-

hold, the main body of the Turkish army was transferred to Southern Kaleh, on the Circassian coast; and in the middle of October, 1855, Omer Pacha led out his battalions to march against Kutais, in Mingrelia, and thence threaten the Russian power in Georgia and the other Transcaucasian provinces of the empire. Travellers describe Omer Pacha as one of the most agreeable men they ever met with; as affable in his high post as he is able and energetic. His personal and domestic habits are European, his adopted creed notwithstanding. He is a handsome man, of about five feet nine inches, with grey hairs and moustache, and closely trimmed beard; his head is round and well formed, and his countenance pleasing and expressive.

ORLOFF, COUNT ALEXIS, Chief of the Secret Police of the Russian Empire, with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmerie. The family of the Orloffs is of recent origin in Russia. The first of that name who rose to distinction under Peter the Great was one of those turbulent Strelitzes whom that sovereign found it necessary to destroy in large numbers. Peter used to honour the daily executions with his presence. One morning, as he was standing close to the fatal block, he was not a little surprised when one of the condemned came bustling up and addressed him,—"Now, Prince, move out of the way, that is my place." Peter thought it a pity that so much fortitude should be wasted, and, calling the man aside, conversed with him, and spared his life upon receiving a promise of faithful service. The Orloffs rose in power, and increased in wealth. One of the grandsons of the Orloff above referred to was the murderer of the Czar Peter III., whom he first poisoned and then strangled; another was a paramour of Peter's empress; a third grandson was the father of Vladimir Orloff, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Alexis Orloff was born in 1787, illegitimate, and at an early age entered the army. He served in the war with France, and after the conclusion of peace became Adjutant to the late Grand Duke Constantine, and Colonel of a regiment of Guards. On the day of the terrible insurrection with which the reign of Nicholas I. began, Alexis Orloff was the first officer to hasten with his regiment to the defence of the new Emperor. The station which he took up before the Imperial palace was the rendezvous of all the loyal troops. It was his cavalry charge, supported by the fire of grape shot from the artillery, which broke the ranks of the insurgents, and secured the throne to its new occupant. From that day he enjoyed the special favour of the Emperor, who raised him to the dignity of a Count, and made him Adjutant-General. In 1828 he took part in the expedition against Turkey, but was recalled from his command in the following year; the Emperor intending to reserve him for the after-work of negociation. It was he who concluded the peace of Adrianople, so disastrous to Turkey. Before this achievement his great intelligence, firmness, discretion, and unbounded devotion to the person of the Emperor, had won him the confidence of a

sovereign who at all times found it easier to divide power or wealth than to share his thoughts with his faithful servants. The peace of Adrianople increased the estimation in which Orloff was held at the Imperial Court. In 1831 he undertook a second mission to Constantinople, and immediately upon his return he was sent to Poland during the insurrection to ascertain, for the Emperor's satisfaction, the causes which delayed Russian success. M. Louis Blanc, in his "History of Ten Years," has more than insinuated that he poisoned Marshal Diebitsch, commander of the Russian army in Poland, on the occasion of this visit; and even connects him in the same way with the death of the Grand Duke Constantine. But this is to be unjust to his character. The Alexis Orloff of to-day has little more than a name in common with the assassin of Peter III. Not the slightest ground for the insinuation has ever been alleged, except the fact that at a time when cholera was raging in Russia, Count Orloff saw the marshal and the prince, who soon afterwards died suddenly. Orloff was next sent to London, to take part in the conferences respecting Belgium and the Netherlands. He did not succeed on this occasion, but in 1833 he concluded the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, by which the Porte undertook to close the Bosphorus and Dardanelles against all ships of war except those of Russia. He was the constant companion of the late Czar in his visits to European courts, the last of which, those to Olmutz and Berlin, in 1853, will be fresh in our memories. In January, 1854, he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, to secure, if possible, the neutrality of Austria in the affairs of the East. His mission, it will be remembered, failed, and he returned at once to St. Petersburg. During the lifetime of Nicholas, Orloff remained his peculiar, his only trusted friend. Those who know the Russian court will acknowledge that no man — not even Paskiewitch, who received far more honours — could attempt to stand on the same footing as Orloff with the Emperor. Under the new Emperor Orloff retains the direction of that vast system of espionage which makes him one of the most feared men in the empire. Although he may not sustain towards Alexander those intimate relations which bound him to Nicholas, his experience and abilities will always guarantee to him an important place in the councils and the government of his sovereign. Count Orloff is very rich, possessing landed estates of immense extent and fertility. In 1856 he appeared in Paris as one of the Russian plenipotentiaries, and soon beeame the "lion" of the day. Count Orloff is described as a man of quiet manners and moderate views, who disapproved of Menschikoff's mission and style of execution. The following remark is attributed to him: — "Menschikoff demanded much, to receive little; I demand little, to receive much." He is about 70 years of age, but appears fifteen years younger, and is a wonderful-looking man for his age. He is of large size, very erect, and his countenance denotes robust health and great resolution. He has a very large head, covered with iron-gray hair, cropped close, and is altogether what may be called a portly-looking person of a

military aspect, and, whether from associations connected with his name or not, people in Paris remarked something like an expression of sternness on his countenance. His deportment, however, was extremely quiet; his whole manner one of repose; and with the ease of a grand Russian nobleman, and with that elegance of manner which seems so charming when allied with military bearing, he conversed readily with the various individuals with whom he came into contact. On one occasion, encountering Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in the *salons* of the Tuileries, he is said to have observed smilingly, "Ah! M. le Maréchal, it is you, I think, who lately visited our country?" "Yes, Count," replied the Marshal; "it is I who had the pleasure of leaving a card at Bomarsund."

OVERBECK, FREDERICH, a German Artist, residing at Rome, the principal founder of the modern religious school of painting. He was born at Lübeck, July 3, 1789, and commenced his artistic education at Vienna, in 1806. While a student he gave evidence of the peculiar bent of his genius. In 1810 he went to Rome, embraced the Catholic faith, and has ever since made that city his residence. A Madonna, exhibited in 1811, gave him a wide reputation. The first considerable work executed by the artists of the new school were the frescoes from the "History of Joseph," at the villa of the Prussian Consul-general, Bartholdy. Of these Overbeck painted the "Selling of Joseph," and the "Seven Lean Years," (1816). In the following year the school won a still higher reputation by the frescoes at the villa of the Marchese Massini, of which Overbeck furnished five large compositions from Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," which were received with great favour. His best fresco, however, is the "Miracle of Roses of St. Francis," in the church at Assise. His oil-paintings are not numerous, for he does not work rapidly. The one best known out of Italy is, "The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem," at Lübeck; a picture begun at Vienna, but not finished till 1824 at Rome, and exhibited there. Besides this there are the "Christ on the Mount of Olives," at Hamburg; the "Marriage of Mary;" several "Holy Families;" the "Death of St. Joseph;" and the great painting in the Stadel Institute at Frankfort, representing the "Influence of Religion upon Art." His drawings, "Christ blessing little Children," "John the Preacher in the Wilderness," "The raising of the Young Man at Nain," and the "Gathering the Manna," also bear witness to his artistic powers. The school to which Overbeck belongs is captivated by the simplicity of the early Italian and German painters. He is, however, the only one who has remained faithful to the principle with which he set out. His fundamental belief is, that art does not exist for its own sake, nor for the sake of beauty, but only to subserve the cause of religion. Deep sincerity of religious feeling, correctness and harmony of composition, simplicity of form, and touching beauty of expression, cannot be denied to him. But on the other hand, his indifference to all those forms which do not serve as a direct vehicle of religious expression; a con-

tempt for models, for the nude figure, and likewise for antique sculpture, often betray him into incorrectness and lifelessness of drawing. He condemns and opposes not only classical antiquity, but also those painters who have done homage to it—Raffaelle himself, even in his later days; and utterly ignores all the artistic efforts of the three last centuries. Thus limited in subjects, he is also limited in representation. Where a bold and energetic mode of treatment is required, he fails in vigour and in truth. He repeats himself, and likewise reproduces reminiscences of others, especially of Raffaelle, of whom he has latterly become, with the exception of colour, which he rarely if ever uses, a very close imitator. His drawings are generally executed in charcoal, which he afterwards renders permanent by passing over them a wash of milk, or some other preparation. His position in art grows more and more solitary, as his fellows have partly died, and partly, as in the case of Cornelius, have attained a more unembarrassed point of view. Many of the productions of Overbeck are widely known by means of engravings.

OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., well-known as Hunterian Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons, the most distinguished Physiologist and Comparative Anatomist of our time, is a native of the town of Lancaster. He matriculated in the University of Edinburgh in 1824; became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826; and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835; having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy," 4to. 5 vols.; the Catalogue of the "Natural History," and that of the "Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum. This peaceful career of this indefatigable cultivator of Natural Knowledge has been distinguished by a continued series of labours for the promotion of scientific truth, and its practical application to the well-being of mankind; and the titles of his publications form the best illustrations of his life. Professor Owen has been ready to place his scientific knowledge at the service of the Government, whenever it has been called for, in aid of any inquiry involving considerations of a physiological nature. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of the Metropolis, and of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours to bring the evils of the latter before the Government and the public, by investigations promoted in the Commissions of which he was a member, as well as by his evidence before the Parliamentary Committees, that the public are mainly indebted for the abolition of that nuisance. We find the name of Professor Owen as assisting in the official reports of the first and several subsequent meetings of the Board of Health, the organisation of which has been the chief result of the Sanitary Commissions. Besides those that have already been enumerated, the other principal works by Professor Owen are:—"Memoir on the

Pearly Nautilus (*Nautilus Pompilius*)," 4to. 1832; "Memoir on a Gigantic Extinct Sloth (*Mylodon robustus*)," 4to. 1842; "Odontography," 2 vols. 1840; "History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds," 8vo. 1 vol. 1846; "History of British Fossil Reptiles," 4to. 5 parts, 1849–51; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals," 8vo. 1 vol. 1843; "Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrate Animals," 8vo. 1 vol. 1846; "On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton," 8vo. 1 vol. 1848; "On the Nature of Limbs," 8vo. 1 vol. 1849; "On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a Single Ovum," 8vo. 1 vol. 1849. Professor Owen has also communicated numerous papers to the Transactions of the Royal, Linnean, Geological, Zoological, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies; and he has contributed some elaborate Reports, published in the Transactions of the British Association. Of the Microscopical Society he was one of the founders, and first President; and he is a Fellow or Associate of most of the learned societies or scientific academies at home and abroad. Of the foreign estimation of our distinguished countryman we have pleasing evidence in his selection, by the King of Prussia, to be a Chevalier of the Order of Merit. He is now Superintendent of the Natural History Department in the British Museum.

OWEN, ROBERT, a Political Theorist, was born in Wales about 1771. His chequered career is thus related by one of his admirers:— "At seven years of age he was usher, and at nine under-master, of an elementary school in his native town. Next year he was in a neighbour's grocery and drapery shop, and then proceeded to Stamford to a draper's shop, supporting himself for four years, when he went to London, where in two years he was offered a half-partnership in the lucrative establishment he had joined, with the promise of the whole concern and adequate capital after a time; but he declined, and at eighteen became a partner in a cotton-spinning factory employing forty men, Arkwright's machinery being introduced therein for the first time. Progressing in worldly prosperity he commenced the Chorlton Mills, near Manchester, and selling those, took with his partners the celebrated New Lanark Mills, in Scotland, including its farm of one hundred and fifty acres and upwards of two thousand inhabitants. During more than a quarter of a century that he conducted this establishment, 'he was visited by emperors, kings, princes, archbishops, bishops, and clergy of every denomination, from all countries, to witness the unheard-of results produced on children and on a population of adults living in harmony, and governed only by the novel influence of well-directed kindness without punishment or fear.' In furtherance of his great object, 'to revolutionise peaceably the minds and practice of the human race,' Mr. Owen was invited in 1828, by the Mexican minister and others interested in human progress, to go to Mexico (which he did, under the sanction and with the aid of the British

cabinet), to ask from the Mexican authorities the government of Coaguila and Texas, then undisputed provinces of Mexico, which had not the right of appointing governors to these provinces,—they being elected by the people. But they freely offered him a district extending one hundred and fifty miles in breadth, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, along the line dividing the republic of North America from the republic of Mexico, and in which was included what is now called the golden region of California. New Lanark was commenced in 1784 by Sir R. Arkwright, with David Dale of Glasgow, 'one of the most benevolent men of the last century.' Owen married the daughter of this gentleman, and commenced business in the city just half-a-century ago. All sorts of difficulties beset him, for he had to make profit for his partners and work at benevolence for himself. In ten years the gains, after paying 5 per cent capital, were 60,000*l.*, and he bought out his partners for 84,000*l.* His new partners, not content with a similar rate of profit, objected to this extraordinary expenditure for philanthropic purposes, which they ridiculed as visionary and impracticable; and the concern being put up four years after the second partnership, he purchased it for 114,000*l.*, which the partners aforesaid declared to be 20,000*l.* too cheap, they having realised in the four years 150,000*l.* profit. The majority of his new partners being men of much benevolence, he had everything his own way, and in 1816 commenced in earnest his great moral experiments." His friends laud these in the highest terms, but where are now the results? Since that period Mr. Owen has been less fortunate. He attempted to establish a New Moral Community, which failed; and a Labour-Exchange Bazaar, which was equally unsuccessful. He still has followers, who preach the doctrines of their master's school. When Parliament was dissolved in 1857, Mr. Owen, then in his eighty-sixth year, offered to stand for any borough, if guaranteed from every expense. He urged his claims on the public to a seat in Parliament as the friend of Arkwright; as an unworthy member of many learned societies; as the introducer of moral lectures, with order, music, and tea, for the working classes; as the preserver of peace between this country and the United States; as the confidential friend of Fulton, Laplace, Cuvier, and Humboldt; as the opposer and the exposer of the present false and wicked system of society over the world; and as the proposer of a treaty of federation between this country and the United States, and afterwards to be extended to other countries, to unite all nations in perpetual peace, to enable the human race to live in harmony, perpetually increasing in attractive feelings, wisdom, and happiness.

OXFORD, THE RIGHT REV. SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, BISHOP OF, was born in 1805. He is the third son of the celebrated philanthropist and M. P., William Wilberforce. The list of university honours of this bishop are as follow: He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford; was second class Classics and first class Mathematics, 1826; M.A., 1829; Bampton Lecturer, 1841; D.D.,

1845; admitted *ad eundem gradum*, Cambridge, 1847. His early preferments were,—Rectory of Brightstone; Archdeaconry of Surrey; Rectory of Alverstoke; Canonry of Winchester; Chaplaincy to Prince Albert; Dean of Westminster. He was consecrated Bishop of Oxford in 1845, and is also Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and Lord High Almoner. Amongst his published works are "Agathos," "Eucharistica," "Note-Book of a Country Clergyman," "The Rocky Island," "Sermons at Oxford," "Sermons before the Queen," "Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects," etc. As a spiritual peer, the Bishop of Oxford takes a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords.

P.

PAKINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, Member of Parliament and ex-Minister of State, is the son of the late W. Russell, Esq., of Powick Court, in the county of Worcester, and was born at his father's seat in 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford; and in 1831 assumed the name of Pakington, as heir of his maternal uncle, the Baronet of Westwood. Having, in 1832, been nominated a Deputy-Lieutenant of Worcestershire, and in 1834 Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that county, he was, in 1837, returned to the House of Commons as member for Droitwich, which he has ever since represented. Sir John being a stanch Conservative, opposed in 1846 the free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel, who, nevertheless, created him a Baronet before leaving office; and in 1848, when Lord J. Russell had appeared at the head of affairs, and the deplorable state of the West India colonies rendered the sugar duties the question of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. Bentinck was the chairman, and as the advocate of a differential duty took a prominent part in the discussions that ensued. When, in 1852, Lord J. Russell beat a precipitate retreat from office, and Lord Derby was called upon to assume the reins of government, Sir John Pakington was nominated Earl Grey's successor at the Colonial Office. The public deemed it hardly less absurd to appoint a chairman of quarter sessions to the administration of colonial affairs than a novelist to the management of the national finances; and a cry was forthwith raised against him by the metropolitan journals. But the Secretary of State bore the abuse like a man determined "to do his best to do his duty;" and his industry, sagacity, and intelligence, speedily silenced derision and elicited praise. Sir John Pakington has since his resignation of office taken an important part in the business of the House of Commons; and distinguished himself by submitting to Parliament a comprehensive scheme on the vexed question of "education."

PALMERSTON, HENRY TEMPLE, VISCOUNT, First Lord of the Treasury since the secession from that office of Lord Aberdeen, is beyond all question the most remarkable man of his time. Lord Palmerston, who, although of ancient English and Saxon lineage, derives his title from the peerage of Ireland, in whose records he is described as "Henry John Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, of Palmerston, County Dublin, and Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, County Sligo," was born at Broadlands, Hants, on the 20th October, 1784. His education commenced at Harrow, was continued at the University of Edinburgh, and was completed at the University of Cambridge. So far back as the year 1806, when the formation of the Grenville administration obliged Lord Henry Petty, on his accession to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appeal to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, then little more than of age, contested with him the representation of Cambridge University; and being unsuccessful on the occasion was fain, for a time, to content himself with the representation of the pocket-borough of Bletchingley. In the succeeding Parliament he was returned for Newport in the Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until elected member for the University of Cambridge. On the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration, Lord Palmerston, who had displayed considerable ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty; and a speech made by him on the 3d of February, 1808, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of papers explanatory of the grounds on which the Administration had advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be regarded as an indication of the principle of much of his subsequent practice as a diplomatist. In 1809, on the resignation of the Secretaryship at War by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Palmerston was appointed to that office; which he continued to fill until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. During the whole of this period he confined himself in his speeches in Parliament chiefly to the business of his department; interfering occasionally only in discussions on other topics. Among these exceptions, however, was the important and vexed question of Catholic Emancipation, to which he had always given a steady and discriminating support. With Mr. Canning, Lord Palmerston, although "paraded" on the Tory side of the House, was what is now termed a Liberal Conservative; in other and simpler phraseology, a moderate Whig. Like his great political archetype, who was hunted to death a few years afterwards by pseudo-Tories for advocating the very principles which, so soon as his prescient mind was removed from the arena, they themselves adopted and converted into political capital, he foresaw many of those changes which the increasing intelligence of the age has rendered inevitable. Sympathising with Canning in his earnest advocacy of Catholic Emancipation, and in his encouragement of freedom abroad, Lord Palmerston appears like him, in the earlier part of his career, to have been no friend to Parliamentary Reform, although his senti-

ments on that question underwent in due course a considerable change. On Canning's death Lord Palmerston seems to have fraternised, to some extent, with Lord Goderich and Mr. Huskisson. Having accepted office with the last-mentioned statesman under the Duke of Wellington, he appears to have resented with manly warmth his treatment on the East Retford question; and to have regarded the attempt of the great Duke to dragoon him as an arbitrary and uncalled-for exercise of authority; and, as a proof of his sense of the indignity offered to his friend, he withdrew from the Duke's cabinet altogether. In the month preceding his secession, Lord Palmerston so far belied his antecedents as to vote against the Test and Corporation Acts; professing, as his motive, that he would not advocate the emancipation of Dissenters so long as the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics remained unredressed. In March, 1829, he delivered a powerful address to the House on the foreign relations of the country, in which he demonstrated, unmistakably, his perfect fitness to succeed Mr. Canning in that department. On the 11th of March, 1830, he made a brilliant and convincing speech on the affairs of Portugal; in which, after explaining his views as to the foreign policy of England, he advocated the necessity for an exhibition of more sympathy than had hitherto been displayed towards the struggling nations of the Continent. His motion was lost by a large majority (150 to 73 votes); but the foundation for a future triumph was laid. On the retirement of the Wellington administration, and the accession of the Whigs to power, Lord Palmerston became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; a post which, until his temporary retirement in 1831, he filled most effectively. During his tenure of this office his industry was most exemplary, and to the clerks of the Foreign Office often extremely inconvenient; for he has sometimes been known to remain at his desk until one or two in the morning; and on such occasions the detention of his subordinates became inevitable. They were not, however, disturbed by his presence at a very early period of the day, as he seldom got fairly into work until late in the evening. From the date of his accession to the Foreign Office, his lordship followed the fortunes and supported the policy of the Whig party, and seems to have been selected during that period as the especial butt for the small wit of his Tory opponents. Between 1841 and 1846 Lord Palmerston was in opposition. In July 1846, however, on the resignation of Sir Robert Peel the noble Viscount returned once more to office; resuming with undiminished energy his position as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. During the interval between that date and 1851, when he was driven from office by the intrigues of Lord John Russell, he carried out the general principles of his policy with vigour and effect. The most important subjects he was called upon to discuss were: the troubles in Portugal; the Swiss question; the revolutionary movements of 1848; the Spanish *imbroglio* of 1848; the Greek question, which had its origin in 1847, and was brought to an issue by the reprisals of 1850; and, finally, the Hungarian War and the protection of the fugitive Hungarian chiefs.

During the four years which preceded his acceptance of the Premiership, Lord Palmerston was the object of unceasing intrigue; and had to contend with an organised and formidable combination of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, encouraged by the press; but he managed, whenever he thought it worth his while to put forth his strength, to defeat his assailants. During his connexion with the Whig party, Lord Palmerston committed himself without reserve to its fortunes; and, abandoning his early prejudices against Parliamentary Reform, advocated the adoption of Lord John Russell's Bill. This defection cost him his seat for the University of Cambridge. He had, however, Bletchingley to fall back upon in 1831, but was in 1832 elected for South Hants. At the general election he was once more sent adrift. From 1835 to the present time he has represented Tiverton. In 1844 he was put in nomination for Liverpool, but without his privity or consent. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to particular points of his policy, one thing is beyond a doubt,—that he has made England respected throughout the world, and has had the singular good fortune to provoke and to deserve the bitter hostility of her enemies, foreign and domestic. The masterly skill by which he overcame the difficulty which threatened, thanks to the intrigues of Louis-Philippe and M. Thiers, our *entente cordiale* with France, and the vigour and promptitude with which he put down the ambitious attempt of Mehemet Ali to set his sovereign at defiance, are facts patent to every reader of modern history. His efforts were crowned with complete success; and the intrigues of the crafty Louis-Philippe and his unscrupulous minister, and the treason of Mehemet Ali, nipped in the bud. After the French Revolution of 1848, Lord Palmerston became a marked man among the despotic states of Europe, and the hostility of the coalition against him having reached its culminating point, a motion impeaching his policy in Greece was carried in the House of Peers. The Government appealed to the opinion of the House of Commons, who refused to endorse their Lordships' verdict. Although voting against Lord Palmerston, Sir R. Peel exclaimed on that occasion, "We are proud of him!" and the sentiment was affirmed by the cheers of the House. Honours now flowed in upon him from all quarters. His portrait was presented by public subscription to Lady Palmerston, and meetings in all parts of the country were held in his honour. Not only did he countenance Mr. Gladstone's manly exposure of the atrocious conduct of the King of Naples to his subjects, but caused a copy of that thrilling narrative to be despatched to every court in Europe. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, Lord Palmerston exerted himself most vigorously to obtain from the Porte the liberation of Kossuth, who had been saved in the first instance from being delivered over to Austria by his earnest remonstrances; and he succeeded in the autumn of the last-mentioned year, in spite of the active opposition of Russia and Austria, in effecting his release. In receiving a deputation from Islington with an address of thanks, containing some strong remarks on the conduct of the autocratic sove-

reigns, Lord Palmerston let fall an expression, which was greedily seized upon and perverted to his prejudice. He talked of being "bottle-holder" to the constitutional states; an expression which was excepted to by the ministers of two of the great powers. Having respectively demanded explanations which the British minister did not choose to afford, his Lordship met the difficulty by his resignation, and was succeeded by Lord Granville. Many of the most important and difficult affairs in modern European politics had been negotiated by him. He adjusted the Belgian difficulty, which had baffled the most skilful diplomatists: and he secured the tranquillity of Europe by the quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal. Seldom had a crisis of greater difficulty presented itself to this country than attended the settlement of the Eastern Question, by the solution of which the pacification of Europe was secured for the second time; and it was upon such occasions that his genius as a diplomatist, and his firmness and prescience as a minister, were most advantageously exercised. His rumoured approval of Louis-Napoleon's *coup d'état* having somewhat damaged his popularity in regard to foreign affairs, on the formation of the cabinet of Lord Aberdeen in 1852, Lord Palmerston became Secretary of State for the Home Department, in which capacity his activity and foresight earned him no slight honour. No public duty appears to come amiss to him; his sanitary measures, accordingly, kept pace in usefulness with his skill in the adjustments of national disputes, and his restorations of the balance of European power. He appears to have regarded the *coup d'état* of Louis-Napoleon with the eye of a statesman—as a desperate remedy—a necessary evil. In December, 1853, Lord Palmerston's resignation of his post gave rise to rumours of a very exciting character. It was described as having arisen from an unconstitutional attempt at dictation on the part of an influential member of the Court; but, whatever may have been its origin, it still remains a mystery, which is now less likely than ever to be solved. After a few days' withdrawal, Lord Palmerston, at the solicitations of his colleagues, returned to the Home department, over which he presided until the spring of 1855, when called upon to replace Lord Aberdeen as Premier of England. In 1832 Lord Palmerston was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and in 1841 a Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal.

PANMURE, THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE, LORD Secretary of State for the War Department, was born at Brechin Castle in 1801. His father, although bearing a new title, was a younger son of the noble Scottish family of which the Marquis of Dalhousie is the head, and a descendant of that Sir Alexander Ramsay celebrated in medieval chronicles as "The Flower of Knighthood." Having been educated at the Charterhouse, Mr. Fox Maule entered the army as an Ensign in the 79th Highlanders, served for several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, the late Earl of Dalhousie, and retired in 1831 with the rank of Captain. He commenced his political career in the electioneering

affairs of Perthshire, and in 1835, when a court intrigue placed Sir R. Peel in office, Mr. Fox Maule contested the county on the Whig interest, and was returned by a triumphant majority. On the formation of the Melbourne ministry he was initiated into official mysteries, as Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and although ejected from the representation of Perthshire in 1837 he retained his office, and was in 1838 restored to the House of Commons as member for the Elgin burghs. Elected a second time in 1841, as member for Perth, he figured for a brief period as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and on the restoration of the Whigs to power in 1846 became a cabinet minister and Secretary at War. In that post he continued till 1852, when the expiration of the East India Company's Charter rendering it necessary to have a minister of influence to direct the affairs of India, he was promoted to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The dissolution of the Russell cabinet, however, prevented Mr. Fox Maule from trying his powers as an Indian reformer; and having succeeded his father in the peerage soon afterwards, he took his place in the House of Lords. When the Coalition Cabinet was constructed under the auspices of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Panmure had the prescience to refrain from following his former political "guide, philosopher, and friend," Lord J. Russell, into its recesses. But when it fell to pieces, and Lord Palmerston became "lord of the ascendant," he accepted the difficult office resigned by the Duke of Newcastle, and appeared in the reconstructed cabinet as Minister of War. This post, as every one knows, is no sinecure; and Lord Panmure during the war discharged the duties devolving upon him with exemplary diligence. Lord Panmure has linked his name with the ecclesiastical affairs of his native country, and he is now an active and influential member of the Free Church of Scotland. His lordship was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1853, and in 1857 a Grand Cross of the Bath.

PATMORE, COVENTRY, Poet, born at Woodford in Essex, July 23rd, 1823, is the son of P. G. Patmore, of Literary Reminiscence celebrity, who was a friend of Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and Barry Cornwall; the first editor of the "Court Journal;" the author of various books, and one of the earliest contributors to "Blackwood's Magazine." Mr. Coventry Patmore's first publication was a volume of verse, which, with many defects, evinced no inconsiderable promise. In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Librarian to the British Museum, which position he occupies at the present time. In 1853 appeared "Tamerton Church Tower and other Poems," which won a warm welcome from his friends, and disarmed by its many beauties the severer critics of his earlier attempt. Mr. Patmore's last appearance was as a poet of the fireside, in an elaborate poem entitled "The Angel in the House." In this production he only carries us through the phase of courtship, and leaves us, lover-like, eager for what is to come. But here is the world-old subject treated with considerable freshness. The poem is tender, often touching, and full of a shy, subtle beauty, which is

only to be approached with a kindred gentleness. Coventry Patmore has been a contributor to the Edinburgh and North British Reviews.

PATON, JOSEPH NOEL, R.S.A. One of the most distinguished of Scottish Historical Painters practising the art in Edinburgh, although among the youngest (of celebrity). He was born at Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, in 1823. Whilst quite a young man, his cartoon sketch, and fresco, for the "Spirit of Religion," gained one of the three premiums awarded at the Westminster Hall competition of 1845. In 1847, his oil-pictures of "Christ bearing the Cross," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania,"—the former of colossal size, the latter small,—jointly gained a prize in the second class, of 300*l*. The "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania" excited general attention and the admiration of royalty. Crowded with episode, and with figures on the smallest scale which displayed infinite fancy; with very elaborate miniature-like execution, it was one of the few interesting pictures in that ambitious gathering, and one of the few good embodiments ever executed of a fairy subject,—that most difficult species for the flesh-and-blood painter. A subsequent picture, painted as its companion,—the "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," was purchased (at 700*l*.) for the Scottish National Gallery, by the Society for the Promotion of Art in Scotland. Numerous pictures, and still more numerous sketches, from the poets, have followed from Mr. Paton's teeming fancy. The former are finished with great care, evince progressive improvement in his art, and excite the most sanguine hopes in his warm well-wishers,—his fellow-artists of Edinburgh. Two have been especially popular in that city: "Dante meditating the Episode of Francesca," (1852); and "The Dead Lady," (1854); both now in the hands of English collectors. In the Scottish Academy's Exhibition of 1855 appeared Mr. Paton's large and complicated allegory, "The Pursuit of Pleasure;" and at the Royal Academy's Exhibition of 1856, his picture entitled "Home" excited general admiration.

PAXTON, SIR JOSEPH, M.P., Landscape Gardener, and Architect of the Great Exhibition building of 1851, was born in Bedfordshire, in 1804. His parentage was very humble, but gaining employment in the gardens of the Duke of Devonshire, he soon had opportunities of distinguishing himself which were not overlooked. He laid out the gardens of Chatsworth, famous throughout England; and by his plan for the Exhibition building gained fame for himself throughout the world, and the honour of knighthood. He was elected for Coventry under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire in 1854. He was the Editor of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," and the author of various works on gardening; and it is to him we are indebted for the dispatch of the Army Works Corps to the Crimea.

PELISSIER, AIMABLE-JEAN-JACQUES, DUKE OF MALAKOFF, Marshal in the Army of France, appointed May

16th, 1855, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East, and also G.C.B., was born at Maromme in the arrondissement of Rouen, on the 6th of November, 1794. In his twentieth year Pelissier commenced his military career as a student at the Artillery school of La Flèche, where he remained but two months, and then joined the Ecole Militaire de St. Cyr. On the 18th of March, 1815, two days before Napoleon entered Paris on his return from Elba, Pelissier was attached to the artillery of the king's household with the rank of sub-lieutenant, but on the 10th of the next month he was sent to join the 57th of the line; one of the regiments of the army assembled by Napoleon on the Rhine. The disbandment of August, 1815, placed him in non-activity; but on the 25th of October of the same year he joined the departmental legion of the Lower Seine. He now improved his leisure by the study of military science, and with so much success that upon the formation of the corps d'état major in January, 1819, he was admitted to it after a severe examination. He had served four years in the infantry, and became an aide-major of the staff, when, in May 1819, he was attached to the regiment the "Hussars de la Meurthe," and in August, 1820, promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1821 he was appointed to the 51st Regiment of the line, but at his own request was permitted to serve in the 35th Regiment, in which his elder brother was captain. In 1823, Pelissier was placed upon the general staff of the army corps of the Pyrenees, and made the Spanish campaign as aide-de-camp of General Grundler. He received, in September 1823, the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and in December of the same year that of St. Ferdinand of Spain. After his return from Spain, Lieutenant Pelissier was successively appointed the aide-de-camp of Generals Bourke and Vallin, and accompanied them in the military inspections of 1824 and 1825. In 1826, while aide-de-camp of General Ledru des Essarts at the infantry camp of St. Omer, he drew up a report to the Minister of War on the new manœuvres which had been tried there under the inspection of a special commission. In 1826 he was appointed to the 13th Regiment of infantry of the line; in 1827 he was transferred to the infantry of the Royal Guard; and in June, 1828, promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1828 and 1829 Captain Pelissier served a campaign in Greece, as aide-de-camp of General Durrieu, and for his brilliant conduct at the siege of the Castle of Morea received the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, and subsequently the gold cross of the Greek Order of the Saviour. In 1830 he went out with the expedition to Algiers, served with distinction, and was appointed Chef de Bataillon and Officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1831 General Clément de Roncière appointed him his aide-de-camp; in April 1832 he was employed at the war depôt, and for a few months directed the military section of Algeria. In the autumn of the same year he returned to France, and became the aide-de-camp of General Pelot, commander of the Corps of Observation assembled on the Meuse during the expedition to Antwerp. From this time we find Pelissier holding nume-

rous honourable appointments until November 1839, when he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed Chief of the Staff of the Third Divison of the troops in Algeria under the command of General Schramm. In November, 1840, he filled the same post in the division of Oran, and on the 8th of July was made Colonel and Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Army of Algeria. It was in 1845 that the name of Pelissier acquired celebrity in connexion with an event which has been the subject of very opposite opinions, but of unanimous regret. The Arab, Bou Maza, had just proclaimed the holy war in the Dahara, and styling himself "the invulnerable," had inspired the fanatical Kabyles with a blind confidence. The insurrection was general. Marshal Bugeaud comprehended the importance of crushing this formidable rising with the utmost promptitude, and took his measures accordingly. It is better that the sequel should be told by a French narrator. The "Akhbar" of Algiers, of July 5th, 1845, supplied the following account:—"There has just occurred in the Dahara one of those terrible events which deeply afflict all who witness them, even when convinced of their frightful necessity, and when they are justified in declaring that everything possible was done to prevent the catastrophe. It is known that the corps commanded by Colonels Pelissier, St. Arnaud, and De l'Admirault, have been carrying on combined operations in the west. Colonel Pelissier was busy in pursuing the Ouled Riahs, who have never yet submitted, as they live in immense caverns where it would be madness for the troops to enter. On the 18th of June, finding themselves closely pursued, they fled to their usual place of refuge. Having surrounded the caverns, some fagots were lighted and thrown by the French troops before the entrance. After this demonstration, which was made to convince the Arabs that the French had the power, if they pleased, of suffocating them in their hiding-places, the Colonel threw in letters, offering them life and liberty if they would surrender with their horses. At first they refused, but afterwards they consented if the French troops would withdraw. This condition was considered inadmissible, and more fagots were thrown in. A great tumult now arose, and it was known afterwards that it arose from a discussion as to whether there should be a surrender or not. The party opposed to a surrender carried their point, and a few of the minority escaped. Colonel Pelissier, wishing to spare the lives of those who remained in the cavern, sent some Arabs to them to exhort them to surrender. They refused, and some women, who did not partake of the savage fanaticism of the majority, attempted to fly; but their husbands and relatives fired upon them, to prevent their escape from the martyrdom which they were themselves prepared to suffer. Colonel Pelissier then suspended the throwing of the burning fagots, and sent a French officer to parley with the Ouled Riahs; but his messenger was received with a discharge of fire-arms, and could not fulfil his mission. This state of things continued till the night of the 19th, when, losing all patience, and no longer having a hope of subduing

these fanatics, who formed a perpetual nucleus of revolt in the country, the fire was renewed and rendered intense. During this time the cries of the unhappy wretches who were being suffocated were dreadful, and then nothing was heard but the crackling of the fagots. The silence spoke volumes. The troops entered and found 500 dead bodies. About 150 Arabs who still breathed were brought out into the open air, but a portion of them died soon afterwards. Let all who read this reflect, that none but those who, like ourselves, are on the spot, can judge of the efforts made to avert this catastrophe or comprehend how great was the necessity of reducing these people for the sake of the general tranquillity." The transaction was no sooner known in Paris, than regret and indignation found universal expression. It is said, however, that Pelissier only carried out the positive orders of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. In the following year Pelissier became Maréchal-de-Camp. In 1848 General Cavaignac appointed him Commandant of the Division of Oran; and seven years later he was still at this post, when an Imperial order transferred him to the second command under General Canrobert before Sebastopol. Pelissier served in Algeria fifteen consecutive years, and took part in every important military operation executed there during that period. It is narrated of him, that on one occasion being, as chef de bataillon, in command of a company of a punishment corps called the Zéphyrs, he attacked a mud fortress occupied by Arabs. His men in vain attempted to get over the wall. The Arabs kept a good look-out and repulsed every assault. Pelissier at length said to three or four men about him, "Throw me over, I am sure the company will follow me." His orders were executed. For two or three minutes he was alone in the enemy's position, and in that space of time he received three or four wounds. But he had rightly judged the effect of his hardihood; the men followed and the place was taken. He was wounded in the shoulder with a musket-ball in the Bois des Oliviers, 15th June, 1840, and in the arm with a musket-ball in the campaign of Mascara in 1842. Pelissier joined the army before Sebastopol when it was enduring the rigours of its first winter campaign. To the first corps, of which he assumed the command, was assigned the duty of supporting the artillery and engineers before the forts of Sebastopol, extending from the Quarantine Bastion to the great ravine which leads to the Military Harbour; while the second corps, under General Bosquet, was held in readiness to repulse any attack which might be made by the Russian army in the field. He had held the command about four months, during which the French works had been considerably advanced, numerous sorties repulsed, and the Central and Flagstaff Bastions almost ruined; when, on the 19th of May, General Canrobert announced his own resignation of the chief command, and in language honourable to both parties stated that "the Emperor had appointed General Pelissier his successor." Time will doubtless render justice to both these generals, but it is certain that the substitution of May 19th was universally applauded in the French camp in the Crimea; and that when, within a week

afterwards, a successful expedition to Kertch, a forward movement on the Tchernaya, and a successful attack upon a Russian counter-approach, were simultaneously carried out, the credit of the whole was attributed to the superior energy of the new commander. It was his good fortune to command in chief during the three last months of the siege of Sebastopol, and at the final and successful assault on the 8th of September, 1855. Immediately after that event Pelissier received a marshal's bâton, and was created Duke of Malakoff. The Queen of England also conferred upon him the order of a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

PENAUD, REAR-ADMIRAL, appointed in March, 1855, to command the naval squadron sent by the government of France to the Baltic, was born in December, 1800. He entered the navy in 1814, became Enseigne de Vaisseau in 1822, Lieutenant in 1828, Capitaine de Frégate in 1838, Capitaine de Vaisseau in 1842, and was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 11th June, 1853.

PENNEFATHER, LIEUT.-GENERAL JOHN LYSAGHT, K.C.B., for a time Commander of the Second Division of the Army of the East, is the son of an Irish clergyman, the Rev. John Pennefather, late of New Park, Tipperary. He was born in 1800, entered the army as Cornet in January 1818, and obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his grades. Pennefather's name first came prominently before the world as a trusted officer of that distinguished commander, the late Sir Charles James Napier. The operations which secured the conquest of Scinde have been declared by the Great Duke "the most extraordinary of which he had ever heard or read;" and in these Pennefather performed an important part. In 1843 Napier, taking Pennefather for his brigadier, started from the banks of the Indus with a force chiefly native, marched across the desert without fear of wanting supplies, captured and destroyed the fort of Imannughur, and then concluded a peace with the Ameers of the country. This peace was broken within twenty-four hours after its signature by a treacherous attack on Major Outram's residence, in February 1843. When Napier heard what had taken place, he determined promptly to punish the treachery. Having ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meannee, ten miles distant from his own camp, with a force of 22,000 men, he resolved not to wait until reinforcements should increase their numbers and add to their confidence, but to attack them on the 17th. One who was present at the battle has described the falcon face of Sir Charles as beaming with delight when he greeted Pennefather after victory. Upon a subsequent public occasion in England, Napier declared that to his brigadier he owed the victory of Meannee. In the grand charge, as our regiments were advancing up the bank of the river, Pennefather was shot quite through the body, notwithstanding which he remained at the head of his troops until the victory was completed. For his services in Scinde he was made a Commander of the Bath, and received the thanks of Parlia-

ment; his name was also inscribed with that of Napier on the Bombay triumphal column, cast from the metal of the guns captured at Hyderabad. In 1846 he received the colonelcy of the 28th Foot, having in the same year attained the rank of Colonel in the army. Upon the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Pennefather was appointed to command the first brigade of the Second Division, with the rank of Major-General. At the battle of the Alma he led his regiments across the river, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on with the greatest gallantry and steadiness. An eye-witness of the engagement writes of the encounter which succeeded the passage of the river,—"Brigadier Pennefather was in the thickest of the fight, leading on and cheering his men, the 55th, 30th, and 95th Regiments. Again and again they were checked, yet they never once drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minié musketry." At the siege of Sebastopol the Second Division was posted to the right; where, on the 26th of October, it was attacked by several strong columns of Russian infantry. Upon this occasion Pennefather's regiments chased the enemy over the ridges, and down to the Bay of Sebastopol; and their Brigadier received again the marked approbation of the Divisional General. At the battle of Inkermann the Second Division was under the chief command of Pennefather, General Evans having gone on board ship in the harbour on account of illness. It was the first to sustain the Russian attack, and, in the words of Lord Raglan, "gallantly maintained itself under the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict." Pennefather's "admirable behaviour" was brought under the notice of the Minister of War in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief. One who was at the battle of Inkermann wrote two days after the event,—"To-day I visited a shipful of wounded (the Talavera), including six officers. General Pennefather is among the many astonishing instances of merciful preservation from violent death. He and his Brigade-major Thackwell (both unhurt) had their horses shot under them. I saw the carcase of the general's horse, and beside it the unexploded shell, which had passed into the animal's head and out through his neck." After the battle of Inkermann, Pennefather was compelled by the state of his health to retire for a time from the field. He, however, returned soon afterwards, and took the permanent command of the Second Division, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. In June, 1854, he was appointed Colonel of the 46th Foot. For his services against the Russians Sir John has been created a K.C.B., Commander of the Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

PERSIA, NESSR-ED-DIN, SHAH OF, born about 1833, is the son of Mehemet Shah by the Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, whose reign was of so fair a promise, but whom, unfortunately, Persia possessed for too brief a space. At the age of sixteen, when living away from the court with one of

his uncles, Nessr-ed-Din was called to the throne. The Shah is now in the very prime of youth. His carriage is noble, his education has been well attended to, and he is not deficient in knowledge. Persian and Turkish languages are familiar to him, and we are informed that he has learnt both French and English. It is also said that he is pretty well acquainted with history, and that he has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with a certain energy of character, he is mild and gentle, and simple in the habits of his private life. He is often seen visiting the high dignitaries of his empire without any parade, and dressed not more sumptuously than one of themselves. He rises very early. He breakfasts at eight o'clock, and at nine his prime minister comes to confer with him upon the affairs of the day. This task over, the vizier leaves the divan. Then the audiences begin, which His Majesty grants to any one who has a complaint to make or a petition to present. When the audience is over, the Shah attends to other business, or takes his pleasure. At six o'clock he dines in the *enderon* (inner apartments) with his family. It is said that he has sometimes admitted to his table the great nobles of his empire.

PETERMANN, AUGUSTUS HENRY, Geographer, was born in Bleicherode, a small Prussian town situated between the Harz Mountains and the Thuringian Forest, on the 18th of April, 1822. He received his education at the College of Nordhausen, and was first destined by his parents to become a clergyman; but a decided love and talent for geography having made itself apparent just at the time when Professor Berghaus founded a Geographical Academy at Potsdam, a favourable opportunity was thereby offered to follow out his natural inclination, and he was thus, in 1839, transplanted to Potsdam. Here he not only visited Professor Berghaus' academy, but during a period of six years was constantly near him in the capacity of private secretary and librarian; living in his house, and thus having the best opportunity to lay a sound foundation for his geographical career. In this position he became personally acquainted with some of the most celebrated men of his profession in Germany, among others Baron Humboldt, for whom he drew, in 1841, the map illustrating his work "Asie Centrale." Owing to his having been for six years chiefly employed on Professor Berghaus' "Physical Atlas," Mr. Petermann was engaged by Mr. A. K. Johnston of Edinburgh to co-operate in the preparation of the English edition of that work, and thus came to Edinburgh in 1845, where he resided two years; in the course of which he constructed and compiled a considerable number of maps of that atlas, including the explanatory text, all of which bore his name in the first issue of the work. From Edinburgh Mr. Petermann moved to London in 1847, where he became an active member of the Royal Geographical Society, and a contributor to the "Athenæum" on important and interesting geographical topics of the day. He also published various works; amongst others the "Atlas of Physical Geography,"

in connexion with the Rev. Thomas Milner; and an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he moreover constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." His chief claim, however, consists in the interest he took in the explorations then going on in Africa, for through his suggestions and exertions Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel, were charged by the British Government with missions, which have been attended with unexampled success: opened out new and vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and created a new interest for the whole continent. His views on Arctic Geography have recently been amply corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar Sea. In 1854, Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and in January, 1855, received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. Following a call to superintend the Geographical Establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, the largest in the world, Dr. Petermann has recently resided at that place, publishing among other works a "Monthly Geographical Journal," but still remaining in intimate connexion with England.

PETO, SIR SAMUEL MORTON, BART., the constructor of many of the greatest engineering works of the present century, and alike remarkable for his active philanthropy, is a native of Woking in Surrey, and was born in 1809. He worked for seven years as a carpenter, bricklayer, and mason, under his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto; at whose death, in 1830, Samuel Morton Peto, then just of age, succeeded to a moiety of the very large business; his joint-partner being Mr. Thomas Grissell, another nephew of the deceased. Mr. Peto coming at the same time into possession of a very large fortune by his uncle's will, the above partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845; Mr. Grissell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm: among these structures are Hungerford Market, and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. He has since constructed a large portion of the leading railway works in England, and besides been engaged in the formation of a vast railway in Canada. Having himself worked as a journeyman at the handicraft he was subsequently called upon to superintend, he not only thus acquired an insight into the mechanism of labour, so essential to his calculations in its employment in vast organised masses, but he also became familiarised with the idiosyncrasy of the English mechanic, and has been enabled to convert such knowledge to the moral improvement of his labourers; and thus his agents might be seen upon railway lines of his construction, not merely giving directions and instructions to the men, but also providing them with religious and school books for the education of themselves and their children: showing them that education can civilise the mind, reform the habits, and elevate the understanding. This system of management combines discipline, personal freedom, moral admonition

reduced to practice, and a total avoidance of ostentatious purism. Mr. Peto possessed also the secret of attaching to him those immediately connected with him in his vast operations, as well as of winning their gratitude for his ever-vigilant supervision of their welfare; and upon his beautiful estate of Somerleyton, in Suffolk, he has built a model village, and devised various other means for the healthful enjoyment of his labourers. For their spiritual care he has also provided, by the erection of places of worship; he has extended this pious care to the metropolis. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists' worship at the expense of Mr. Peto; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him, and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. Among Mr. Peto's recent works should be mentioned his completion of the Norwegian Grand Trunk line, and the Royal Danish line, in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter Mr. Peto received from the hands of the King of Denmark the Order of the Danebrog. Towards the close of 1854 he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaklava in the Crimea, originated by the Duke of Newcastle, then Minister-at-War. In consequence of this disinterested undertaking he retired from the representation of the city of Norwich, which he had filled since 1847; and in appreciation of these patriotic services received a patent of baronetcy. Sir S. Morton Peto is married to the daughter of Henry Kelsall, Esq., of Rochdale, by whom he has several children.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES P., Author of "Anecdotes of Curran," a Barrister-at-law, and Commissioner successively of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts, an Irish forensic orator whose early speeches, alloyed by the *dulcia vitia* of Hibernian eloquence, attracted a good deal of attention in their day, was born at Sligo in 1787. He commenced his education at a private academy in his native town, which he quitted in 1802 for the University of Dublin. Having taken his degree of A.B., he entered the Middle Temple in 1807, and was called to the Irish bar in 1811. He there obtained considerable celebrity by a style of oratory which exhibited remarkable command of language, but which was on the whole better adapted to the predilections of Irish audiences than to the more matter-of-fact tastes of English juries. No one is now more thoroughly alive to the defects of the school of oratory by which his youthful taste was misled than Mr. Phillips himself; and he would now laugh as heartily over sundry passages in some of his early speeches, as the most fastidious of his critics. We ought not to overlook the fact, however, that this sort of oratory was by no means confined to the Irish bar. The florid style was at that time in considerable request in our own courts of law, if but little favoured in the House of Commons. The advocates of the present day appear to have fallen into the opposite extreme, for they give us nothing but the dry husks of forensic narrative; unenlivened by any of those flowers of oratory which used to impress and conciliate the juries of our youth. We

doubt if the highest flights of Curran would now be tolerated in an English court of justice. Dan O'Connell in the Rotunda, however, and Mr. O'Connell, M.P., in the British House of Commons, were perfectly distinct personages, and adopted very different figures in their speeches. Mr. Phillips was called to the English bar in 1821, where he soon acquired considerable reputation as a criminal lawyer, and secured a profitable practice in that capacity. During the chancellorship of Lord Brougham he was offered a silk gown and a seat on the judicial bench of Calcutta; but having "other tow on his distaff" he declined both honours. In 1842 he was appointed by Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst a Commissioner of Bankruptcy at Liverpool, and four years afterwards by Sir James Graham a Commissioner of the Court of Insolvent Debtors; an office which he fills at the present moment with marked delicacy and discrimination. On one occasion, and one only, during his long professional career, has he become obnoxious to public censure. We allude to conduct imputed to him in his cross-examination of a witness called for the prosecution on the trial of the murderer Courvoisier. Within the last few years Mr. Phillips has published a reclamation to some remarks in the "Examiner" newspaper which reiterated the charge, and accompanied it by documents of so convincing a character as to have set the question at rest for ever. The conduct ascribed to him was, moreover, at variance with all the antecedents of his life. Had the charge been well founded, that of attempting to cast discredit on the testimony of a witness whose character was beyond reproach, he would have done no more than many men of the highest eminence in the profession had already done, repeatedly, with the most perfect impunity. He declined, however, to shelter himself behind any such precedent; preferring to disprove the correctness of the imputation altogether.

PICKERSGILL, FREDERICK RICHARD, A.R.A., an able Painter in what may be called the orthodox Academic style, was born in London in 1820. A nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., the portrait-painter; he is nephew also, on the mother's side, to another R.A.,—Witherington the landscape-painter. Under the superintendence of the latter he gained his earliest instructions in drawing from the figure. His aim was from the first to succeed in the "high historic" line. In 1839 he first exhibited at the Academy: a water-colour drawing of "The Brazen Age;" and that same year became a student of the Academy. He never succeeded in winning a medal. And for some years his meritorious attempts to render historical themes, often as uninteresting as difficult,—the "Combat of Hercules and Achelous." "Amoret delivered by Britomart," "Œdipus cursing his son Polynices,"—attracted little attention. At Westminster Hall, in 1842, his cartoon, "The Death of Lear," was attended with greater success; having obtained for him a 100*l.* prize under the second award. His fresco of the following year was, according to his own confession, a failure as to manipulation. The fresco process was one in which, from his moderate command

of oils, he was ill-fitted to excel. In 1845, his scene from Spenser, "Amoret, etc., in the cottage of Sclaunder," was purchased by Mr. Vernon. Two years later his position was suddenly changed, and his name made generally known by his colossal "Burial of Harold," an oil-painting, which in the Westminster Hall competition obtained one of the three first-class prizes, of 500*l.* (standing first on the list). A varied and difficult composition, it surprised the public by its power of conception and striking execution, mature drawing, and sober splendour of colour. It was purchased by the Commission for a second sum of 500*l.*, and is now placed in the New Houses of Parliament. Two other pictures were purchased at the same time: the "Alfred" of Mr. Watts, and Cross's "Cœur de Lion." To this great success succeeded in the same year his election, at the age of twenty-seven, to be Associate of the Academy. His subsequent pictures have been all of a poetic cast, from Spenser and Italian history chiefly, displaying much inequality of drawing, and of colour. Undoubtedly his finest picture is the "Samson betrayed by Delilah" (of 1850), a triumphant essay in the "grand style," in treatment as well as size: noble in drawing, magnificent in colour, and of dramatic force. It might reasonably have secured his promotion to R.A. The "Death of Francesco Foscari" was his last picture (1854); of higher merit than some of its immediate predecessors.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, ex-President of the United States, is the son of Benjamin Pierce, who rose to the rank of brigade-major in the American army during the revolutionary war, and held several political offices in the state of New Hampshire. Franklin Pierce was born in the western part of that state, in the town of Hillsborough, in 1804, and, after completing his academical studies, entered Bowdoin College, Maine. Immediately on leaving college he commenced his legal studies with Judge Howe, an eminent jurist of Northampton, Massachusetts, but subsequently returned to his native state, and finished his studies at Amherst. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town; but before the end of two years he was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and during his second year's service was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the House of Representatives for four years. During this period General Pierce, although a firm supporter of democratic measures, seldom distinguished himself as a debater; being modest and unassuming in his character, and rather quick to hear and slow to speak. In 1837 he was elected a member of the United States Senate, but after five years' service in that body resigned his seat, intending to devote himself wholly to his profession. He had been more than ten years in public life, and he felt the necessity of giving his attention to his private affairs, which had suffered in his absence. He accordingly settled in Concord, the capital of his native state, and resumed his practice at the bar, with a firm resolution to withdraw for the future from

public life. He rose to high distinction as an advocate, being considered one of the ablest lawyers in New Hampshire. He firmly adhered to his resolution of accepting no political office; declined to become a candidate for Governorship of the State, or United States Senator, and he also refused the offices of Attorney-general and Secretary of War, which were tendered him by President Polk. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, however, General Pierce, deeming that his services were required in the cause of his country, enrolled himself as a private soldier in the New England regiment; but President Polk sent him a colonel's commission, and subsequently raised him to the rank of Brigadier-General in March, 1847. His command consisted of 2500 men, with whom he landed at Vera Cruz, June 28, 1847. He distinguished himself in most of the battles which were fought between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and made himself highly popular with the men under his command. On the restoration of peace between the two countries, he resigned his commission and returned home. He was elected President of the United States in 1853.

PIUS THE NINTH (THE POPE) was born at Senegalia in 1792. A member of the noble family of Ferretti, he was originally intended for the army; but it is said, that having fallen deeply in love with a young English lady at Rome, who refused the proffered alliance on the grounds of the difference in religion, young Ferretti resolved to retire from the world and devote himself to the church. For several years after his ordination he attended to his pastoral duties with an exemplary self-devotion that won universal esteem. He was nominated by Pope Pius the Seventh on a mission to the Government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission, which were both delicate and important, were performed with discretion and success; and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration in the city of Rome. Some time after the accession of Gregory XVI. to the Papal throne he was sent as apostolic nuncio to Naples: and while the cholera was raging there in 1836, he personally visited the hospitals and houses of the sick, disposed of his plate, furniture, and equipage, and distributed the proceeds among the poorer victims of that disease. During the whole period of the epidemic, he was incessantly employed night and day in administering the consolations of religion, as well as assistance from his purse. In these visits he always went on foot, replying to those who remonstrated with him on its impropriety in these remarkable words: "When the poor of Jesus Christ die in the streets, his ministers ought not to ride in carriages." His name is still idolised by the poorer inhabitants of that city, who will long remember with gratitude his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed. However, he devoted himself to the duties of his

diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such a liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. During the six years of his episcopacy he was only twice absent from his charge—once on going to Rome to receive his hat as cardinal; and again when summoned to attend the conclave for the election of a successor to the pontifical chair. Pope Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846. On Sunday, the 14th, the cardinals went in procession with great pomp into conclave. On the morning of Tuesday the 16th of June, at nine o'clock, Cardinal Camerlango appeared in the balcony of the Quirinal to announce the exaltation of Cardinal Ferretti to the papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth. So long as Austria was powerful enough to command a military supremacy in Italy, it had been her policy to crush every movement that promised the slightest approach to a constitutional system. The sub-division of the peninsula into petty states favoured this policy, and gave her a dictatorial power over both princes and people. This power was exercised to retard every improvement; and, notwithstanding the most urgent protest on the part of enlightened men, the system was persevered in until an almost fanatical desperation had sprung up amongst all classes of civilians and a considerable proportion of the unbeneficed clergy. So intolerable had become the system of government in the Papal states before the death of Gregory XVI., that nothing but the iron hand of Austria could have kept him on his throne. It was under these circumstances that Pius IX. assumed the pontifical government. The new Pope set to work immediately to popularise himself, by favouring the hopes and wishes of his people; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. But the French Revolution of February, 1848, took place, and gave a new direction to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe; awakening a demand, not for administrative reforms alone, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction was attempted, which only tended to widen the breach, and to increase the agitation for these organic changes. The heart of all Italy was set on expelling the Austrians. Pius IX. would probably not have been sorry to see them depart, could he have been assured of the safety of his chair. He even went so far as to countenance the formation of a Roman legion of volunteers, to which he appointed Gavazzi chaplain; at least these things were done in his name. But it is certain that he shrunk from the decisive step, and recalled the troops before they had encountered the common enemy. At length he took for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome. When Rossi was placed at the head of the ministry, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained from breaking out into open violence. On the 15th of November he went to open

the Chamber of Deputies, and his proud and haughty spirit urged him to brave with gesture and expression the hatred and hostility of the assembled multitude. The result was soon seen. Although surrounded by a strong military escort, a tumult took place at the door of the Chamber, and in a moment Count Rossi fell by the hand of an assassin, who escaped. Next morning an immense multitude took up arms, and marching to the pontifical palace, demanded a change of ministry and various organic reforms. The Pope temporised, but the day of hesitation was gone by; war had begun, and whoever was not for Italy was against her: the people insisted on an immediate and definite answer, which was refused. The Pope had made his election: he loved the temporal power of the Apostolic chair better than his country. A collision took place between the people and the Swiss Guards, who were on duty, and after a short but severe contest the former were victorious. Rome was now in a state of the greatest excitement: the popular forces filled the streets, but no one thought of harming the Pontiff. In the midst of these scenes the diplomatic corps arrived to offer their services to the Pope. He received them with his usual calm and courtesy. However, the ignorant and hasty Swiss closed the doors, and fired from the windows, wounding five or six persons. A rumour was at the same time disseminated through the crowd that a prelate had been seen with two pistols in his hands, and that he had fired at the people; and their excitement and anger redoubled. It was then that M. Martinez de la Rosa offered, in the name of old Catholic Spain, and of his sovereign, to place a vessel at the Pope's orders, and to give him an asylum in Spain. The ambassador of the French Republic also said: "I have not received any instructions to that effect, but I do not fear to be disavowed if I offer to the Holy Father my assistance to protect him and secure his withdrawal." However, outside, Cicerovacchio was calming down the popular frenzy; the few troops on whom Pius IX. thought he could reckon to support him against the nation fraternised with the assailants; the Transteverins did not stir. Several times the Pope wished to satisfy himself if any persons remained faithful to his cause, either among the troops or the populace; but he found none. "You see," said the Pope to the ambassadors, "all is impossible." A list of a new ministry was then presented to the Pope: "I cannot sign that," he said; "it is against my conscience." Meanwhile, the crowd augmented, the danger increased, and at last, about seven o'clock, his signature was given. Rome was then illuminated, and the people went through the streets, crying out—"The Sovereign has given us the Republic." The Pope now handed to the foreign diplomatic body the following protest:—"I am, gentlemen, a prisoner. They have taken away my guards, and I am surrounded by other persons. My conduct at this moment, when all support fails me, is based on the principle of avoiding the effusion of all fraternal blood. I make all yield to this principle; but know, gentlemen, and let all Europe and all the world know likewise, that I do not take, even nominally, any part in the acts of the new

Government, to which I consider myself as altogether a stranger. I have, however, desired that my name should not be abused, and I wish that they would not even employ the ordinary formalities." After these events the Pope remained a prisoner in his palace, under the charge of the Civic Guard, but uniformly declined sanctioning any act of the Government, which was still conducted in his name. On the 24th of November Pius escaped from the Quirinal in the disguise of a footman of the Bavarian minister, and arrived safely next day at Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the diplomatic corps. On the 27th he sent to Rome an ordonnance, declaring void all the acts of the Government, and superseding it by a state commission. This manifesto the Roman Chambers treated with contempt; appointed a Provisional Government, and set about improving the important victory which they had achieved. The Pope remained long at Gaeta, an object of sympathy as the head of the Catholic Church with his own spiritual adherents, and of pity with all liberal men, that he had lost the golden opportunity of raising the name of Pio Nono to a greater height than churchman had ever yet attained as a friend to the progression of mankind. His subsequent declarations have proved that Pius IX. was never more than an administrative reformer. He had no confidence either in his people or in himself. For eighteen months after his flight from Rome he lived at the royal palace of Portici, about four miles from Naples. On the 4th of April, 1850, he left Portici, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina on the 6th, and entered Rome on the 12th, amidst the thunder of French cannon. His subsequent government at Rome has been a melancholy exhibition of priestly administration in its worst features of rapacity and imbecility, maintained by the terror of foreign arms.

PLAYFAIR, DR. LYON, C.B., the eminent Physicist who took so active a share in the Great Exhibition of 1851, is the son of Dr. George Playfair, and was born in Bengal in 1819. He was educated at St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire, and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry as a recreation. In 1834 he entered as a pupil in chemistry, under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow. His health failing in 1835, Mr. Playfair revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 Mr. Playfair went to Giessen, to study organic chemistry under the famous Liebig. Upon his return to Scotland, he undertook the management of the large calico printworks of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe, whence he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution. He was next, through the interest of Sir Robert Peel, appointed on the Commission then just constituted to examine into the sanitary condition of our large towns and popu-

lous districts, and his Reports were characterised by great ability. At the close of the Commission Dr. Playfair was appointed by Sir Robert Peel Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology; and through the same interest he became associated with the Great Exhibition, and was appointed to visit the manufacturing districts, and advise the manufacturers as to their contributions. Dr. Playfair was also appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries; and at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Bath, and received an appointment in the Prince President's household. Subsequently Dr. Playfair delivered some valuable illustrations of the benefits of the Exhibition. On the establishment of the Department of Science and Art, in 1853, he was appointed joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1855, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of Inspector-General, he became sole Secretary.

PLUMRIDGE, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HANWAY, K.C.B., distinguished by his gallantry and judicious conduct in the capture of Bomarsund, in the autumn of 1854, entered the naval service in 1799, in the Osprey, on the home station. In 1806 he received his commission as Lieutenant, and subsequently served in the Leda on the coast of Egypt, and at the defence at Trafalgar; for which services he has received a medal and two clasps. On May 1, 1809, we find him commanding the Melpomene's boats, and gallantly destroying a Danish cutter of-war, of six guns, and several merchantmen, lying under the protection of a tremendous fire in the harbour of Hulbo, on the coast of Jutland. Soon afterwards, in the same ship, Lieutenant Plumridge contributed to the repulse of a flotilla of twenty gunboats, whose vigorous fire killed twenty-four of the ship's people, and greatly damaged her hull, sails, and rigging. In 1814 he acted as Sir Edward Pellew's aide-de-camp at the reduction of Genoa. In this year he was made Commander; acting Captain of the Amphitrite, 38, in 1817; and in 1822 he was posted. On October 1, 1852, he was promoted to be Rear-Admiral of the White, and in 1854 was appointed to command the squadron of paddle-steamers attached to the Baltic fleet, and hoisted his flag in the Leopard; and at Bomarsund he placed his squadron with such success to prevent reinforcements being thrown in, that two Russian admirals, who were sent along the islands to see if it were possible to pass the blockading station, returned in despair. After the action Rear-Admiral Plumridge, as second in command, was removed into the Neptune, now returned the second time from the Baltic. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on July 5, 1855, and became Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1856. Sir James Plumridge sat in Parliament for Falmouth from 1841 to 1847; and is now Admiral Superintendent of Devonport dockyard.

POLLOCK, RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is son of the late Mr. David

Pollock, a saddler from the Scottish Borders, whose shop was at Charing Cross. He was born in London in the year 1783, and educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he highly distinguished himself. Having been called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1807, he had great success in his profession, but did not attain the dignity of King's Counsel till 1827. In the year 1831, Mr. Pollock was elected Member of Parliament for Huntingdon; and on the accession of Sir R. Peel to office in December, 1834, he was appointed Attorney-General and honoured with knighthood. But the first Peel ministry was short-lived; and in April, 1835, Sir Frederick Pollock had to resign with his colleagues. He continued, however, to sit for Huntingdon; and in 1841, when the Melbourne cabinet was displaced and Sir R. Peel returned to power, with Stanley on one hand and Graham on the other, Sir Frederick resumed his functions as Attorney-General. These he exercised till 1844, when he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. The Lord Chief Baron is younger brother of the late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and elder brother of Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.

POOLE, PAUL FALCONER, A.R.A., a Painter of mind, and great poetic capability. Many who have fewer technic faults have not a tithe of his feeling and expression. Born at Bristol in 1810. First exhibited at the Academy, in 1830,—"The Well, a scene at Naples;" and not again till 1837. He has exhibited comparatively few pictures: seldom more than one a-year, sometimes not one. But these few have been generally the fruit of thought and of conscientious labour; original in conception and treatment, as often in subject. In most of his earlier pictures—"The Farewell" (1837), "The Emigrant's Departure" (1838), "Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain" (1840),—the bias is towards sentiment:—always this artist's forte. "By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," "Margaret at her Spinning-wheel," from Faust (1842), were in a grander spirit. In 1843 his reputation was greatly enhanced by his scene from the history of the Plague,—"Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance;" an original subject, treated with dramatic power. Of a similar calibre are "The Beleaguered Moors" (1844); and "The Visitation of Sion Monastery" (1846). These pictures found admirers and purchasers. In 1846 he was elected Associate of the Academy; beyond which dignity he has not yet advanced, although many of inferior genius have been promoted in the interval. In 1847, when oil-pictures were admitted, he first entered the lists as a competitor at Westminster Hall, with his large picture of "Edward the Third's Generosity to the People of Calais;" a work full of episode, life, and interest, but deficient in unity. It gained a prize in the second class, of 300*l*. His chief subsequent works have been,—"Arlète first discovered by Robert le Diable," (1848); three small scenes from "The Tempest," (1849); "Job and his Friends receiving the Tidings of his Calamities,"

(1850); "The Goths in Italy," (1852). The "Job" is Mr. Poole's most remarkable picture; a new reading of a grand and typical theme, distinguished by clear, forcible action and story, by deeply-discriminated character. In defiance of conventional traditions, Job is here represented, not as a venerable greybeard, but a patriarch in the prime of life. A dreamy, imaginative feeling, similar to that pervading the "Goths in Italy," characterised Mr. Poole's last pictures: "The Song of the Troubadour," (1854); and "Philomena's Song by the Beautiful Lake," from the "Decameron," (1855): both romantic and poetic compositions. "The sentiment," writes a good critic of the former, "expressed in the earnest, abstracted group listening to the warrior-minstrel's strain, is heightened by the misty, dream-like atmosphere over battlement and moonlit sea." The obscurities,—defects of proportion or of perspective in subordinate figures,—noticeable in the "Job" and others of his pictures, mar these also. Mr. Poole's drawing is unequal, sometimes vigorous and true. His tone and colour possess very fine qualities; the former, great depth and splendour. Some of his most successful early pictures have never been exhibited, they were painted in water-colours, and were rustic and domestic subjects: "The Market-Girl," "The Ale-house Door," etc. Later delightful studies of a similar class—"The Mountaineers," "The Blackberry Gatherers," etc. — are memorable for their depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour.

POTTER, CIPRIANI, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, was born in London in 1792. He received his earliest instructions in music from Attwood, Callcott, and Crotch; and afterwards pursued his studies in Germany. At Vienna he enjoyed the friendship of Beethoven, who gave him valuable advice and assistance. Mr. Potter has for many years held an eminent place among our musicians. He has distinguished himself as a composer and pianist. His works, consisting of orchestral symphonies, overtures, sonatas, and other pieces for his own instrument, are numerous, and many of them highly esteemed. As Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, in which office he succeeded Dr. Crotch, he has greatly contributed to the usefulness of that national institution.

PORTUGAL, PEDRO V., KING OF, born on the 16th of Sept. 1837. He is son of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, by the late Queen Maria da Gloria, who, as heiress of the royal house of Braganza, reigned for twenty-six troublous years over the realm won by her remote ancestor, when Cross and Crescent, Christian and Moor, were struggling for supremacy on the fields of Spain. The royal boy, on succeeding to the crown, had hardly attained to his sixteenth year, and the virtual sway remained with his father as regent. The boy-king, however, had been carefully educated, and, with a fortunate appreciation of the advantages of foreign travel, he left his native shores in the summer of 1854, and paid a visit to

England, between which and his own country the relations have, for centuries, been of a peculiarly intimate character. In the summer of 1855, the King of Portugal, availing himself of his nonage to see something more of the world, visited the Emperor of the French, and was magnificently entertained at the Court of the Tuileries. He then, after a visit to Rome, proceeded to Sardinia, where all due honour was paid him; and thence to Naples, where he was received with such distinguished marks of respect as to lead to the belief that he was in search of a Sicilian bride. He subsequently landed a second time on the shores of England, and on returning to Portugal was formally inaugurated as its sovereign. He has since given indications, not to be mistaken, of a resolution to do his duty to the people over whom he reigns. A letter from Lisbon states that the king, soon after his inauguration, called for a list of all the prisoners in the realm, but received only a statement of such names as the authorities deemed deserving of notice. Hereupon the king returned the paper and demanded a complete list, stating that he considered himself the best judge of such criminals as were worthy of his notice, and did not wish to overlook the meanest of them. Another rumour is, that the administrator of a petty district having died, his son, a young man of twenty-five, petitioned the king, and was promised the place. His Majesty, however, mentioning the matter to the authorities, was told that the new administrator was too young, and that there was a fitter man for his post. "How so?" the king is said to have replied; "I am much younger, and yet am thought capable of governing Portugal. Let the appointment be confirmed." There is yet another of these anecdotes. It is stated that during the late regency the business of the cabinet was sometimes transacted with the accompaniment of cigars, the regent himself occasionally smoking. When the indecorous custom was observed for the first time before Dom Pedro, apologetic explanations were made to him. The king is reported to have given no reply, but merely to have turned his back, and afterwards to have issued orders that the practice should be prohibited. It is evident that the king acts advisedly. He never signs a paper until he has read and understood its purport, and hopes are entertained that he will gradually remove that mass of corruption which clings so close around the heart of Portugal, and pervades every branch of the administration.

POWERS, HIRAM, Sculptor, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, July 29, 1805. He was the eighth child of a family of nine, and his parents were plain country people who cultivated a small farm. He acquired such education as the district school afforded, and he also found leisure to obtain some knowledge of divers kinds of handicraft, among which was the art of drawing. His father, finding it difficult to maintain his family upon his farm, removed to Ohio, where he died soon afterwards, and the future artist was thrown upon his own resources. He set out for Cincinnati to seek his fortune, and found

employment in a reading-room connected with one of the principal hotels of the city; he afterwards became clerk in a provision-store, where he remained until his principal failed. He then found a situation with a clockmaker, by whom he was employed in collecting debts, and afterward in the mechanical part of the business; but, although this employment was not disagreeable to him, he aspired to some higher branch of the arts. In Cincinnati he made the acquaintance of a Prussian, who was engaged upon a bust of General Jackson, and with some little instruction in the art of modelling obtained from him, Mr. Powers was soon able to produce busts in plaster of considerable merit; in fact one of his earliest, he has declared himself to have been unsurpassed in likeness and finish by any of his later works. He then felt that his vocation was the arts; and he formed a connexion with the Western Museum at Cincinnati, where, for about seven years, he superintended the artistic department, such as wax-work shows, etc. After leaving this situation he visited Washington, in 1835, hoping to gain that reputation as an artist, which would enable him to increase his business, and furnish him with the means of visiting Italy. In this he was not disappointed. After spending some time in the capital, employed in taking the busts of the most eminent men of the day, he was enabled by the liberality of Mr. N. Longworth to accomplish his long-cherished scheme; and in 1837 he landed in Florence. For some time after his arrival he continued to devote himself principally to busts, but he soon determined to employ his spare time on the production of an ideal work; the subject determined upon was "Eve." Just before the model of this statue was completed, Mr. Powers received a visit from the celebrated Thorwalsden, who was then passing through Florence. He expressed himself in terms of high approbation of the artist's busts. The statue of "Eve" also excited his admiration; and to the artist's apology, that it was his first statue, he replied, that any man might well be proud of it as his last. When the model of "Eve" was completed he began the "Greek Slave," which was finished in eight months. This, the best-known and most admired of all Mr. Powers' works, has been exhibited throughout the United States, and at the Great Exhibition of 1851 at London. There are two copies in existence, one of which recently formed one of the prizes distributed by the Western Art-Union. The "Fisher-Boy" was the next production of Mr. Powers' chisel. This is also well known in America. A statue of Mr. Calhoun is among the latest of his productions. This work, after being shipwrecked off the coast of Fire Island, and suffering some damage, was at length securely deposited in the city of Charleston. Mr. Powers' busts are justly celebrated, both as high works of art and for the fidelity with which they represent their originals. Among them are portraits of Jackson, Webster, Adams, Calhoun, Chief-Justice Marshall, and many persons of less eminence. He has also produced some ideal busts; of this order his "Proserpine" is one of the finest.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, an eminent American Historian, born at Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1796; is the son of a solicitor, and grandson of that Prescott who commanded the American troops at Bunker's Hill. When he was twelve years of age his family removed to Boston, where he has since resided, and where his classical training, begun in the land of his birth, was continued with success by Dr. Gardiner, a pupil of Dr. Parr. In 1811 he entered Harvard College, and graduated there in 1814, with honours appropriate to his favourite studies, and with an intention to devote himself to the legal profession. But the great misfortune of his life had already befallen him. Before he had graduated, an accidental blow had deprived him of the sight of one eye, and the natural consequence soon followed. The other became weakened by the increased labour thrown upon it; and after a severe illness, during which he was entirely blind, he found the sight of his remaining eye so much impaired, that he was compelled to give up his professional studies and hopes of success at the bar. The two next years he spent in Europe, travelling for health in England, France, and Italy, and seeking the aid of the greatest oculists of London and Paris. He returned to America with renovated health; but for his great misfortune he found no relief. Still he was not disheartened, but turned with alacrity to those studies which still remained within his reach. He resolved to become, in the best sense of the word, an historian, and freely gave himself ten years to prepare for the task he had always loved. He next selected his subject, and, having done this, gave ten years more to his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," one of the few important periods in the affairs of modern Europe that seemed to invite the hand of a master. With this, in 1838, at the age of forty-two, he appeared before the world as an author, publishing simultaneously in London and Boston. His work was received, on both sides of the Atlantic, with unhesitating applause. It has since passed through several editions, and has been translated into German, Italian, French, and Spanish. During his labour on this work, Mr. Prescott's vision had been somewhat improved by a diminution of the sensibility which had led to earlier inflammations, and which had compelled him to live in a darkened apartment, relying entirely on a reader when collecting his materials. His "Conquest of Mexico," therefore, first printed in 1843, although prepared largely from manuscript documents, was perhaps a work of less laborious toil than his first had been. The prompt honours it received were even more brilliant than those paid to the "Ferdinand and Isabella;" and having before been admitted to several of the distinguished academies of Europe, he was now elected a member of the French Institute. His "Conquest of Peru" appeared in 1847; it is marked by the same striking order of events which distinguished its predecessors. He subsequently published a volume of his miscellanies, consisting of Reviews, Essays, etc. The first two volumes of his "History of Philip II." were given to the world in November 1855.

PROCTER, BRYAN W., Poet, (better known under his poetic pseudonym of Barry Cornwall), was born about the close of the last century. He was at Harrow with Byron, and whilst his noble class-mate was enjoying the leisure that fortune secures, his less lucky school-fellow gave his youthful hours to the dry tasks of a conveyancer. He began his career in the office of a solicitor at Colne, in Wiltshire, and made his *début* as a poet under the *nom de plume* of "Barry Cornwall" in 1815. His first work was a small volume of dramatic sketches, completed with much care and skill, and displaying a more natural manner than was usual in modern dramatic compositions. In 1821 he produced a tragedy, entitled "Mirandola," which was brought out at Covent Garden Theatre with considerable success. He is also the author of "A Sicilian Story," "Marcian Colonna," "The Flood of Thessaly," and a series of lyrics for music entitled "English Songs." His most original efforts are the "Dramatic Scenes." In certain points of style they are modelled upon the old English drama; but they abound with a winning simplicity and graceful sentiment, evidently born in the poet's mind. There is nothing stilted or strained in his poems. Like clear streams winding beneath odorous branches and flowery banks, in the soft moonbeams or cheerful sunshine, they steal pleasantly onward. They enlist the reader's sympathy by a delicate truthfulness, and lead him cordially to hail the author as a genuine poet. "Mirandola" is a tragedy which combines not a few of the merits of the "Dramatic Scenes," and the dialogue is throughout interesting. "Marcian Colonna" contains passages of peculiar power, and describes some of the most subtle of human feelings with a rare discrimination. The rhythm is perhaps too unstudied, and the metre and manner free even to carelessness; but it contains many felicitous turns of thought and expression which atone for such defects. "The Flood of Thessaly" is a vigorous blank-verse poem. It is well sustained, and exhibits sometimes a Miltonic command of language. Mr. Proctor is a barrister, and enjoys the profitable post of Commissioner of Lunacy.

PRUSSIA, FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., KING OF, was born Oct. 15, 1795, and is the son of Frederick-William III. His father, anxious to make him a worthy ruler of a state whose existence is peculiarly dependent on arms and intellectual superiority, withdrew him early from the care of his mother, and placed him under some of the most distinguished men of the day. Having been instructed by Scharnhorst and Knesebeck in military science, and by J. F. C. Delbruck and Ancillon in philosophy and letters, the crown-prince studied the principles of public and national law under the celebrated Savigny, while his taste for the fine arts was directed by Schinkel and Rauch. His boyhood was passed amid the dejection and degradation which followed the battle of Jena; but the war of liberation and the revival of Prussian nationality occurred while he was yet a youth. He was present at most of the

great battles in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, although not entrusted with any command. At a suitable age he was admitted into the Council of State, where the affairs of the nation were discussed prior to the establishment of the parliamentary system; and he was afterwards appointed Military Governor of Pomerania. Called to the throne by the decease of his father on the 7th of June, 1840, he distinguished his accession by repairing several of the injuries which had grown out of his father's repressive system of government. He issued an amnesty for political offences, and recalled many scholars and professors who had been displaced for political reasons; among whom may be mentioned the brothers Grimm and Professor Arndt, of Bonn. At the same time, he surrounded his throne with many men eminent in literature and art; as A. M. Schlegel, Tieck, Cornelius, and Mendelsohn-Bartholdy, and founded an order of Civil Merit. The press also now enjoyed unwonted freedom, associations were less narrowly watched, and the provincial representative councils received a new extension. It is to be regretted that the same spirit has not dictated the subsequent part of the reign of this prince. Frederick-William IV. desires, above all things, that his subjects should enjoy good government, but also that they should be entirely indebted to him for the enjoyment. Hence the delay which took place in the promulgation of a constitution which had been promised from the throne in 1815. Hence the restricted and secondary attribute of the United Diet, or States-General, when, in 1847, it was convoked for the first time in Prussian history. "No piece of paper shall ever come between me and my people," was the expression of the king on opening that assembly; words which the revolution, that broke out in the following year, induced the king to falsify, but which still expressed the inmost wishes of his heart. The constitution promulgated by the king in the plenitude of his power and liberty he wears like a fetter. Too scrupulous to abrogate it, twice within two years he sought the aid of the Chambers to release him from those provisions which best guarantee representative government. In his conduct towards Russia and the Allied powers in the Eastern war, we have a complete development of his character—time-serving, vacillating, and insincere. Under his majesty's auspices, the year 1857 witnessed the gathering in Berlin of ministers of religion and other friends, for the purpose of forming a bond of Christian union and brotherly love between Protestants of different nations.

PRUSSIA, FREDERICK-WILLIAM-LOUIS, PRINCE OF, and heir-presumptive to the throne of that kingdom, was born March 22, 1797; he is the son of Frederick-William III., and consequently brother to the present sovereign. The prince is Military Governor of Rhenish Prussia, and the king's lieutenant in Pomerania. He observes a scrupulous abstinence from all uninvited interference with the affairs of the general government; but manifests very decided sentiments whenever his opinions are invited by

the king. It generally happens that the brothers think differently, and the prince then ostentatiously retires to Coblenz, and, by a double measure of attention to military duties, proclaims that he is a soldier and not a politician. In some important respects he is the moral antipodes of the king. He has no ambition to be esteemed a patron of learning, a pietist, or a philosopher: he would be a Prussian prince of the school of Frederick the Great. There is in the Prussian Chambers a so-called "Prince of Prussia's party;" a small band of Conservative statesmen, headed by M. Rothmann-Hollweg, who differ from the court party as much as Canning or Peel differed from Eldon. This party supports the constitution, but it is by no means certain that the prince would do so if called to the throne; at present he has not sworn to it, and according to the casuistry of the Germanic courts, hereditary right would entitle him to assume the crown without taking the oath. The prince is known to be heartily ashamed of the part played by Prussia during the continuance of the Russo-Turkish war; considering it one of unworthy subservience to Russia. On this account he was even praised in some of the Continental newspapers as a Liberal. In 1848, however, he was stigmatised as a violent Absolutist, and was so unpopular as to be compelled to leave Prussia for a time. Should he ascend the throne, Prussia will have a strong government or a revolution. The prince married, 11th June, 1829, the Princess Maria-Louisa-Augusta, daughter of Charles-Frederick, grand-duke of Weimar, a lady of noble disposition, the friend of letters and every liberal art. They have two children: the elder, Prince-Frederick-William-Nicholas-Charles, born 18th October, 1831; the younger, the Princess Louisa-Mary-Elizabeth, born 3d December, 1838. The eldest son is the prospective husband of the Princess Royal of England.

PUSEY, THE REV. EDWARD BOUVERIE, D.D., Theologian, and, with Dr. Newman, generally regarded as the founder of the Anglican party in the Church of England called Puseyites. Some twenty years ago he commenced, in conjunction with Dr. Newman and others, the publication of the work called "Tracts for the Times," in which great learning and the most subtle reasoning were brought to bear in supporting a theory of church worship based upon the doctrines of apostolical succession, and attributing an efficacy to the sacraments of the church not inferior to that claimed exclusively by the Church of Rome. These attempts to Romanise the Protestant Church of England led, in 1843, to his suspension, for a time, from the work of a preacher within the precincts of the University. Against this suspension he protested. He is Regius Professor of Hebrew in Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. Since the desertion of his friend and coadjutor, Dr. Newman, to the Romish communion, Dr. Pusey has taken up a position rather more defensive with regard to Anglicanism; having been somewhat alarmed by the large secessions from the Church among the alumni of Oxford.

PYE, JOHN, the Father of the Modern School of Landscape Engraving, and one of the originators, and for upwards of forty years the zealous and energetic supporter, of the "Artists' Fund," was born at Birmingham in 1782. He came to London for the first time in 1801, and passed four years in the studio, or, to speak more properly, the atelier of the late Mr. James Heath, the well-known historical engraver; without, however, acquiring much additional knowledge of his art. In 1810 he became professionally known to the lovers of art by a print of Pope's Villa, at Twickenham, after a picture by J. M. W. Turner; the first engraving which represented the aërial variety of tint for which the works of that great painter have been so deservedly celebrated. This favourable specimen of his art was the means of securing for him full and profitable employment for his burin, although the diminutive size of the engravings, to which he was at that time for the most part confined, afforded him but little opportunity of exhibiting his capabilities. At an early period of his career, Mr. Pye, having noticed the demoralising effect of improvidence and pauperism on artists in general, and on the body to which he belonged in particular, determined, if possible, to supply a remedy; and with this view united with several of his friends, painters and amateurs, as well as engravers, in the foundation of the "Artists' Fund;" one of the best and most honestly and judiciously conducted institutions of the kind ever established in this country. Nor is this the only occasion on which he has established a title to the respect and gratitude of his brother-artists. He has laboured energetically and successfully in rescuing the branch of art which he professes, from the stigma so long cast upon it by the Royal Academy of Painting, in refusing to engravers the higher diploma of their order. In 1829 the members of the Artists' Benevolent Society presented Mr. Pye with a piece of plate, in recognition of his long and earnest exertions in behalf of that institution. Mr. Pye can, as is well known, handle his pen with dexterity, as well as his burin. In 1845 appeared his "Patronage of British Art," comprising an account of the rise and progress of art and artists in London, from the beginning of the reign of George II. to a late period; and a history of the management and distribution of the Artists' Fund. This work, which is a complete repository of facts and anecdotes connected with British painters and engravers, is indispensable to every genuine lover of art, and must have cost the author no inconsiderable research. As a record of interesting events connected with the English School of Art it is invaluable. Mr. Pye, who has long occupied the first rank among landscape engravers, has executed several fine plates after *chefs-d'œuvre* of Turner, of which the "Temple of Jupiter" may rank as one of the most important. Much of his earlier labours were devoted to those exquisite little vignettes for which Peacock's pocket-books were once so celebrated. Among his small plates, two, executed for annual publications, after the "Ehrenbreitstein" of Turner, for the "Literary Souvenir," and the "Sunset" of Barrett, for the "Amulet," are among the most perfect gems of the kind that have ever been produced in this

or any other country. They were the first, and, we suspect, the last attempts ever made upon steel by this artist. Mr. Pye is an Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Arts of St. Petersburgh.

PYNE, JAMES B., Landscape-Painter, was born at Bristol, December 5th, 1800. Despite natural leanings to art, he was placed in an attorney's office; and until reaching the age of twenty-one, felt bound to devote himself to his parents' wishes. That age once attained, the law was abandoned, and painting adopted as a profession. Nearly five years were passed in Bristol, in self-tuition; the painter occasionally sending a landscape to the London Exhibitions. The scanty livelihood his brush could alone secure he improved by teaching drawing, and by repairing old pictures. In 1835 he came to London, where a year was spent in solitary study. An introduction to Mr. Carpenter of Old Bond Street led to the purchase by the latter of a picture, and to much friendly assistance;—both advice and pecuniary help. Mr. Rought, the picture-dealer, also discerned the merit of his works, and proved a friend. After a year or two, pictures were sent to the Academy, and so hung as to induce Mr. Pyne to join, in 1839, the ranks of the Society of British Artists; at whose exhibitions his pictures commanded good places, and consequently, buyers. In 1846 a tour was made through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; which countries have contributed a large proportion of the pictures since painted by him. The English lakes afforded his next supply of picturesque material—material of which previous artists had little availed themselves. Mr. Agnew, the print-publisher of Manchester, commissioned him to execute a series of thirty pictures, illustrative of that noble district. The artist spent three years in the task of exploring, and executing faithful transcripts of, its varied scenery, under the varied effects of all seasons and of all moods of nature. Mr. Agnew has since published a series of lithographs from these views. The artist paid a second visit to Italy, of three years; returning in 1854 with an abundant store of sketches, drawings, and pictures. The poetry of aërial perspective Pyne well understands. Light and air—intangible powers so rarely fixed upon canvas,—are realized by him in some of their most dazzling effects. Mr. Pyne is Vice-President of the Society of British Artists. He has written on the technical part of his art in the "Art-Journal."

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RADETZKY, JOSEPH, COUNT, lately Commander of the Austrian army in Italy, was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766. His predilection for military adventures was early developed, and he

commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a cavalry regiment. He was called to take part in the long struggle with Napoleon, and in 1786 became an ensign, and twelve months afterwards a lieutenant. In 1793 he was made captain; and in 1796, major. In 1800 he obtained the colonelcy of the regiment of the Albert Cuirassiers; and in 1801 the rank of Major-general. In 1809 he fought with distinction under the Archduke Charles at Agram and Erlingen. On the 27th of May, five days after the battle at the latter place, he received the appointment of Field-marshal-lieutenant, and chief of a regiment of Hussars. In the battles of 1813, 1814, and 1815, he gained honourable laurels, inasmuch as he defended the independence of his country; and at Kulm, Leipsic, and Brienne, exhibited great bravery. He has since been nothing more than the able executioner of a soul-crushing tyranny. Having been successively Governor of Ofen (Hungary), Olmutz (Moravia), and Lemberg (Poland), he was, in 1822, appointed Commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Towards the close of 1847, the inhabitants of Milan, disaffected to the last degree to the Austrian Government, which they regarded as the sign of foreign domination, resolved to injure the revenue of their oppressors by abstaining from the consumption of tobacco; and the use of cigars by an Italian thus became the sign of an anti-patriotic feeling. To bring this cigar question to some kind of issue, on the 3d of January, 1848, a supply of cigars was furnished to the soldiers of the Milan barracks, that they might smoke them in the streets. As was doubtless expected, the people resented this affront, and frequent collisions between them and the military took place during the day. The soldiers used their arms, many were wounded, and some killed. The 15th January, Radetzky issued from Milan a general order, warning them to prepare for a struggle. In February the emperor announced, in a letter to Archduke Rainer, that he would make no further concessions to the Lombard provinces, and that he relied on the courage of the troops to prevent any evil consequences. The French Revolution was heard of at Milan, and the people, excited as they were, remained unmoved. But when the tidings of the Revolution of Vienna came, the guard at the Government-house was attacked and overpowered, and O'Donnell, the vice-governor, made prisoner. Two days afterwards, on the 26th of March, the Austrian cannon swept the streets of Milan; but the people got the advantage in many points, and everywhere fought with courage. Radetzky now decided on a bombardment. The people had taken possession of the palace of the viceroy, and planted an immense Italian tricolor flag on the top of the cathedral. They had secured as hostages the family of Director-general Torresano and Count Bolza. The hôtel of the military commandant-general was the only place which resisted the attempts of the people to obtain possession of it. On the night of the 22d it was evacuated, and the soldiers held only the gates of the city. Emissaries arrived from Pavia and Brescia, announcing that they were in open insurrection, and that Archduke

Rainer's son was a prisoner. By means of balloons the surrounding population were summoned to come to the help of the Milanese, and to destroy all the roads and bridges by which artillery could be brought to Radetzky. On the 23d, armed peasants from Lecco took the Como and Tosa gates; the citadel was evacuated, and the Austrians retired in two columns on Verona and Mantua; thence to Cremona, with the intention of falling back upon Verona, there to await the arrival of reinforcements. On the 8th of April, Charles-Albert, who had now taken the field, forced the Austrian line on the Mincio, and crossing the Adige, took up a position north of Verona. Radetzky was thus cut off from the valley of the Trent, and the Piedmontese army lay between him and Nugent, who was marching to his aid with 15,000 troops. Charles-Albert assigned to the Roman troops under Durando the duty of opposing this junction; but that general, disaffected to the patriotic cause, retired before the columns of Nugent, which joined their comrades at Verona, April 22d. On the 6th of May a severe engagement took place between the Piedmontese and Austrians before the walls of Verona. The contest lasted from nine in the morning until five in the evening, but closed without any decisive result. On the 18th of May, the King of Sardinia attacked the fortress of Peschiera, which surrendered on the 30th. On the 29th, Radetzky had attacked the Tuscan and Neapolitan line, and driven the Piedmontese general, Bava, to Goito; but the next day Charles-Albert came up, and repulsed the Austrians along the right bank of the Mincio to the gates of Mantua. The king now took Rivoli after a sharp engagement; but while he was staying there, the old marshal appeared suddenly before Vicenza, which capitulated, and he turned back to Verona just as Charles-Albert, thinking the place was abandoned, was proceeding to occupy it. By the end of June the Austrians had taken Padua and Palma Nuova; thus securing three communications with Vienna through the Tyrol. A succession of rapid attacks on the Sardinians now took place, and by the 27th of July they had abandoned every post on the line of the Mincio, except Peschiera. Radetzky occupied successively, Cremona, Pizzighetore, and Lodi; arrived at Milan, and received offers of capitulation from the chiefs of the Committee of Public Safety, while Charles-Albert was yet in the city. On Sunday, the 6th of August, Radetzky entered Milan, and signed an armistice for six weeks; Peschiera and Osappo were to be evacuated. An armistice, which continued to the end of the year, was signed by the marshal and the king. The Sardinian troops were to be permitted to return to their country, and this was all that their sovereign could obtain. On the 12th of March, 1849, a superior officer arrived in Radetzky's quarters at Milan, bearing a cabinet despatch, which announced the cessation of the armistice. Both the armies crossed the Ticino at the same moment on the 20th, each to invade the other's territory. Ramorino, who had been stationed on the bank to prevent Radetzky's passage, never struck a blow. The Sardinians were now compelled to withdraw their forces from the left bank. Radetzky gave the

following account of the battle, which immediately followed, and decided the fate of the Italian cause:—"The hostile army, already (on the 24th of March) cut off from what was in reality their line of retreat, determined, with a force of 50,000 men, again to try the fortune of war in a position near Olengo, close to Novara. The second division, which formed the vanguard under General Aspré, marched on the 23d towards Olengo, and there encountered the enemy, whose unexpected force made the battle doubtful for some hours. I had placed the fourth division on the right flank of the enemy, and behind that the first, in order to take him completely in the rear, on the other side of the Agoyna. The Archduke Albrecht, commanding the vanguard division, kept the enemy at bay until Baron Aspré and Baron Appel, with the third division, brought up their forces on the two wings of that commanded by the Archduke Albrecht, while I ordered up the fourth division to support the centre. We succeeded in facing the enemy until the fourth division, under Field-marshal-lieutenant Thurn, acted so successfully on the enemy's right wing, on the other side of Agoyna, that this decisive manœuvre made them retreat on all sides in great disorder, and seek shelter in the mountains in the direction of the north." Charles-Albert immediately abdicated, and shortly afterwards died, and the Duke of Savoy, now Victor-Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, concluded an armistice with the marshal, upon the terms that Sardinia should pay the expenses of the war, and open the fortress of Alessandria to an Austrian garrison. In 1856 Radetsky, having become old and feeble, resigned his command in Italy.

RAFFLES, THE REV. THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., F.Z.S., Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, and one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Nonconformist Church at the present time, was born in London, May 17, 1788. His father was a solicitor, and member of a firm which carried on an extensive business in its day; whilst his grandfather performed, for a long course of years, the duties of a responsible appointment in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons. Mr. Raffles having been early led by inclination to adopt the calling for which his natural endowments peculiarly qualified him, entered the old college at Homerton, near London, where the late Dr. John Pye Smith occupied the theological chair; and on the completion of his studies, in 1809, was ordained to the pastoral office over the church of the Congregational denomination at Hammersmith. This position he occupied for three years, during which time his earnest zeal and brilliant oratorical powers obtained for him increasing acceptance with his immediate circle of hearers, and a reputation which was even then very widely diffused. In the spring of 1812, having been invited to undertake a more important charge, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a young man of great talent and popularity who was drowned whilst bathing in the Mersey, Dr. Raffles removed to Liverpool, and entered upon that enlarged sphere of usefulness, in which he continues to labour

with energies unabated and powers unimpaired. Great George Street Chapel, in which he has officiated, unaided, for a period of forty-four years, was first opened for divine service in 1812; but the original brick edifice having been destroyed by fire, Feb. 19th, 1840, a new stone building was erected in a superior style of architecture; and being of a size commensurate with the popularity of its minister and the requirements of his congregation, now forms one of the noblest structures in the town of Liverpool. The eagerness with which Dr. Raffles's assistance is sought on the occasion of every important religious service among the sect to which he belongs, is, perhaps, the most striking proof of the estimation in which his ministerial gifts are held by his brother-divines, no less than by the world at large; whilst it may fearlessly be asserted, that unequalled diligence in the more retired walks of his pastoral duties, unwearied attention to the individual necessities of his flock, are no less distinguishing characteristics than his earnest and striking eloquence. Dr. Raffles's name has been rendered additionally familiar to the public by several literary works, some of which have been widely circulated both in this country and in America. Among them is a volume of Poems, published in connexion with his brother-in-law, the late Dr. James Baldwin Brown, barrister-at-law, and Jeremiah Holmes Wiffen, the elegant translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered." This was followed by a "Memoir" of the life and ministry of his predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Spencer; a work which passed through many editions, and continues to be still in request. In 1817 appeared "Letters during a Tour through some part of France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands;" a volume which was dedicated by the author to his distinguished cousin, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, in whose company the tour was made. It was in great request as a guide-book at a time when travels and travellers were by no means so rife as they have become in the present day. To these publications should be added two volumes of lectures on religious subjects, a great variety of sermons, and many contributions in prose and verse to the pages of fugitive literature. For his titles, Dr. Raffles is indebted to the University of Aberdeen, and Union College, Schenectady, U.S.; the latter conferring the degree of D.D., and the former that of LL.D., on the certificates of the late Dukes of Sussex and Somerset; both honours having been unsolicited and unexpected by the recipient. Such few leisure hours as could be snatched from more important avocations, Dr. Raffles has devoted for many years past to the collection of autographs; and having travelled extensively in this and other countries, has gathered together an extensive and valuable body of papers. Amongst his especial gems is a document comprising the signatures of all those who subscribed the Declaration of American Independence, and thus became founders of that great republic, the United States; together with letters from all the Presidents, dating from the earliest period of American independence to the present day; a collection quite unique in this country, and therefore worthy of especial mention. It only

remains for us to add, that Dr. Raffles married early in life the daughter of James Hargreaves, Esq., of Liverpool, an amiable and accomplished lady, now no more, who proved during her lifetime an able coadjutor of her husband in every plan of usefulness.

RANDON, MARSHAL, Governor-General of Algeria, made his *début* as a military man under somewhat memorable circumstances. In 1815, when the first Napoleon returned from Elba, Lieut. Randon, at that time aide-de-camp to General Marchand, his relative and subsequently a Peer of France under Louis Philippe, found himself attached to the division stationed at Grenoble. When Napoleon was advancing, Lieut. Randon was sent forward with a battalion of the 5th Regiment of the Line to oppose his passage, at a place where the road was bordered both right and left by the lakes of Laffrays. It was there that the great Corsican presented himself, and addressed those memorable words to his soldiers —"If any one of you desire to fire upon his Emperor, behold him!" At that time also Lieut. Randon exclaimed,—"It is he! It is the usurper! Fire upon him, soldiers!" What happened is well known. The soldiers not only did not fire, but many of them presented their pieces at their lieutenant. He then turned his horse's head, and quitted the field. An officer of the Polish Lancers of Napoleon's escort rode off in pursuit of him; but the fugitive, owing to the swiftness of his horse, effected his escape. Times changed, and Randon, under Louis Philippe, through the influence of his relation, the general and peer of France, was appointed Colonel of a regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and sent to Bona. While in Africa he reached the rank of General, in which capacity he was at Constantine in 1843, under the orders of Baraguay d'Hilliers. The latter thus summed up his opinion of the future marshal,—"A small man, small mind, small courage." In 1848, Randon, by means of his relations with Garnier Pagès, was appointed Director-General of Algerian affairs. Having next been appointed Minister of War by the President of the Republic, on the approach of the *coup d'état*, of which he was a partizan, Randon made way for General St. Arnaud. His devotion was not doubted, only his firmness. Randon, immediately after the 2d of December, was appointed Governor of Algeria, and in 1856 he was nominated a Marshal of France.

RANKE, LEOPOLD, Professor of History in the University of Berlin, was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, December 21, 1795. He early embraced the profession of teacher, and in 1818 became headmaster of the gymnasium at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. His leisure hours were, however, devoted to historical studies. In 1824 he published his first works, "The History of the Roman and Germanic Peoples, from 1494 to 1535," and "A Critique upon the Later Historians." These works attracted so much attention to their author, that in the following year he was invited to Berlin as Professor-Extraordinary of History in the University. Soon after entering

upon this office he was sent by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Venice, and Rome, to examine the historical materials there deposited, particularly those in the archives of the Venetian embassy. The first-fruits of these investigations were the "Princes and People of Southern Europe in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (1827), and the "Conspiracy against Venice in 1688" (1831). Both these works displayed great powers of personal delineation. Of still higher value was "The Popes of Rome; their Church and their State, in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (1834–1839). But the work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigation, and the greatest completeness of form, is the "German History in the Times of the Reformation" (1839–1843). In these volumes he manifests a power for setting forth the facts of history, in combination with their antecedents and consequences, and for delineating the persons of history, beyond that displayed in any of his earlier works. Ranke is satisfied with setting forth the new materials which he has himself investigated, often barely hinting at, and still more frequently altogether passing over what was before known. He has assumed the editorship of several historical periodicals, among which is the "Year-Book of the German Empire under the House of Saxony" (1837–1840), in which he sedulously sought to bring before the public the labours of young historical writers. In 1841 Ranke received the appointment of Historiographer of the Prussian state, a distinction which he merited by those works which have placed him in the first rank of German historians.

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN, a distinguished German Sculptor, was born January 2, 1777, at Arolsen, in the territory of Waldeck. His first studies in his art were pursued at Cassel, under the sculptor Ruhl. In 1797 he went to Berlin, where, though encountering many obstacles, he made great progress. In 1804 he accompanied Count Sandrecky on a journey through the south of France and Genoa to Rome, where he gained the patronage of Wilhelm Von Humboldt, and the friendship of Thorwaldsen, whose tendencies toward the antique had great influence over him, although he never became a pupil of the great Danish sculptor. While at Rome he executed the relievi of "Hippolite and Phædra," and "Mars and Venus wounded by Diomedes," and a statue of a girl of eleven years, besides his colossal bust of the King of Prussia, now in the White Palace at Berlin; the bust of Queen Luise, and those of Count Mengersky and Rafael Mengs. In 1811 he was invited to Berlin, along with other artists, by the King of Prussia, to furnish designs for a monument to the Queen. That of Rauch was approved, and its execution entrusted to him; but he had scarcely commenced it when he was attacked by a nervous fever, and received permission, on account of his health, to carry on the work in Italy. He laboured in 1812 at Carrara, and finished the statue of the queen at Rome the next year. In the winter of 1814 he returned to Rome, in order to erect the monument. In 1815 the king gave him commissions for the statues

of Generals Scharnhorst and Bulow, which were completed in 1822. As early as 1824 he had executed with his own hands more than seventy busts in marble, of which twenty were of colossal size. For the province of Silesia he modelled a colossal statue in honour of Blücher, which was cast in bronze, and set up at Breslau in 1827. He executed also another statue of Blücher, at the command of the king, in 1826, after the death of that officer. He had a share in the execution of the twelve statues which ornament the national memorial on the Kreuzberg, near Berlin. In 1825 he modelled the sitting statue of King Maximilian of Bavaria, which was cast in bronze, and erected in 1835. Among his masterpieces are a statue of Goethe from life, the memorial to Francke at Halle, a relievo for the monument of Miss Cooper at Dublin, and the monument to Albert Durer at Nuremberg; the bronze statue of the old Polish kings, Miecislaw and Boleslaw Chrobri, commissioned by Count Raczyneky for the cathedral at Posen, finished in 1840; the colossal Victory for the Walhalla; the relievi for the sarcophagus of Scharnhorst; a beautiful Naiad for the Emperor of Russia; besides an immense number of busts. But the greatest work by Rauch is the "Frederick the Great," erected between the University and the palace of the Prince of Prussia, of which the model was completed many years ago. Rauch is, in many respects, at the head of German sculptors; he possesses not only the highest powers of imagination, but, as a portrait-sculptor, he unites the power of giving a poetical exaltation to his subject with the utmost truth to nature.

READE, CHARLES, one of the most gifted of our living Novelists, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and first became a favourite with the reading public as the author of "Peg Woffington" and "Christie Johnstone," which have been described as "tales, both fresh and vigorous, and one full of simple pathos and genuine beauty." In the year 1856 Mr. Reade, pursuing his success, produced a more ambitious work of fiction in three volumes, entitled "Never too Late to Mend," and written with amazing spirit. Of this "matter-of-fact romance," which tended much to extend its author's reputation, a cheap edition was published in 1857, and widely circulated. Mr. Reade has, we believe, contributed to various contemporary periodicals.

REBOUL, JEAN, "the Baker Poet," was born at Nismes in 1796. He has always resided in the place of his birth, following trade as a baker, which yields him a comfortable maintenance. Since he has gained a name by his lyrical poems, various unsuccessful attempts have been made to induce him to remove to Paris, and engage in literary pursuits. He is to be admired for felicity of expression, and tender, and romantic sentiment, rather than for original power of thought. The poems of Lamartine have evidently been the exciting cause of his productions. His "Poësies," published in 1836, with a preface by Alexandre Dumas, and a letter from Lamartine, contain

some fine lyrical strains; but "Le Dernier Jour, Poëme en dix Chants," issued in 1839, is defective in plot. The latest production of Reboul which we have met with is the "Poësies Nouvelles" (1846).

REDDING, CYRUS, Author and Journalist, the co-editor with Campbell, for ten years, of the "New Monthly Magazine," and afterwards of the "Metropolitan," and the author of the well-known "History of Wines," was born at Penryn, in Cornwall, in 1785. Coming to London in 1806, he joined the establishment of the "Pilot," evening newspaper, which he left to commence the publication of the "Plymouth Chronicle," of which he was editor and proprietor for several years. One of his first literary attempts was a poem, entitled "Mount Edgecumbe," which was succeeded by some spirited translations from Körner; and from 1815 to 1818 inclusive Mr. Redding resided in France, where he became the editor of "Galignani's Messenger." In the interim between his departure from Plymouth and the last-mentioned date he had edited "The Dramatic Review," a Warwickshire newspaper; and had published a number of brochures, literary and political, some of which attracted considerable attention at the time. In 1820 he succeeded Mr. Dubois, as co-editor with Campbell of the "New Monthly Magazine;" the poet and the humorist having quarrelled and separated after the appearance of the second number. The "New Monthly Magazine" was commenced about the year 1812, and was projected by Mr. Colburn as a rival to Sir Richard Phillips's "Monthly Magazine." The enlarged and greatly improved series, which commenced in 1820, was managed for upwards of ten years by Campbell and his coadjutor, during which time many stirring lyrics and able prose papers appeared in its pages from Mr. Redding's pen. The executive of the magazine was, indeed, left almost wholly in his hands; the name of the poet, a few of his lyrics scattered "like angels' visits, few and far between," and a series of lectures on poetry, forming his chief and almost only contributions. Of his connexion with the author of the "Pleasures of Hope," Mr. Redding has given an interesting account in a series of papers which have appeared in the "New Monthly Magazine" since the poet's death. In 1830 Campbell quarrelled with his publisher, and, taking with him his useful coadjutor, commenced the publication of the "Metropolitan." It was conducted on the same principle, but not with the same success. The enterprise and experience of a first-class bookseller (important elements of the prosperity of a magazine) was altogether wanting; and at the end of a couple of years the poet and his "man Friday" quitted the pages of the "Metropolitan" for "fresh fields and pastures new." In 1829 Mr. Redding published a volume of spirited poems, entitled "Gabrielle, etc.;" and in 1833 his "History of Wines," of which three editions had been called for in 1834. Mr. Redding, an uncompromising Liberal from his youth, established, under the auspices of the late Sir

William Molesworth and several leading politicians of his party, a new liberal newspaper, entitled the "Bath Guardian," which he edited for two years; when the shareholders—people who had had no experience in newspaper management—quarrelled among themselves, and he resigned his post. In 1836 he established the "Staffordshire Examiner," one of the cleverest and most trenchant of the liberal provincial journals. For five years Mr. Redding continued to be the terror of Tory evil-doers in that part of the country, but returned to London in 1840, having abandoned the turbid waters of politics for general literature. Among the many productions of his pen, which appeared in succession during the ensuing ten or a dozen years, we may instance "Velasco," a novel, in three volumes; a handbook for the wine-cellar, entitled, "Every Man his own Butler;" a translation of Thiers's "History of the Consulate," and "A Naval Gazetteer," undertaken under the especial sanction of the Admiralty, from its own archives. The last-mentioned publication, however, although partly printed, has never been completed, owing to some dispute between the partners in the speculation. The work would have been eminently useful at various times, as it contains charts and bearings of all the navigable waters of the globe. Some of Mr. Redding's later leisure has been devoted to a record of the reminiscences of his own connexion, for more than half a century, with many of the most eminent political and literary men who have been his contemporaries, which promises to be of considerable interest.

REDGRAVE, RICHARD, R.A., Painter, was born in Pimlico, April 30, 1804. He is son of a manufacturer, in whose counting-house he passed his earlier years, chiefly in making designs and working drawings. Journeys were also made by him to measure and direct works in progress. On such occasions, his business done, he would linger "with intense pleasure," writes Mr. Redgrave himself, in the "Art-Journal," "on the heaths and commons which surround London, making such rude attempts at sketching as a little landscape painting learned at school would suffice for, and searching out the plants and wild flowers that grow so plentifully on those open wastes; thus, perhaps, laying the foundation for a love of the wild growth of plants, and for landscape-painting, among the greatest sources of present pleasure." When between nineteen and twenty, he obtained his father's permission to study from the marbles in the British Museum; and in 1826 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. But his father's family being large, and his business on the decline, the student would not remain at home to be a burthen. He relied henceforward on his own resources; supporting himself by teaching landscape-drawing. Hard times followed: continuous labour for bread, study under every difficulty, and disappointed hopes. Even when his income as a drawing-master increased, scantier leisure for painting was the result. Historical attempts from Shakspeare, etc., were exhibited, and the Academy's gold medal competed for;—twice in vain; on the second occasion

no less a rival than Maclise carrying it off. At last, a picture exhibited at the British Institution, "Gulliver on the Farmer's Table," was bought for the purpose of engraving; his first success. The next effort (1838), "Ellen Orford," from Crabbe, rejected at the Institution, was hung "on the line" at the Academy; and at once purchased. His subsequent pictures, "Quintin Matsys," "Olivia's Return to her Parents," (both 1839), "The Reduced Gentleman's Daughter," (1840), commanded immediate purchasers and commissions; thus enabling the painter to relinquish most of the drudgery of teaching, and to devote himself to his art. In 1840 he was elected Associate. The subject-pictures which succeeded, chiefly of the domestic and pathetic class, with a bias to the sentimental and didactic, won him considerable popularity. Among these were "The Castle-builder," (1841); "The Poor Teacher," (1843); "The Sempstress," "The Wedding Morning—the Departure," (1844); "The Governess," (1845); "Sunday Morning," (1846); "Fashion's Slaves," (1847); and "Country Cousins," painted for Mr. Vernon, in 1848. Very many of our figure-painters excel as delineators of landscape. The backgrounds of Mulready's pictures may be matched with the works of the finest Dutch painters. Whether of lake or mountain scenery, whether of distance or foreground, whether of desert or moorland, what artist can be a more skilful painter than Sir Edwin Landseer? The air and sunshine, the murmuring trees, the rippling waters, in the midst of which Etty's buxom nymphs disport themselves, are painted with a brilliancy of tone which no landscape-painter, since the time of Velazquez, has caught. And in Mr. Redgrave's works, the observer will remark with how much delicacy and truth the landscape portions of the picture are rendered, and with what keen observation and relish this painter evidently pursues Nature. During the latter part of his career Mr. Redgrave has devoted more direct attention to landscape, the branch of art which attracted him as a boy, one which he has cultivated with greater power, far fresher feeling, and more felicity, than the range wherein he first won reputation. In 1842, he exhibited at the Academy one of those "gloomy glades" of mossy trees, which (on canvas) we have since learned to associate with his name; and in 1846 his next landscape, "The Brook." The mere list of a few of his subsequent works, annually augmenting in number and in beauty, suggests pleasant thoughts of spots, "sweet, remote, and sacred:" "Happy Sheep;" "The Moor-hen's Haunt," (1847); "Spring—the Trout's dark Haunt," (1848); "The Solitary Pool," (1849); "The Evelyn Woods," (1850); "The Poet's Study," (1851); "The Woodland Mirror," (1852); "The Forest Portal," (1853); "An old English Homestead," (1854); and the "Midwood Shade;" another "exquisite illusion" of an ancient grove, its trunks overgrown with lichen, and chequered with golden sunlight from above. An occasional cleverly-executed figure-piece has meanwhile been produced, of higher pretensions than the previous scenes from every-day life: as "The Attiring of Griselda," (1850); "The Flight into Egypt," (1851), in which year Mr. Red-

grave was elected R.A. During the latter years of the Government School of Design, Mr. Redgrave was its head-master, and on the formation of the Department of Practical Art, subsequently enlarged into that of Science and Art, he became Art-Superintendent, which office he still retains. He had also, in conjunction with Mr. Cole, charge of the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House. That loving study of plants and wild flowers, betrayed in the perfection of foreground detail of his landscapes, bears good fruit in his practice as a teacher of Decorative Art. By his designs for Art-manufacture he has made successful attempts to elevate the character of the latter; and his lectures on Decorative Art at the School display great original knowledge and original feeling on the subject.

REED, THE REV. ANDREW, D.D., Independent Minister, Wycliffe Chapel, Commercial Road, London, was born November 27, 1788. He was educated at Hackney College, and is author of "No Fiction" (1819), eighteen editions of which have already been published. Dr. Reed was deputed by the Congregational Union of England and Wales to visit America, and to report on the state of religion and education in that country; and he has published the Narrative of the Visit, in 2 vols. 8vo. Apart from his denominational position, Dr. Reed claims a niche in these pages from his high philanthropic usefulness as the founder of the following charities:—The London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; Asylum for Fatherless Children, Stamford Hill; Asylum for Idiots, for which a very handsome and commodious building has been erected at Reigate; and the Royal Hospital for Patients discharged as Incurable from the General Hospitals. "I was hungred, and ye gave me meat: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: I was sick, and ye visited me. Insomuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, Novelist, is a native of the North of Ireland, where his father was a Presbyterian minister. He was born in 1818, and was educated for the church; but a taste for travel and adventure being more deeply seated in his mind than a love of theological studies, he in 1838 set out for Mexico, without any very definite aim. Arrived at New Orleans, he was initiated in the wild and lawless freedom that then characterised life in the "Crescent City," and from this point his career is almost as adventurous as that of one of his own heroes of romance. He made two excursions up the Red River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians. In 1840 he returned to New Orleans, and a report being then prevalent of the invasion of Texas by the Mexicans, he joined a volunteer party for the purpose of repressing this outrage. The report, however, turned out to be unfounded, and the company was disbanded. He subsequently made several excursions up the Missouri, and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly five years, enjoying the wild freedom of the backwoods, and its accompaniments. He subsequently travelled through almost every state in the Union, during

which journeys and his previous backwoods experiences he acquired that knowledge of character and graphic incident by which his writings are so peculiarly distinguished. He subsequently settled down for a time in the city of Philadelphia, devoting himself to literature as a profession, and contributing largely to the journals and magazines. In 1845, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, Captain Sword once more assumed the superiority over Captain Pen, and Mr. Reid sought and obtained a commission in the American army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and also at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Besides taking an active part in the various encounters with the enemy, he distinguished himself by heading the last charge of infantry at the action of Churubusco. He led the forlorn hope at the assault of the castle of Chapultepec, ascending an almost perpendicular steep, and arriving foremost at the enemy's guns, where he was shot down, and supposed to be killed. The news of his fate was conveyed to his family by the reports in the newspapers; but in the midst of their mourning for his death, they were startled by a second and equally veracious report which reached them, that not only was he not dead, but married to a Mexican lady — the richest heiress in the valley of Mexico! For his gallantry at Chapultepec, Captain Reid was mentioned in despatches of five general officers, including the commander-in-chief. When the Mexican war was brought to a close he resigned his commission, and organised a body of men in New York to proceed to Hungary, to aid in the struggle of that country for independence. This expedition left New York in 1849, and had proceeded as far as Paris, when it was met by the unhappy news of the total failure of the insurrection, and the extinction of all hope through the "treachery of Arad." He subsequently came to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, producing successively "The Rifle Rangers" (1849), "The Scalp Hunters" (1850), in both of which his own romantic adventures and experiences of prairie life and warlike adventure are largely interwoven. He has also, besides contributing to various periodicals, published a delightful series of books for boys, in which adventure is pleasingly combined with instruction in natural history—"The Desert Home" (1851), "The Boy Hunters" (1852), "The Young Voyageurs" (1853), "The Forest Exiles" (1854), "The Bush Boys" (1855), and "The Young Yägers" (1856). He has since 1850 published two romances, entitled "The White Chief," 3 vols. (1855), and "The Quadroon," 3 vols. (1856).

REID, MAJOR-GEN. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., Royal Engineers, eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, a clergyman of the Scotch Church at Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, was born at that place, within four or five miles of the birthplace of Adam Smith, in 1791, and brought up at Woolwich Academy for the corps of Engineers. He entered the army in 1809, and was engaged during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington. At the conclusion of the peace he served on the

coast of America under General Lambert, until the termination of the war there, and rejoined the Duke of Wellington again in Belgium in 1815. In 1816 he served in the expedition against Algiers; was Adjutant of the corps of Sappers for some years after the peace; in 1838 was appointed to the Governorship of the Bermudas; and in 1846 to that of the Windward West India islands. In both these situations he was fortunate enough, by his firm and conciliatory conduct, to gain the confidence and good-will of the entire population. On his arrival in Bermuda in 1839, he found agriculture far behind; corn and hay were imported; there was little fruit; bitter citron-trees grew everywhere; and in sight of the Government-house was a wide swamp. Colonel Reid set the example of improvement. He grafted a sweet orange on a bitter citron-tree in front of the Government-house; it bore good fruit, and in due time all the bitter trees were grafted. He drained the swamp, imported ploughs, had ploughing taught, gave prizes for the best productions, and in 1846 held a grand agricultural fête in a fine dry meadow field—the old swamp. In fact, he gave new spirit to the people; showed them how to work out their own prosperity; changed the face of the island, took great interest in popular education; and won the title of "the Good Governor," by which he is still affectionately remembered in Bermuda. In 1848 he returned to England, and in 1849 was appointed Commanding Engineer at Woolwich, and directed the Engineer officers and Sappers and Miners at the Great Exhibition. On the resignation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the Royal Commission to become, in his room, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in which capacity he served with unremitting attention. But the public services of Colonel Reid, in both civil and military capacities, will be less enduringly known than his valuable labours in aiding the investigation of the law of storms, by a careful analysis of the various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. When employed as Major of Engineers in Barbadoes, restoring the buildings ruined in the hurricane of 1831, curiosity led him to inquire into the history of former storms; but the West Indian records contain little beyond details of losses in lives and property, and make no attempt to furnish data whereby the true character or the actual courses of these storms may be investigated. Mr. Redfield's first paper in the "American Journal of Science," on the "Gales and Hurricanes of the North Atlantic," had been previously published, and of the copies sent to the West Indies, one was placed in the hands of Colonel Reid, who was impressed with the importance of the subject, and became satisfied of the rotative character and determinate progress of these storms as maintained by Mr. Redfield. In 1838, Colonel Reid having been able to devote more attention to these inquiries, published his first paper "On Hurricanes," in the second volume of "Professional Papers of the Royal Engineers." His valuable work, entitled "An Attempt to develope the Law of Storms by means of Facts arranged according to Place and Time," appeared in the same year; three enlarged editions of which have

since been issued. His later work, entitled "The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms and of the Variable Winds, with the Practical Application of the Subject to Navigation," was published in 1849. By these labours, and those of Redfield, Piddington, and Thom, his principal co-operators, the power of knowledge has conquered even the hurricane; and the intelligent mariner, warned by the indications of the barometer, and those of the early winds, of the coming storm, may securely watch its approach, avoid (in almost all cases) its dangerous vortex, and thus sail on unharmed by the gale, even while skilfully using it outer winds to expedite his voyage. On the close of his service for the Great Exhibition, for which he declined remuneration, General Reid received the order of knighthood, and in September, 1851, being appointed to the Governorship of Malta, proceeded to the discharge of his duties in that island.

RESCHID PACHA. *See* Mustapha Reschid Pasha.

RETZSCH, MORITZ, the well-known German Artist, was born at Dresden, December 9, 1779. Although he manifested as a child a precocious talent for drawing and modelling, his early ambition was limited to attaining the post of forester in the royal domains, and he did not form the determination to devote himself to art until a somewhat advanced period. He chose historical painting as his profession, and in 1798 attended the Academy, where he made rapid progress. His plans were deranged by the war which broke out in 1806. Being the sole support of his family, he was forced to forego his cherished wish of visiting Italy. He selected his subjects principally from the region of romantic poetry, although he not unfrequently drew from his own imagination, as in the instance of his series of illustrations of human life, of which he etched six sheets himself. His reputation, however, was founded upon his outline illustrations to the works of the great poets, especially those to Goethe's "Faust," consisting of twenty-six sheets of etchings, published in 1812, and an enlarged edition in 1834, which were widely copied in France and England. In 1816 he was elected member, and in 1824 Professor, in the Academy of Arts at Dresden. In 1822 he was commissioned by Cotta, of Stuttgart, to furnish outline illustrations to "Schiller's works." He produced etchings to "Fredolin," the "Fight with the Dragon," "Pegasus in Harness," and the "Song of the Bell." He also undertook a "Gallery to Shakspere's Dramatic Works," of which eight parts, comprising illustrations to six plays, appeared between 1827 and 1846. Besides these he produced illustrations to "Burger's Ballads;" two collections, "Phantasies," "The Contest between Light and Darkness," and many separate designs, the best of which is the famous "Chess-Players." In his peculiar sphere, marked by a spirit of conception and execution never lapsing into a feeble sentimentality, Retzsch has no superior. As a portrait-painter he is very successful in producing striking likenesses; his miniatures in

oil are much admired, although his efforts in oil-painting have not been successful: he has contributed a series of designs to the London "Art-Journal," which are below mediocrity.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES, LL.D., Etymologist and Lexicographer, was born in July 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it early for the more attractive calling of literature. His first literary production was "Illustrations of English Philology," (1805), a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and remarks on Mr. D. Stewart's essay, "On the Tendency of some late Philological Speculations;" in which he showed himself to be a strenuous advocate of Horne Tooke's "Principles of Language." Soon after the publication of this work he was asked to undertake the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The first part of this work was published in January 1818, but in consequence of the failure of the publishers it was suspended after the publication of the fourth part for upwards of three years. Subsequently, the copyright and the stock were sold. Dr. Richardson again resumed the work under the auspices of Mr. Mawman and his co-proprietors. The publication of the "Dictionary" separately, by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January 1835, and was completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgment of the work, in 8vo., was published at the latter end of 1808. Both works were also reprinted at New York. The unhappy failure of his respected publisher, Mr. Pickering, who held a moiety of the copyright, must of course have brought much trouble and anxiety on the author, which we understand was finally terminated by an arrangement under which Mr. Whittingham, of the famed Chiswick press, and Mr. George Bell, became purchasers of the entire copyright; and editions of both, in quarto and octavo, have since been issued. Dr. Richardson has published a little volume "On the Study of Language." It professes to be an exposition of the principles inculcated in the "Diversions of Purley," by which the author declares himself to have been guided in the composition of his Dictionary. Besides these substantive works, Dr. Richardson has contributed several papers to the "Gentleman's Magazine;" "An Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians;" and another on "Fancy and Imagination," in which he contravenes the opinions of D. Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth, considering it quite unphilosophical to suppose them either different powers or different operations of the mind.

RIPON, RIGHT REV. ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D., BISHOP OF, fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote, in Leicestershire, was born in 1816 at Acton, Suffolk. For many years he was a student at St. Thomas's Hospital, but turning his eyes towards the Church, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1841, M.A. 1846, attaining no higher place in the mathematical tripos of 1841 than that of 9th junior optime. Ordained in the year of his first degree to the curacy of

Sapcote, he afterwards officiated at the parish church of Clapham; and in 1845 the incumbency of St. John's Church, in the gift of the Rector of that parish, was given him. On the 21st of May, 1846, he married the third daughter of the late Joseph Garde, Esq., of Cork, and sister of Mr. Richard Garde, rector of Harold. In 1851, Mr. Bickersteth was presented by Lord Truro to the important living of St. Giles's, though, from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion not only brought no higher emolument with it, but considerably curtailed his income. In 1854, Lord Cranworth appointed him to the canonry of Salisbury, vacated by the Rev. Precentor Hamilton on his elevation to the bench; and it is pretty certain that he would have also obtained the "Golden Lectureship" at Lothbury Church, when vacant by the resignation of Mr. Melvill, had he not been apprised of his intended elevation. In his views, the Bishop is extremely "Low Church." As an extempore preacher, he is fluent, energetic, and graceful. Like Dr. Villiers and many others of the same class, he is not profoundly learned, but his good appearance, gentlemanly demeanour, and fine-toned voice, combined with healthy common sense, strong earnestness, and marked religious feeling, made him one of the most popular preachers in or near London. In 1856 he was promoted to the see of Ripon. An elder brother is the Venerable Edward Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Buckingham and Vicar of Aylesbury, a well-known High Churchman, and *protégé* of the Bishop of Oxford. Two of his uncles were celebrities in their way: Edward, who, after practising and being likely to succeed as a solicitor, left a promising business, and having obtained Holy Orders without passing through the usual University course, became Rector of Watton, Herts, and was for many years known as the author of pamphlets, hymn-books, and books of devotion innumerable; and Henry, who from the situation of a quiet, unambitious Chancery Barrister, was elevated to the Mastership of the Rolls and the Peerage of Langdale.

RITCHIE, LEITCH, Author of various popular works, was born in Greenock, about the beginning of this century. After serving an apprenticeship in a banking-house in his native town, he, while yet a mere youth, obtained letters of introduction to several leading merchants in London, and visited the metropolis, and having been thrown much into the society of literary men, the bent of his mind towards literature became greatly strengthened. He remained a considerable time in London, but at length his father recalled him, and he performed the return journey to Scotland on foot; spending on the way about two months, he profited by the opportunity to make an excursion to the Lakes of Cumberland. Through the interest of his family he obtained a situation in the counting-house of a firm of extensive West India and North American merchants in Glasgow, where he joined some friends in starting a periodical entitled "The Wanderer." His employers becoming bankrupts, he again set off for London, and wrote for several of

the periodicals of the time. He also published a volume of tales, called "Head Pieces and Tail Pieces." Subsequently he visited Ireland, but his health becoming impaired, he abandoned all thoughts of mercantile pursuits, and resolved to adopt authorship as a profession. On his return to London he contributed some articles to the "Foreign Quarterly Review," the "Westminster Review," and several other periodicals; but his principal resource was the "London Weekly Review." He then published "Tales and Confessions," and when the "London Weekly Review" passed into other hands, he and the editor, Mr. J. A. St. John, resolved upon producing substantive works. Without losing sight of their former connexion, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. St. John took their families to Normandy. There Mr. Ritchie wrote "The Game of Life," and "Romance of French History." The latter work at once established his reputation, and literary employment now flowed in upon him. With William Kennedy, author of "Fitful Fancies," he commenced "The Englishman's Magazine," so named by Coleridge; but a severe attack of illness, produced by overtasking his powers, prevented him from continuing it. He was next engaged by Charles Heath to write two series of books of travels, to appear under the general titles of "Turner's Annual Tour," and "Heath's Picturesque Annual." This opened the Continent to his annual wanderings, from Moscow on the one hand to Venice on the other. He traversed an immense range of country, and was thus enabled to describe vividly and artistically the picturesque and varied scenery which everywhere met his eye. He produced twelve volumes of these illustrated works, and afterwards published an illustrated "Pedestrian Tour of the Wye." At intervals he wrote many papers in the "Athenæum," and published "The Magician," and "Schinderaunes, or the Robber of the Rhine." At the same time he edited for Messrs. Smith and Elder the "Library of Romance." When the public had become tired of Annuals, to which Mr. Ritchie had made large contributions, he became editor of "The Era," a London weekly newspaper, and subsequently brought out and edited "The Indian News," the copyright of which, on its becoming remunerative, was presented to him by the proprietors. While conducting this publication he wrote "The British World in the East." In consequence of the publishers of the "Asiatic Journal" having brought out a journal called "The Indian Mail," he disposed of the copyright of the "Indian News." Having accepted proposals from Messrs. W. and R. Chambers of Edinburgh to edit their "Journal," he returned to Scotland for that purpose, and for some years past has, in conjunction with these gentlemen, conducted that periodical, besides assisting them in their other publications. His latest production, a work of fiction entitled "Wearyfoot Common," is marked by the usual graces of his style. He has written upwards of thirty original volumes, edited and partly written between forty and fifty more, and, if collected, the aggregate bulk of his periodical writings would greatly add to this large number.

ROBERTS, DAVID, R.A., Painter, was born at Stockbridge, Edinburgh, October 24, 1796. He was apprenticed when a boy to an Edinburgh house-painter, Beugo, an eccentric man of talent, and served his time under him, along with D. R. Hay. That gentleman, unlike himself, adhered to his original craft; subsequently elevating it by his taste into that of Decorator, and making his name widely known by many ingenious treatises on the laws of design and colour. Roberts acquired his first instruction in Art at the school in which Wilkie, Allan, and many another celebrity obtained theirs, —that of the Trustees' Academy. He made his *début* in London as a scene-painter at Drury Lane Theatre, where he commenced his career, in conjunction with his friend and brother-academician Stanfield, in 1822. He first exhibited in the Royal Academy, in 1826, a view of Rouen Cathedral, and in the following year another of St. Germain at Amiens; but only once again (1830), during the next seven years. Like Stanfield, Roberts was for several years a member, and part of the time Vice-President, of the Society of British Artists. In 1835–7 he contributed to the Academy views of Spanish Antiquities; in 1839 was elected Associate; and has been since a copious contributor of views of Egyptian Architecture and Scenery, Spanish, Belgian, Scottish; worked up in oils, from sketches supplied by his well-filled portfolios. In 1841 he was elected R.A. For several of his later views Venice and Vienna have supplied the materials. "The Inauguration of the Great Exhibition," of 1854, was a commission from the Queen. Next to Landseer, Roberts is almost the only living painter of our school who enjoys an European celebrity. This is due to the numerous published engravings of his sketches, and to the cosmopolitan materials of the latter. The first engraving of consequence from his works was a large mezzotint by Quiley, "The Departure of the Israelites from Egypt," painted for his early friend and patron, Lord Northwick; but at the sale of his lordship's town collection purchased for the late Sir Robert Peel. It is now at Drayton Manor. Among the principal works illustrated by him have been "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton,—a series of engravings in line by nearly, if not all, the best landscape engravers; — vols. 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838 of the "Landscape Annual," embracing views, principally in Spain and Morocco, of Grenada, Seville, Castile, Andalusia, and Biscay. These have been re-engraved in France, Germany, and Spain, and are curious from being the only views of the kind known in those countries. Roberts's "Spanish Sketches," again, is a well-known series in lithography. Many of the plates were transferred to the stone by the artist's own hand. His principal work, and that by which the artist will be most identified, is his "Sketches in the Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia," engraved in lithography by Louis Haghe, described historically by Dr. Croly, and published by Moon, in four folio volumes, containing 246 subjects, the size of the original drawings. It occupied the artist and engraver eight years, and is perhaps the largest illustrated

work of the kind ever produced in this country, or any other: one on which artist, engraver, and publisher may look back to with pride; for it reflects equal honour on all. In reference to the sketches of Roberts, Thackeray has admirably written:— "What region of earth is there that does not show signs of the Englishman's labour? Our painters share the spirit of enterprise along with the rest of our people; and Mr. Roberts has visited at least three of the quarters of the globe, and brought away likenesses of their cities and people in his portfolio. He travelled for years in Spain; he set up his tent in the Syrian desert; he has sketched the spires of Antwerp, the peaks of Lebanon, the rocks of Calton Hill, the towers and castles that rise by the Rhine; the airy Cairo minarets, the solemn Pyramids and vast Theban columns, and the huts under the date-trees along the banks of the Nile. Can any calling be more pleasant than that of such an artist? The life is at once thoughtful and adventurous; gives infinite variety and excitement, and constant opportunity for reflection. As one looks at the multifarious works of this brave and hardy painter, whose hand is the perfect and accomplished slave of his intellect, and ready, like a Genius in an Eastern tale, to execute the most wonderful feats and beautiful works with the most extraordinary rapidity, any man who loves adventure himself must envy the lucky mortal whose lot it is to enjoy it in such a way. He reads the magnificent book of Nature for himself, and at first hand. O happy painter! from the deck of your boat you sketch the sea and the shore: you moor under the city walls; and mosque and dome, Gothic cathedral, tower, and ancient fortress, rise up with their long perspectives, and varied outlines and hues, and solemn shadows, fantastic and beautiful, built in an hour or two under the magical strokes of your delightful, obedient, little genius, the pencil! The ferry-boat puts off from the stairs, and makes its way across the river to the grey old town on the bank yonder, where the windows in the quaint-gabled houses and the vanes on the towers are still flaming in the sunset, and reflected in the river beneath. Tower and town, river and distant hill, boat and ferry, and the steersman with his paddle, and the peasants with the grape-baskets singing in the boat, are all sketched down on the painter's drawing-board before the sun has sunk, and before he returns to his snug supper at the inn, where the landlord's pretty daughter comes and peers over the magician's portfolio. Or the cangia moors by the bank-side: the Arab crew are cooking their meal and chanting their chant: the camels come down to the water and receive their loads of cotton, and disappear with their shouting drivers under the date-trees, to the village with the crumbled wall and minaret, where the grave elders are seated smoking under the gate, and the women pass to and fro, straight and stately, robed in flowing blue robes, bearing pitchers on their graceful heads: the painter sees, and notes them all down, while the light lasts him, and before he smokes his own pipe under the stars on the deck;

after a long day of pleasant labour, and before he closes his eyes, which have been so busy and so pleased all day. Or he is up before dawn upon his mule to see the sun rise over the heights of the sierra; or he is seated at morning, the sheikh with his long gun over his shoulder watching, and the Arabs lying round the tent, 'silent upon a peak in Lebanon.' Happy painter!"

ROBINSON, JOHN H., Engraver, was born at Bolton, in Lancashire, in 1796, and became a pupil of James Heath. He is one of the most eminent line-engravers of the present day,—one who, in the teeth of discouragement, has striven to preserve the purity of the most difficult as well as the most satisfactory branch of his art. While Doo excels in boldness and grandeur of line, as Sharpe did before him, Robinson's manner tends to the more modern perfection of finish; finish united (in his case) to inimitable delicacy and sweetness of execution. Among his more celebrated prints are "Napoleon and Pope Pius IX.," after Wilkie; "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready; "The Mantilla," "The Marchioness of Abercorn," and "Little Red Riding-Hood," after Landseer; "Sir Walter Scott," after Lawrence; "The Emperor Theodosius," and the portrait of Rubens, both after Vandyke; "Spanish Flower-Girl," after Murillo. He has executed, too, some very beautiful book-plates. Two of the choicest examples of his art as an engraver are the "Sisters," after F. P. Stephanoff, and the recently published "Mother and Child," from Leslie's picture of 1846; that most lovely piece of nature and of refined poetic feeling.

ROBINSON, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., LL.D., a distinguished American Scholar, born at Southington, Connecticut, in 1794. He studied at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, where he graduated in 1815, and afterwards became Mathematical and Greek tutor. In 1818 he married, and gave up his post; but losing his wife, he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover in 1821, where he soon afterwards received the appointment of Assistant Instructor in the department of Sacred Literature. In 1826 he visited Europe, and studied at Paris and Halle, devoting his attention mainly to Oriental languages and literature. Here he married the daughter of Professor Jacobi, then and since distinguished in the world of letters under her *nom de plume* of "Talvi." On his return to his native country he was appointed Assistant Professor and Librarian at Andover, and subsequently Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, an appointment which he still holds. Previous to entering upon the duties of his office he passed two years in the Holy Land; studying its topography, verifying its sites, and clearing away many of the monkish traditions by which its sacred localities had been obscured. He has given to the world the results of his inquiries under the title of "Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia

Petræa," 2 vols. 8vo. (1841), for which the Royal Geographical Society voted him its gold medal. From the time of his return to the United States and his entry on his professorial duties, Dr. Robinson has not ceased to be actively engaged in various lexicographical and literary labours, mostly connected with the subject of sacred literature. In the winter of 1851, Dr. Robinson again sailed on a second visit to the Holy Land, for the purpose of completing his inquiries and of setting at rest certain controversies which had arisen in consequence of opinions promulgated in his former work. The results of this second tour he prepared for publication under the title of "Further Researches in Palestine," etc.

ROEBUCK, JOHN ARTHUR, M.P., a Radical Politician and Author, is a grandson of Dr. John Roebuck, an eminent physician of Birmingham, and is maternally descended from the poet Tickell, the friend of Addison. He was born in Madras, in 1801. When a mere boy he went out to Canada, and left that province in 1824, for the purpose of studying law in this country. He was admitted a barrister of the Inner Temple in 1832, and chosen member for Bath at the first election after the Reform Bill. The character of a thorough Reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, to be agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the Executive Government and the House of Assembly. Soon after this appointment, Mr. Roebuck (having previously contributed to periodical works) commenced the publication of a series of political "Pamphlets for the People;" and having in these brochures attacked the whole body of political editors, sub-editors, reporters, and contributors of the press, and particularly those of the "Morning Chronicle," he became involved in what is called an affair of honour, and fought a very harmless duel with the late Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. Within the House a certain asperity of temper prevented his acceptance to the extent enjoyed by many men of inferior ability, but out of doors he was a popular favourite. In 1837, the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat. He was again elected in 1841, but defeated in the general election of 1847. He was subsequently chosen member for Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unsparing orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. At the general elections in 1852 and 1857 he was again elected for Sheffield. In January, 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government resisting the inquiry, was beaten on a division by an immense majority, and was compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. His "History of the Whig Party," as it respects the sayings and doings of the order, is a work of great ability and candour. In Dec. 1855 he became a candidate for the Chairmanship of the

Metropolitan Board of Works, at a salary of 1500*l.*, but stood third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the situation of Chairman to the Administrative Reform Association, in which it was anticipated he would perform wonders; but alas! after publishing a luminous programme, the Society became extinct.

ROGERS, HENRY, Critic, and one of the Professors at the Independent College, Spring Hill, Birmingham, was educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years was settled as pastor of an Independent congregation, but was compelled to relinquish this charge in consequence of ill-health, and became Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, London, which chair he resigned on his appointment to Birmingham. Mr. Rogers's chief fame has arisen in connexion with the "Edinburgh Review," to which for some years he was a frequent contributor. Among his numerous articles, those on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit in a striking light the profound erudition and surpassing eloquence of their author. Although the production of a scholar rather than of a man of the world, and therefore deficient in those touches from every-day life with which some of his compeers have adorned and popularised their lucubrations, the various contributions of Mr. Rogers are of sterling merit, and can hardly be perused by the informed or intelligent without equal pleasure and profit. Some of these have since been republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the Edinburgh Review." He has also published a "Life of Howe," "The Eclipse of Faith, or a Visit to a Religious Sceptic," and "A Defence," in reply to the strictures of Professor Newman. Mr. Rogers was one of the three judges to whom the decision of the respective merits of the Burnet Prize Essays was referred in 1854.

ROGET, PETER MARK, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, etc., was born in London in 1779, and is descended from French Protestant refugee families, both on the father and mother's side. His father, who was himself born and educated, and whose family had long resided in Geneva, settled in London early in life as minister to a Swiss church in Threadneedle Street, and married a sister of Sir Samuel Romilly. The subject of this notice, the only son of that marriage, received his education at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. After a tour on the Continent, he accompanied the second Lord Lansdowne, in 1804, to Harrogate and Bath as private physician, and in the same year settled in Manchester, where he was appointed Physician to the Infirmary. In 1808 he came to London, where he exerted himself in the formation of the Northern Dispensary, to which charity he long filled the post of physician. He also became known as an able lecturer on subjects connected with his profession, at some of the principal schools and scientific institutions of the metropolis, and has received various professional appointments

from public bodies, and from the Crown. As a scientific writer, Dr. Roget is best known by his work on "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," published in 1834 as one of the celebrated Bridgewater Treatises. He is also the author of several mathematical papers, and of able treatises on Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Dr. Roget was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1815, and for more than twenty years performed the duties of Secretary. He was the first Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and in 1839 was appointed Examiner in Physiology in the University of London, of the senate of which body he is one of the original members. Since his retirement from the secretaryship of the Royal Society he has been labouring in a new field, and the result of his industry has been the publication, when in his seventy-fourth year, of the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases," a work of an original character, the object of which is to afford a philosophical arrangement of the words of the language, by means of which an expression may be readily found for any given idea.

RONGE, JOHANNES, leader of the German Catholic movement, was born at Birchofswalde, in Silesia, in 1813. His father was a farmer in narrow circumstances, with a family of eight children. The boy was employed in tending sheep, and his early education was acquired in the few hours of leisure which that occupation afforded during the winter months; but he manifested so much intelligence, and so earnest a desire, that the teacher of the school he had occasionally attended prevailed upon his father to permit him to become a student. From 1827 to 1836 he attended the Gymnasium of Neisse, where he made much progress. In 1837 he entered the University of Breslau, with the design of studying theology—more however, in accordance with the wishes of his friends than his own In 1839 he entered the theological department of that institution, his disinclination, having yielded to his determination to avoid being any longer a charge upon the narrow means of his parents. In 1840 he left the seminary, and entered upon a chaplaincy at Grottkarr, where he laboured with great zeal, especially in the training of the young. No small opposition was aroused against him from various quarters; he was charged with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, and the sphere of his activity was much narrowed. He afterwards gave expression to the emotions thus excited in him in his "Catholic Hymns" (1846). In 1842, Knauer, the newly-appointed Prince-bishop of Breslau, was obliged to wait a long time at Rome for his confirmation, and it was reported that the secular administrator had caused this delay. Ronge gave public utterance to this report in a communication to a periodical, under the title of "Rome and the Chapter of Breslau." He was, in consequence, deprived of his office, and sent back to the seminary for penance. He protested, and was forbidden all exercise of the priestly function. Shortly afterwards he became instructor at the mining

establishment of Laurahütte, whence he wrote his famous "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves." This letter, although not free from defects, both historical and dogmatic, was the spark in the magazine, and led to the "German Catholic movement." His delectation and exposure of this flagrant imposture rendered him an object of inveterate hostility and persecution from the bigoted faction who had originated or countenanced the fraud. He was excommunicated for the offence, and still further increased the irritation of his oppressors by his successful attempts to induce the educated Roman Catholics of Germany to break with the Pope, and form an independent religious association which should altogether repudiate his dictation. With this view he published in rapid succession addresses to his sympathisers under the following titles:—"To my Brethren in the Faith, and Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals;" and after an interval, "The Romish and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had met with from Protestants. The first "German Catholic" congregation was formed at Breslau, on the 26th of January, 1845, and, within three months thereafter, there were formed more than one hundred in Germany, although with very wide differences in respect to the creeds they adopted. A council was held at Leipzig, at Easter, 1845, at which a very simple and comprehensive creed was framed, which was generally adopted by the societies, and which not long afterwards were said to number more than two hundred, with a million of members. During the whole of this movement Ronge was the moving spirit, and laboured with great zeal, making journeys throughout all Germany to further the progress of the cause. After the suppression of the revolutionary movements of 1848, the German governments took ground against the new societies, and they have been generally suppressed. Ronge himself was obliged to fly, and in 1850 made his escape to England, where he still remains, and employs himself as a professor of the German language; occasionally writing in periodical publications, and on the evenings of Sunday preaching at the Chapel in Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square. In England his followers are comparatively few, and that few for the most part foreigners; but in America his disciples form a large and powerful body, composed chiefly of German emigrants driven from their country for the too free expression of their political opinions.

ROSS, CAPT. SIR JAMES CLARK, KNT., the intrepid Arctic and Antarctic Explorer, and Discoverer of the North and South Magnetic Poles, is the third son of George Ross, of Balcarroch, in Galloway, and nephew of the late Sir John Ross, C.B. Sir James was born in Finsbury Square, in 1800. He entered the navy in 1812, on board the Briseis, commanded by his uncle, whom he subsequently

accompanied in 1818, in his first North-west Expedition. Between 1819 and 1825 he was engaged under Sir Edward Parry in three other voyages to the Arctic regions; and again, in 1827, he was the companion of Parry in his attempt to reach the Pole from the northern shores of Spitzbergen, by travelling with sledge-boats over the ice. On his return to England in 1827 he was presented with a Commander's commission. He next, from 1829 to 1833, accompanied his uncle in his Polar expeditions, as second in command, undertaking the departments of astronomy, natural history, and surveying; and he had the honour of discovering the true position of the North Magnetic Pole, and placing thereon the British flag. He was raised to post rank in 1834; and in the following year he crossed the Atlantic to relieve some missing whalers, which had been frozen up in Baffin's Bay. He was subsequently, until 1838, employed in an Admiralty Magnetic Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1839 he took the command of an expedition for Magnetic Research and Geographical Discovery in the Antarctic or South Polar Seas. During four years he made three attempts to penetrate the icy limits of the South Pole; the ships (Erebus and Terror) discovered a vast continent, fringed with a barrier of ice 150 feet in height; and they attained by some hundred miles the highest latitude ever yet reached (78° 10′), or within 160 miles of the South Magnetic Pole. They likewise discovered an active volcano, 12,400 feet high, seated amidst eternal snows. The valuable results of this voyage to botany, zoology, and geology, as well as to meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, were published by the commander in 1847. The expedition returned in 1843, having in four years only lost three men by accident, and one by illness. In 1844 Captain Ross received the honour of knighthood. In 1845 Captain Sir John Franklin's expedition left England in Ross's ships, Erebus and Terror, and the expected intelligence not having been received at the distance of three years from their departure, Captain Sir James Ross was despatched to Baffin's Bay in quest of the missing ships; but, unhappily, he returned without having obtained any intelligence of the explorers. Sir James Clark Ross, whose whole life may almost be said to have been passed in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas, has had several testimonials conferred upon him for his intrepid conduct. In 1844 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Oxford; in 1833 he was presented with a piece of plate by the subscribers to the Land Arctic Expedition; and in 1841 he received the Founder's Gold Medal from the Geographical Society of London, of which Sir James is a Fellow, as well as of the Royal, Linnean, and Astronomical Societies.

ROSS, SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, KNT., Miniature-Painter, was born in London, June 3, 1794. He is connected on both sides with artists:—his father was a miniature-painter and drawing-master of repute in his day; his mother a sister of Anker Smith the engraver, and herself a clever artist. At eight years old he began to learn drawing under his father, and soon to execute portraits; at

ten entered the Royal Academy as student. There he attracted the notice of West, Fuseli, and Flaxman, who remained his friends; and whilst there he distinguished himself by extreme precocity. In 1807, when only thirteen, he obtained a prize from the Society of Arts for a copy, and in each of the four following years medals, silver and gold, and sums of money, for original drawings and miniatures; in 1817 a gold medal for an original painting, and the Academy's silver medal for a drawing from the living model. The Academy's gold medal he also carried off; Hilton being one of the unsuccessful competitors. He had, in fact, at first dedicated himself to historical painting, colossal canvases, and to such themes as "The Judgment of Solomon," "Samuel presented to Eli," "Brutus condemning his Sons to Death," "Christ casting out Devils," etc.; showing therein much ability. After a while, the more ambitious walk of art was relinquished for portrait-miniatures, which he had also practised from the first. In this department he learned much from Andrew Robertson, one of the "fathers" of the present school of miniature-painting; and learned still more from his own genius and persevering endeavours to excel. Developing in miniature qualities,—of colour, finish, etc., unknown before, he also turned to good account that mastery of the figure acquired in another field. His miniatures are beautifully drawn:—hands, wrists, neck, etc. thoroughly *understood*. This is not always the case in miniatures, the reduced scale of which favours ignorance in that particular. The career of Ross has been as prosperous in miniatures, as was that of Lawrence in oils. Like Lawrence, too, his courtly manners have made him a universal favourite among his aristocratic sitters. The bead-roll of the latter during the last thirty years would be simply a reprint of the Red Book. Of the Queen, Prince Albert, the royal children, of various members of the Coburg and Orleans families, he has executed admirable portraits. The sum total of his works exceeds, it is said, two thousand. To the last, his course has been one of progressive improvement; and consequently, fashionable and august patronage is as constant to him as ever. In 1837 he was appointed "Miniature-painter to the Queen," whom he had then recently painted; in 1838 he was elected an Associate of the Academy; in 1842 an Academician; and in the same year he was knighted. Ross is a true artist, an exquisite and individual one. He has but one rival,—Thorburn,—whose style is wholly distinct, approaching more the character of oils. In the legitimate exercise of his own fascinating branch of the art, Ross is unequalled for feeling and expression, delicate colour, sweetness of manner.

ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, EARL OF, a Man of Science who does honour to the Peerage, late President of the Royal Society, was born in 1800; he succeeded his father in 1841; and married in 1836 the daughter of J. W. Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, Yorkshire. Lord Rosse has devoted himself with much zeal and success to the study of optics and astronomy, and by great labour and at large cost has succeeded in setting up a vast telescope for the investigation of

the planetary world. Dr. Robinson has described the difficulties that beset the path of this scientific peer whilst constructing his astronomical implements; giving a rapid sketch of the steps by which Lord Rosse was led to the construction of his instruments, the difficulties he met with in producing large speculæ of that most intractable and yet beautiful material, speculum metal, which, while it is as hard as steel, is yet so brittle that a slight blow would shiver it to atoms, and so sensitive to changes of temperature, that the effusion of a little warm water over its surface, not too warm to be disagreeable to the touch, would crack it in every direction. He has given a sketch of the contrivances by which the leading difficulties were overcome, of the process of grinding and polishing, and of the adjustments and mechanical suspension of the instruments. A deviation of the speculum from the parabolic form at its outside circumference, which should amount to the 1-100,000th part of an inch, would have rendered it optically imperfect, and a deviation from the proper focal length of any part to the amount of the 1-1,000,000th part of an inch could be detected. Yet, by care and perseverance, and the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, the great end was achieved that has secured for Lord Rosse his present well-merited reputation. Lord Rosse was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour for his astronomical researches at the close of the French Exhibition of 1855.

ROSSETTI, GABRIEL, a Painter of real genius, and reputed to have been the founder of that school of art popularly known in England as "Pre-Raphaelite," is a native of London. He was born about the year 1828, and as time passed on figured as one of that gifted band, including Mr. Millais and Mr. Holman Hunt, who, while still students in the Academy's schools, "tacitly rebelled against the routine conventions of academic teaching." Mr. Rossetti is in the rare position of possessing fame without seeking it, having never hitherto availed himself of the ordinary opportunities to attract public attention to his works. "Mr. Rossetti's name," says the "Saturday Review," "is almost as well known to the public as that of Mr. Millais or Mr. Holman Hunt, yet, strange to say, the public has never had an opportunity of looking upon his works. They are known only to the friends, or the friends of the friends of the artist, and the extent to which his name, through them, has become famous, is at least a proof that within the circle to which he chooses, for reasons with which we do not profess to be acquainted, exclusively to address himself, his influence is one of singular power. Profound thoughtfulness and the peculiar tenderness which comes of profound thoughtfulness, when directed to humanity, are the leading characteristics of Mr. Rossetti's performances." At the private exhibition of drawings and paintings in Russell Place (1857) Mr. Rossetti's numerous contributions constituted the main interest.

ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO, the greatest Composer for the Italian stage since Mozart, was born at Pesaro in 1792. His father was an

orchestral horn-player and his mother a singer; both employed in the strolling operatic companies which then used to make the circuit of the north of Italy. At the age of seventeen or eighteen he began to write operas, which were produced with great success at Bologna and Venice; but the work which made his name all at once famous was "Tancredi," first performed at Venice in 1812, when he was twenty years of age. It was welcomed with acclamations throughout Italy, and in two or three years made its way into every great opera-house in Europe. This piece was followed in rapid succession by "L'Italiani in Algieri," "La Pietra di Paragone," "Demetrio e Polibio," and "Il Turco in Italia;" all of them greatly inferior to his first *chef-d'œuvre*, but all of them containing beauties which will preserve them from oblivion. It will be remembered, that the "Italiani in Algieri" was one of the operas which first displayed to us the charming talent of Mademoiselle Alboni, when she appeared at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847. In 1815 Rossini was appointed Musical Director of the theatre of San Carlo at Naples, and it was there that he produced some of his most celebrated works. It was for that great theatre that he composed "Otello," "Mosè in Egitto," "La Donna del Lago," "Maometto Secundo," and "Zelmira;" all of them works of great power and beauty. "Mosè in Egitto," in consequence of its scriptural subject, has not been produced in England in its original form. It was first performed in this country at the King's Theatre, under the title of "Pietro l'Eremita;" and more recently at the Royal Italian Opera, under that of "Zora;" unfortunate expedients, involving gross absurdities and destroying the dramatic effect of the piece. "Maometto Secundo" failed on its first production; but afterwards, during Rossini's residence at Paris, he adapted its music to a French drama, called "La Siège de Corinthe;" and it is in this form, but in an Italian version, that it continues to be performed both in Paris and London, under the title of "L'Assedio di Corinto." "Zelmira" has never become popular, although it contains some of Rossini's most beautiful music. Its want of success must be ascribed to the feebleness of the drama. While Rossini was thus employed, chiefly for Naples, he continued to produce operas at other places. The "Barbiere di Seviglia," without exception the most gay and delightful comic opera in existence, was first performed at Rome during the Carnival of 1816. The choice of this subject was, it is said, not Rossini's own. Some libretti, which he had proposed, were objected to by the Roman censorship; and, by way of getting over the difficulty, this drama, which the celebrated Paesiello had already made the subject of a successful opera, was suggested to the young musician. Feeling some compunction at interfering with the veteran maestro, Rossini wrote an apologetic letter, which Paesiello answered by saying, that he was delighted with the choice made by the Roman police, and had no sort of objection to its being acted upon: a permission somewhat in the spirit of that given by Milton to Dryden, when he asked leave to write a play on the subject of the "Paradise Lost." "Tell him," said the aged poet to Dryden's friend who made the application, "that he may

tag my verses if he will." Rossini rewrote the "Barbiere;" his opera flew over Europe; and Paesiello's charming, but less brilliant and vivacious music, fell into oblivion. "La Cenerentola" was produced at Rome in 1817; "La Gazza Ladra" the same year at Milan, and (after several minor pieces) "Semiramide" at Venice, in 1823. This gorgeous opera was the last which Rossini produced for the Italian stage. He left Italy immediately afterwards. In 1824 he paid a memorable visit to London, in consequence of an engagement with the manager of the King's Theatre, under which he was to superintend the performance of his operas and to produce a new one for the theatre. His wife, Madame Colbrand Rossini, was likewise engaged as prima donna. This lady had been one of the greatest tragedians and singers of her day; but her powers were by this time in their decay, and she made no impression on the public. The season was ruinous to the theatre, and Rossini left England without having fulfilled his engagement to compose an opera. His visit, however, was profitable to himself. He was the lion of the aristocracy, and the favourite of the fashionable world from royalty downwards. He had fifty guineas for showing himself at a party and singing a couple of songs; and concerts were got up for him at enormous prices of admission, and as difficult of access as a ball at Almack's. Stories were circulated about his arrogant behaviour, but they were met and refuted at the time; and there is no doubt that, whatever may have been the folly of his affected admirers, his own conduct was always that of a well-bred gentleman. At this time Rossini took up his residence in Paris. He became Director of the Italian Opera, a situation which he held till the Revolution of 1830. During that period he composed a slight work called "Il Viaggio di Rheims," on the occasion of the coronation of Charles X., the music of which he afterwards made use of in a French opera, "Le Comte Ory," which continues to be performed with Italian words, and has many beauties. During that period, too, he produced "Guillaume Tell," on the whole the best and greatest of his works. On his retirement from the direction of the Italian Opera at Paris, Rossini returned to his native country, and has ever since resided at Florence, leading a quiet, indolent life. His only musical work of any importance during this period is the well-known "Stabat Mater," a very pretty and popular composition, but quite theatrical, and altogether destitute of the solemnity, depth, and grandeur which ought to characterise ecclesiastical music. He has been tempted, it is said, by immense offers from managers of opera-houses, but they have not overcome the attractions of the *dolce far niente*. He has never ceased, however, to take an interest in his art, and many instances have been mentioned of his kindness to young artists of merit. The "Pays," in 1857, contains the following interesting account of this great composer:—"Rossini is now residing at Passy, and receives a number of visitors. It is well known that for the last ten or twelve years the celebrated *maestro*, to the great regret of his admirers, has renounced all composition. A few days since, however, Vivier the horn-player was at his house, where he played some pieces with

more than his usual talent. Rossini, who had formerly practised the same instrument, was so touched at hearing Vivier that on the following day he kept himself shut up in his own room. When he left it he had composed a rondo, which is of not less than from fifty to sixty pages in length, and which he has dedicated to the artist who suggested its composition.

ROTHSCHILD, SIR ANTHONY, Capitalist, and member of a family known by the magnitude of its transactions with European and other powers, was born in 1810, and is the second son of the late Nathan Meyer de Rothschild. Like his brother Lionel, the present member for the City of London, he is a Baron of the Austrian empire, and received his English baronetcy in 1846, with remainder in default of male issue to his nephews, Nathan Meyer, Charles Alfred, and Leopold, sons of his brother before-mentioned. It may not be uninteresting, in connexion with this name, to give a short sketch of the rise of the extensive co-partnership known as the house of Rothschild, the impersonation of that money power which governs the world. Its founder, Meyer Anselm Rothschild, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, some time about the year 1740, was a money-changer and exchange broker, a man of fair character, and in easy circumstances. When, in the first campaign of the French Revolution (1792), General Custine, at the head of the Republican army, took Frankfort, the Senate, in order to save the town from pillage, agreed to pay a heavy ransom within a very limited period. But the money was not forthcoming, In this emergency Meyer A. Rothschild offered his services to obtain a loan for the required amount from the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he had frequently been employed in money-changing transactions. The offer was accepted, and the loan obtained. Thus a money-lending connexion between the landgrave and M. A. Rothschild was begun, and as in the course of the war other German princes had occasion for loans, M. A. Rothschild's agency was often offered and accepted, so that the house of Rothschild acquired a certain standing. This landgrave, William IX. (subsequently as elector, William I.), was one of those German despots who, during the American revolution, had sold their troops to England, and who, by means of a similar traffic during the wars of the French revolution, accumulated immense sums of money, but whose tricky politics drew upon him the hatred of Napoleon. After the battle of Jena (October 1806), Napoleon decreed the forfeiture of their states by the sovereigns of Brunswick and of Hesse-Cassel, and a French army was put in march to enforce the decree. Too feeble to resist, the landgrave prepared for flight. But in the vaults of his palace he had twelve million florins (about a million sterling) in silver. To save this great and bulky amount of money from the hands of the French was a matter of extreme difficulty, as it could not be carried away, and the landgrave had so little confidence in his subjects that he could not bring himself to confide his treasure to their keeping; especially as the French would inflict severe punishment on him, or whoso-

ever might undertake the trust. In his utmost need the landgrave bethought himself of M. A. Rothschild, sent for him to Cassel, and entreated him to take charge of the money; and by way of compensation for the danger to which he exposed himself, the landgrave offered him the free use of the entire sum without interest. On these terms Mr. Rothschild undertook the trust, and by the assistance of some friends, Jewish bankers at Cassel, the money was so carefully stowed away, that when the French, after a hurried march, arrived in that city, they found the old landgrave gone, and his treasure vanished. At the time this large sum of money was placed in M. A. Rothschild's hands he had five sons, of whom three, Anselm, Nathan, and Solomon, had arrived at man's estate. These he associated with himself; keeping Anselm at Frankfort, while Nathan was established first at Manchester, and subsequently in London; and Solomon, as travelling agent for the firm of M. A. Rothschild and Sons, visited the various courts and princes of Germany who needed loans. Old Mr. Rothschild himself, as well as his sons, especially the second, Nathan, of London, appear to have displayed enterprise, prudence, and industry, of the highest order, so that the large sum of ready money at their disposal increased and multiplied with astonishing rapidity. In 1813, when, by the treaty of Töplitz, England agreed to pay Russia, Austria, and Prussia twelve millions sterling as subsidies, the Rothschilds, on the recommendation of the old landgrave, were appointed agents for the payment of the money in Germany—an operation by which they profited to a very large amount. After the victory of Leipzig (October 1813), in their rapid pursuit of Napoleon, the allied sovereigns suddenly found themselves on the banks of the Rhine. The Emperor of Austria, with a brilliant court and staff, took up his quarters at Frankfort. But the treasury of Austria, notwithstanding the large sums received from England, was empty; as whatever resources there might have been at Vienna were not available at Frankfort. A loan became necessary; but the oft-repeated bankruptcies of Austria had destroyed her credit, so that Prince Metternich, after having in vain applied to the Bethmans, and other Christian merchant-princes of Frankfort, was at length reluctantly driven to address himself to Rothschild, and the pride of Hapsburgh's Cæsar stooped to solicit succour from a Jew. The graceful manner in which the request was granted called forth the emperor's gratitude. Old M. A. Rothschild was created a Baron of the Austrian empire; his son Nathan appointed Austrian consul-general in Great Britain; and the whole weight of Austria, and of Metternich's influence, were put in requisition to extend and secure the financial operations of the house of Rothschild. The fall of Napoleon enabled the old landgrave to return to Cassel, and he gave the Rothschilds notice that he should withdraw the money he had confided to them; but before the notice expired, Napoleon's return from the Isle of Elba so greatly alarmed the landgrave, that he urged the Rothschilds to keep the money at the low rate of two per cent per annum, which they did until his death in 1823, when his son and successor was forced to receive it

back, as the Rothschilds refused to retain it any longer. In 1815 James de Rothschild, the fourth son of M. A. Rothschild, opened a banking-house in Paris; in 1820 Charles, the youngest, established himself at Naples; and in 1821 Solomon, the third son, took up his residence at Vienna: so that at the death of M. A. Rothschild (1821) he saw his five sons placed at the head of five immense establishments, at Frankfort, London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples; and united in a co-partnership which is universally allowed to be the most wealthy and extensive the world has ever seen. No operation in which he or his sons embarked had miscarried; and this uninterrupted success was, in a great measure, owing to their foresight and enterprise. Rothschild in London knew the result of the battle of Waterloo eight hours before the British Government, and the value of this knowledge was no less than two hundred thousand pounds gained in one forenoon. No bad loan was ever taken in hand by the Rothschilds, no good loan ever fell into other hands. Their invariable success at length gained for them so large an amount of public confidence, that any financial operation on which they frowned was sure to fail. And so conscious were they of their influence, that after the July revolution in 1830, Anselm Rothschild, of Frankfort, was heard to declare, "The house of Austria desires war, but the house of Rothschild requires peace." In 1840, on the occasion of the troubles between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, the Rothschilds were again chiefly instrumental in preserving the peace of Europe. Nathan, the second son of M. A. Rothschild, died in 1836, Solomon in July, and Anselm in December, 1855: the other two brothers are yet alive. In addition to their five principal establishments, they have agencies of their own in several of the large trading towns, both of the Old and New World. As dealers in money and bills they may be said to have no rivals; and as the magnitude of their operations enables them to regulate the course of exchange throughout the world, their profits are great, while their risks are comparatively small. Indeed, the only heavy loss they have as yet experienced was through the February revolution of 1848, when it is said that, owing to the sudden depreciation of all funded and railroad property throughout Europe, their losses from March to December of that year reached the enormous figure of eight millions sterling. But, great as those losses were, they did not affect the credit of the Rothschilds, and do not appear to have seriously impaired their means. The members of the firm are numerous, as the third generation has been received into the co-partnership, and as the cousins mostly intermarry, their immense wealth will, for a length of time, remain in comparatively few hands. In politics the Rothschilds of London and Paris profess to be Liberals, while those of Frankfort, Vienna, and Naples are Conservatives. It is, however, evident, that their interests must render them alike hostile to absolute monarchy and to popular movements. Constitutional monarchy, with its representative chambers, is the most congenial to loan contractors, and to support which their occult influence is oftenest exerted.

RUDIGER, COUNT, General of Cavalry in the army of the Emperor of Russia, was a General of Division as long ago as the Turkish campaign of 1828–29, when he commanded the advanced guard of the army destined to cross the Balkan. In July, 1828, he established himself by great skill in a position behind Shumla, so as to cut off the communications of the Turkish garrison with Constantinople. This advantage, gained only by severe fighting, he lost in a sanguinary engagement, when vigorously attacked by the Turks under Hussein Pasha. In the following year he commanded the right of the two columns in which Diebitsch's army crossed the Balkan, and distinguished himself by his judicious dispositions, and the slight loss with which at Erketsch he gained the point of juncture with the second Russian corps on his left. In the suppression of the Polish insurrection, begun in 1830, the advantages gained by the Poles over Generals Geismar and Rosen in March, and early in April, 1831, promised to raise in revolt provinces which had not yet taken part in the war, and to augment the force of the insurgents, already so powerful. The Polish General, Dwernicki, intending to improve the advantage, even crossed the river Bug. Rudiger, perceiving that Dwernicki had committed a fault in removing his army so far from that of Sierawski, which should have been its support, attacked the former Polish general on the 20th of April, and compelled him to fall back, while another Russian commander, General Kreuz, defeated Sierawski, cut off Dwernicki's retreat to Poland, and left him to be driven by Rudiger on the Austrian frontier, where the Poles laid down their arms, and retired upon the Austrian territory. Rudiger now led his corps again towards the Vistula. The Polish generals, Janowski and Chrzanowski, had concerted a plan for enveloping him with their superior forces; he, however, anticipated them by the rapidity and decision of his movements; defeated Janowski singly, and then marched and compelled Chrzanowski to return to the left bank of the river. His army subsequently co-operated, by its presence, with the main army in the kingdom of Poland, but Rudiger had no further opportunity of distinguishing himself in that war. In the Hungarian campaign of 1849 Rudiger commanded a corps d'armée, and defeated Görgei in a pitched battle at Waitzen. The Hungarian general capitulated at Villagos on the 31st of August, 1849, to Rudiger, who thus had the purely military honour of the campaign. General Rudiger has of late resided at Warsaw, and has frequently held the post of Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Poland in the absence of Paskiewitch, prince of Warsaw. Although, perhaps, without exception, the ablest general in the Russian service, he was not a favourite of the late Emperor Nicholas; he was, however, the first general summoned to St. Petersburg by the new emperor, who gave him the command of the Imperial Guard, which he had just resigned.

RUSKIN, JOHN, undeniably the most gifted Author who has ever devoted himself to the exposition of Art. He was born in London, in Feb. 1819, and is the son of a London merchant. He

was educated as a gentleman-commoner at Christchurch, Oxford, where, in 1839, he took the Newdegate prize for English poetry. A passion for art led him to devote himself for a time to its practice, and with some success. He acquired its elements under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. In 1843 he published, under the title of "A Graduate of Oxford," the first volume of his "Modern Painters." Commenced as a pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of Landscape painting, it swelled under his hands into a treatise on Art, and on Nature as interpreted by Art, which twelve years have passed without enabling him to complete. By art-critics the reception of the book was hostile and contemptuous. With the general public it made its way quietly and triumphantly. A second edition was called for within a year. Within five years the author had taken his place as a popular author, for his book had passed through four large editions; had been noticed with admiration and respect in most of the leading Reviews, had kindled enthusiasm among thousands who had previously cared as little as they had known about art, and had completely revolutionised public opinion as to landscape painting. The estimate of our English landscape-painters, before held silently and half unconsciously by a few, was strengthened, and extended to all but those too old to learn. Meanwhile, Ruskin had paid a lengthened visit to Italy, to study the great historical landmarks of art where alone the full materials for such study exist. The second volume of "Modern Painters" (now become a misnomer) was the result, in 1846: in which a higher flight was taken than in the first, and the early Italian painters and great Venetians were expounded in illustration of the principles discussed. The volume reached a third edition in 1851. The concluding part has from that time (when already "in preparation,") until now, met with successive delays. Since 1846 Mr. Ruskin has paid repeated visits to the Continent; but during the interim, Architecture—more especially that of Italy,—has almost exclusively engrossed his attention and his literary elucidation. Of that study we have had ripe results, in his "Seven Lamps of Architecture" (1849), and "Stones of Venice," 1851, and (vols. ii. and iii.) 1853. These works, with the spirit of reverence which animates them for the art of Gothic ages, and of contempt for the mimetic architecture which has succeeded them, have as much outraged professional architects, as his "Modern Painters" had outraged connoisseurs: and, among the public, have awakened the same keen interest and sympathy. The author's powers as an artist are to some extent evinced by his masterly pictorial illustrations in these works: bold and powerful in light and shade, minute and faithful in detail. In 1851 Mr. Ruskin advocated the cause of the "Pre-Raphaelites," in letters to the "Times," and a subsequent pamphlet. The latter, however, was occupied as much with Turner as with his new clients. At the close of 1853 he delivered a course of lectures in Edinburgh in behalf of Gothic Architecture, Pre-Raphaelitism, and Turner; which have been since published. During 1854 he also gave in London, at the

Architectural Museum, three lectures to working men on the Art of Illumination. Among other evidences of his ever-active mind have been occasional articles in the "Quarterly Review"—on Lord Lindsay's "Christian Art," 1847; on Eastlake's "History of Oil-Painting," 1847; and occasional pamphlets—on "The Construction of Sheepfolds," (the discipline of the Church,) 1851; and on "The Opening of the Crystal Palace," 1854. This pamphlet is made the occasion of a plea for the conservation of the remains of architecture and art, daily throughout Europe being effaced by "improvements," or falsified by restorations; a system against which he has frequently protested with his accustomed eloquence: as, for instance, in a short biographical notice of his friend Prout, in the "Art-Journal" of 1849. For the Arundel Society,—of which he is a leading member,—he has lately written a notice of "Giotto and his Works." His latest *brochures*,—"Notes on the Academy Exhibitions" have found,—which such a criticism from his hand was sure to do, a public as eager to listen as he to be heard. In the literature of art Ruskin's works will ever mark an era. Of all the writers in that wide field he is the only one who has obtained the ear of the general reader; and has kept it. For of all who have attempted interpretation of nature, his mind is the most sensitive to art and its influences; and as a consequence, the most deeply penetrated with its meaning and importance. He is, moreover, not only an artist in feeling, but a great original writer: an imaginative and sincere, if somewhat wilful one; a keen observer of nature; a singularly quick and fertile thinker. In 1857 appeared "Elements of Drawing in Three Lessons for Beginners."

RUSSEL, ALEXANDER, Editor of the "Scotsman," was born in Edinburgh on the 10th of December, 1814, and educated at schools in his native city. His father was a solicitor, and his mother the daughter of a solicitor; viz. John Somerville, who, before going into business, was the confidential clerk and friend of Henry Erskine, the leader of the Scotch Whigs and brother of the Lord Chancellor of England. Mr. Russel appears to have been originally intended for a printer, but he changed his views; and after contributing to "Tait's Magazine," and other periodicals, became in 1839 Editor of the "Berwick Advertiser." Having occupied that post for three years, he became Editor of the "Fife Herald," and remained at Cupar till 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845, however, Mr. Russel became connected with the "Scotsman," as assistant to Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned. Mr. Russel then succeeded to the editorial chair, and has since continued in that post, writing most of the leaders and a considerable share of the reviews, and conducting the paper with distinguished ability. Indeed no journal out of London can for a moment compare with that which Mr. Russel edits. In politics he is a Whig of the old or Fox school, stiff in principle, and somewhat careless of popularity. In the midst of his labours as a journalist, Mr. Russel has found

time to contribute to various publications, among which may be mentioned the "Edinburgh Review," the "Quarterly Review," and the "Encyclopedia Britannica." His first article in the "Edinburgh," entitled "Agricultural Complaints," was undertaken at the suggestion of the late Lord Jeffrey; and he has since written on a variety of topics, from statistics to salmon-fishing. In the summer of 1857, when the latter subject was before the Houses of Parliament, Mr. Russel gave evidence that was deemed most valuable.

RUSSELL, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN, M.P., Statesman and ex-Premier of England, son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, was born in London on the 18th of August, 1792, and, after having been educated at Sunbury, Westminster School, and Edinburgh University, took his place on the Opposition benches of the House of Commons (in 1813), as member for Tavistock, a borough of which his father had the patronage. Aspiring to the character of a man of letters, Lord John, soon after his admission to Parliament, published a life of his ancestor, the celebrated Lord Russell; a tragedy known as "Don Carlos;" a novel, the title of which has long been forgotten; a series of "Sketches by a Gentleman who has left his Lodgings;" and an "Essay on the British Constitution." It was as a statesman, however, and not as an author, that this scion of the house of Bedford was to enrol his name in the annals of England. As a politician, Lord John was guilty of no unnecessary delay in associating his name with liberal doctrines. In 1817 he availed himself of Lord Castlereagh's suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act to denounce the system pursued by "the Cabinet of Mediocrities," over which Lord Liverpool presided. In 1819 he submitted to the House of Commons resolutions, with a view to bringing about a Reform of Parliament. In 1821 he won reputation by his successful effort to accomplish the disfranchisement of Grampound. In 1822 he introduced another measure of reform, and attempted to disarm the hostility of the owners of rotten boroughs by holding out to them the prospect of compensation. In 1826, having diligently devoted the three intervening years to public business, he again brought forward the question of Parliamentary Reform, and was this time successful in carrying the second reading of a bill for transferring the electoral privilege from petty boroughs to populous manufacturing towns. Having discontinued his efforts during the existence of the Canning administration, which included among its members the Marquis of Lansdowne and other Whigs, Lord John, who now represented Bandon Bridge, carried in 1828 a measure for the repeal of the Test Acts, and returning to the charge in 1830, moved for leave to bring in a bill to confer on Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham, the privilege of returning members to Parliament. He was defeated in this very reasonable object; but a great change was at hand. The elevation of a man of genius to the premiership in the person of Mr. Canning, long kept down as a political adventurer, had shaken parties to their centre; his sudden death left them in a state of disorganisation; and the un-

compromising hostility of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel to all reform, drove many statesmen of spirit and intelligence into the Opposition ranks, presided over by Earl Grey. The aspect of affairs soon became too menacing to be disregarded; and at length, in November 1830, the Duke and his political ally, leaving everybody in dismay and everything in confusion, beat a precipitate retreat from the position which they had occupied with so much confidence and so little prudence. Earl Grey, who was not a man to be daunted by difficulty, undertook the formation of a ministry. Lord Brougham took his seat on the woolsack; Lord Althorp became Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons; and Lord John, although not admitted to the cabinet, was appointed Paymaster of the Forces. The policy of the Whig ministers was summed up in three words—"Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform;" and they proceeded with vigour to execute their mission. In March 1831, Lord John, not unaware that the obstacles to be encountered were neither few nor far between, submitted to the House of Commons an outline of the ministerial scheme of Parliamentary Reform; and was successful in securing the second reading of the bill. At this stage, however, General Gascoyne carried a motion, to the effect that the number of members of the House should not be increased, and ministers declining to accept the decision, appealed to the country. When the new Parliament met in June, Lord John, who had been returned as member for Devon, again submitted his measure; which this time, in spite of much opposition, had the fortune to pass through the Lower House. The Lords, however, rejected the bill, which ministers thereupon undertook to revise and improve; and when Parliament reassembled, it passed the Commons without a division. The Peers, nevertheless, were unconvinced of its necessity; and Earl Grey having been defeated on Lord Lyndhurst's motion for postponing the disfranchising clauses, lost all patience and resigned with his colleagues. A storm now arose out of doors; and public indignation was so highly excited, that the Duke of Wellington advised the recall of his political antagonists, and persuaded the Peers to allow the Reform Bill to become law. Our space would fail us to narrate the further achievements of the Grey Ministry; how Slavery was abolished in the British Colonies; how the Church Temporalities Bill of Ireland was carried; and how the English Poor Laws were amended. Suffice it to say, that in 1834, Lord Stanley refusing to concur in the policy of his colleagues as to the Irish Church, withdrew from the cabinet; and that Lords Grey and Althorp, differing on the Coercion Bill, resigned their offices. Lord Melbourne having for a brief period administered the affairs of the country, Sir R. Peel was in December installed as Premier. The result is well known. He dissolved Parliament; he found the country adverse to his pretensions; he sustained a defeat on "the Appropriation Clause;" and he withdrew from office. Lord Melbourne becoming a second time first Lord of the Treasury in April 1835, Lord John was entrusted with the leadership of the House of Commons, and nominated Se-

cretary of State for Home affairs. He was at this period ousted from the representation of Devon; but having been returned by the electors of Stroud, lost no time in carrying through Parliament a measure of Municipal Reform. Lord John, in 1839, exchanged the seals of the Home for those of the Colonial Department, and held the latter office till 1841; when a general election placed Sir R. Peel and his friends in power. For the next few years, Lord John, who was now member for the city of London, led the Whig party with a moderation and dignity worthy of his character and career. The odds against him were numerically overwhelming; and the persuasive address of Peel, the vehement eloquence of Stanley, and the conversational oratory of Graham, bore down all opposition. But Lord John bided his time; and in the autumn of 1845, when the doctrines of the "Manchester School" had been impressed on popular conviction, and the Conservative Cabinet was in convulsions, penned his celebrated "Edinburgh Letter," avowing his conversion to a total repeal of the Corn Laws; and attempted to form an administration. The hostile ambitions and personal antipathies of his political coadjutors, rendered the effort abortive; but in July 1846, when the Corn-law question was settled, and the parliamentary tact of Mr. Disraeli placed Sir R. Peel in a humiliating minority, the chosen leader of the Whigs accepted the post of Premier, and constructed a cabinet. Lord John's ministry was weak from the beginning, and he employed no means to add to its stability. It was in vain that he was urged to bring forward liberal measures. His conduct only reminded people of a saying of the celebrated parliamentary personage whom he had to encounter week after week in the battle of debate. Once when Mr. Disraeli was "sowing his wild oats"—contesting the borough of Wycombe, on principles which were intended to be popular, and uttering high-flown sentences which nobody could understand, a hand-bill appeared, warning the electors to beware of a Conservative in disguise. "A Conservative in disguise!" exclaimed the author of "Vivian Grey," turning to his opponent, who was a Whig placeman; "I will tell you who is a Conservative in disguise,—it is a Whig in place." Lord John and his colleagues, when installed in Downing Street, seemed bent on making good this assertion. They would do nothing. They neither redeemed the pledges they had given, nor fulfilled the promises they had made; so that, when the Sugar question had been settled, and the Navigation Laws repealed, the more advanced Liberals began loudly to express their discontent. Thus it came to pass that in February, 1851, when Lord John's "Durham Letter" had raised insuperable difficulties in the way of satisfactorily dealing with the Papal aggression, he found himself placed in a minority by his own party, and availed himself of this defeat to resign office. He consented, however, to retain power, when it became evident that no other statesman was ready or willing to incur the responsibilities of the crisis; and when Parliament met in 1852, he made an effort to retrieve his popularity by the introduction of a new Reform Bill. But ere this measure could be discussed, Lord Palmerston, whom he had previously expelled

from the cabinet, overthrew the ministry on a clause in the Militia Bill; and the reins of power were, at Lord John's suggestion, placed by Her Majesty in the hands of the Earl of Derby. Scarcely, however, had his successor been invested with the robes of office, when Lord John, summoning the senators of all shades of liberal politics to his residence, explained that the new ministers must be displaced forthwith, and formed what was called "the Chesham-Place Alliance;" and when, in December, the Coalition Ministry was formed, under the auspices of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John gave an unequivocal proof of his entire disinterestedness, by consenting to serve under an ancient foe, as leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Ere long, he resigned the latter post to Lord Clarendon; and after an interval, during which he led the House of Commons and sat in the cabinet without office, he became President of the Council. While occupying that eminent position, Lord John, in the session of 1854, submitted to Parliament his Reform Bill that had been shelved two years before, but he withdrew the ill-fated measure with tears in his eyes, on finding that it was hopeless to prosecute any such purely domestic scheme while public attention was monopolised by a foreign war. From that date, Lord John found his position gradually growing more unpleasant; and in 1855, as soon as the conduct of the war was converted into the great question of the day, and the Coalition Ministers were threatened by Mr. Roebuck with an inquiry into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, he hastened to escape from a cabinet, the conduct of whose members he could not conscientiously defend. He was subsequently entrusted by Lord Palmerston with the seals of the Colonial Office, and sent as Plenipotentiary to the Vienna Conference; but the part he took in the negotiations for peace with Russia proved utterly distasteful to the country, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton gave notice of a motion condemnatory of his proceedings. Lord John, anticipating the sentence of the House, once more resigned office; and the assembled Commons witnessed the strange spectacle of a great statesman, who for well-nigh forty years had stood in front of the parliamentary battle as the foremost champion of "civil and religious freedom," banished to the obscurity of the back benches, amidst the derision of foes, the vituperation of former friends, and the contemptuous expressions of a too mutable public. Notwithstanding this mortifying reverse—the more mortifying that it was unexpected—the admirers of Lord John do not despair. Indeed it is not improbable that he will, at the next change of the political wind, be recognised as the bravest champion of Liberalism, and applauded as the rightful heir of the policy of Fox and Grey—the true representative of those principles, whatever their worth, for which Hampden died on the field and Russell and Sydney laid down their lives on the scaffold. Lord John, we may add, has also figured in the literary world, as editor of the Diaries and Memoirs of Thomas Moore, and as one of the editors of the Fox papers. He is, moreover, author of "History of Europe since the Peace of Utrecht."

RUSSELL, JOHN SCOTT, F.R.S., the Discoverer of the phenomenon in hydrodynamics known as "the great solitary wave of translation," has long been eminent as a man of science. He was born in the Vale of Clyde in 1808, and is the eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of the family of Russell of Braidwood. He received a university education, and graduated with honour at the age of sixteen. He evinced a very early predilection for practical mechanics, to encourage which his father first permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer; and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in mechanics, physics, and the higher mathematics. In these he had made such advances that when Sir John Leslie, the distinguished Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, died, at the commencement of the winter term of 1832, the young engineer, Scott Russell, was selected to supply, temporarily, the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on Natural Philosophy to the students, who attended in unusual numbers the prelections of one much younger than themselves. From this time his course as a practical engineer became decided. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest engineering establishments in Scotland; and there he continued until his removal to London in 1844. Meanwhile, the practical man had not neglected his science, but had well applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. He became a ship-builder, and was then led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies; and he has since established the existence of "the wave of translation," and invented a new form for ships, which possesses the quality of the least resistance, and on which he has founded his "wave system" of construction, introduced into practice about 1835: steam vessels built on this system have risen from the former usual rate of ten miles an hour to the present high velocities of 15, 16, and 17 miles an hour. A memoir on these discoveries was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal; he was also elected a Fellow of the Society, and immediately placed upon the Council. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Mr. Scott Russell has been for many years an active member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1847, in conjunction with the late Sir John Robison, conducted an important series of experiments on waves. Mr. Scott Russell was for some time Secretary of the Society of Arts, and as one of its most active members he was first introduced to Prince Albert, the President of the Society; and he was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who, under the direction of the Prince, planned and organised the preliminary arrangements. Mr. Scott Russell is the principal proprietor of the extensive iron ship-building works at Milwall, where is now in course of construction for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, a gigantic iron steam ship, the Great Eastern, 675 feet in length and 60 feet in height; to convey 2600 passengers, make the voyage to Australia in 33 days,

and carry 12,000 tons of coal; sufficient for a voyage round the world. Mr. Scott Russell married, in 1837, Harriette, second daughter of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, Bart., and of the Lady Harriette, daughter of the first Earl of Clancarty.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM HOWARD, Journalist, and Correspondent of the "Times" newspaper in the Crimea, was born in Dublin, in the year 1816. His parents were engaged in trade, and the young Irishman having displayed considerable ability at a school celebrated among the middle classes of his native capital, completed his education at Trinity College. On leaving that seat of learning, Mr. Russell, with that "aspiring vein" peculiar to the natives of the "Green Isle," resolving upon a trial of his fortune at the English bar, took up his residence in London, and entered himself at the Temple as a student of law. He soon discovered that the probability of his reaching the woolsack was extremely slender; and having been introduced by an uncle, largely connected with the press, to the managers of the "Times" newspaper, he obtained a situation on their staff as a reporter. Mr. Russell was now "the right man in the right place." The rapidity with which his notes were prepared, and the admirably concise detail afforded by them, soon became a subject of remark in the newspaper world; and very shortly afterwards Mr. Russell received an offer from the proprietors of the "Morning Chronicle," the pecuniary advantage of which was such as to induce him to accept it. He remained on the staff of the "Morning Chronicle" for some years, until, on the paper changing hands, he declined to receive a reduction of salary, and returned to the service of the "Times." Mr. Russell, as a reporter in the gallery of the House of Commons, was selected for every occasion requiring peculiar vividness of description, and wrote all accounts of trial trips, ship launches, etc., having always had a great taste for nautical matters. On the outbreak of the Russian war, he was deputed to be the special correspondent of the "Times" in the Crimea, and was successful with his very first letter in attracting public attention. With the exception of a sojourn of a month at Therapia, where he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. Russell lived with the Fourth Division of the army from their first landing in the Crimea; among whom his kindheartedness, talents, and joviality, have rendered him an especial favourite. His letters from the Crimea were subsequently published in one volume, under the title of "The British Expedition to the Crimea." Besides his connexion with the newspaper already mentioned, Mr. Russell has been London Correspondent to one or two Irish journals, and a contributor to "Household Words," "Bentley's Miscellany," etc. In 1857 he delivered a series of lectures in London and the provinces on the Crimean War.

RUSSIAS, ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE. This Prince, who so lately as March 2d, 1855,

succeeded to the throne of Nicholas I., was born April 29th (N.S.), 1818; thus, in the reign of his uncle Alexander, and during the lifetime of his uncle Constantine, the direct heir to the throne. His father, the late Czar, then twenty-four years of age, filled no conspicuous place in the empire, and the letter which he wrote to the Archbishop of Moscow, announcing the birth of this infant, and vowing to build a chapel to Saint Alexander Newsky on the occasion, was his first public act. "From the foot of that altar, reared by paternal gratitude," he wrote, "let fervent prayers ascend to heaven for the mother and the son. May the Almighty prolong their days for their happiness, for the sovereign, and for the honour and good of the country." The first seven years of Alexander's life, had been passed under the tender care of his mother, daughter of Frederick III. of Prussia, when the death of one of his uncles, and the renunciation of the crown by another, raised Nicholas to the throne. The army was summoned to take the oath of loyalty to the new emperor and the young prince Alexander, now become Hereditary Grand Duke; but before this transfer of allegiance could be effected, St. Petersburg resounded with the heavy, earnest roar of artillery, and its squares were reddened with Russian blood. On the morning of the 26th December, 1855, the child whose throne was to be established or lost for ever, was with his mother in the Imperial Palace, when his father, kissing both, and commending them to God, rode out, and by personal courage and the unrelenting vigour of his measures, daunted the rebellious regiments, returning thenceforward to encounter revolution only beyond the frontiers of Russia. The youth of Alexander was passed under the tuition of generals and private teachers whose fame has not crossed the Western frontier. It is, however, to travel, to the society of the accomplished German princesses who have from time to time entered the Imperial family, and to the literature of the West, which he has sedulously cultivated, that he chiefly owes that which Europeans are accustomed to call education. Besides visiting the provinces of the empire, he has travelled more than once in Italy, and has been a frequent visitor at the numerous courts of Germany with which his family is connected. His portraiture, as he appeared at the age of twenty, has been drawn by the Marquis De Custine, with a free and skilful hand. The lively marquis saw the then Grand Duke at the baths of Ems, in Nassau. He says:—"The Hereditary Grand Duke has arrived at Ems, preceded by ten or twelve carriages, and followed by a numerous court. I found myself at the side of the Grand Duke, among the curious crowd, as he alighted from his carriage. Before entering the house he stood for a long time at the door of the baths, in conversation with a Russian lady, so that I had time to examine him. He looks his exact age, which is twenty. His person is tall, but a little too stout for so young a man. His manner is agreeable, his gait noble, and without the stiffness of the soldier; and the peculiar grace that distinguishes him recalls the singular charm belonging to the Sclave race. There is not the vivacious passion of warm countries,

nor the imperturbable coldness of the North; but a mixture of Southern simplicity and adaptability with Scandinavian melancholy. The Slaves are white Arabs. The Grand Duke is more than half German; but there are German Sclaves in Mecklenburg, as well as in some parts of Holstein and Prussia. Notwithstanding his youth, the Prince's face is not so agreeable as his figure. His complexion has lost its freshness; it is visible that he is a sufferer. The eyelid droops over the outer corner of the eye with a melancholy betraying already the cares of a more advanced age. His pleasing mouth is not without sweetness, and his Grecian profile recalls the medals of the antique or the portraits of the Empress Catherine; but beneath that air of kindness, almost always conferred by beauty, youth, and German blood, it is impossible not to recognise a force of dissimulation that terrifies one in so young a man. This trait is, doubtless, the seal of destiny, and makes me believe that the Prince is fated to ascend the throne. His voice has a melodious tone — a thing rare in his family, and a gift he has received from his mother. He stands out among the younger men of his suite without anything to stamp the distance observable between them, unless it be the perfect grace of his whole person. The Prince's expression is one of kindness; his step is light and noble — truly that of a prince. His air is modest, without timidity, which is a great point for all about him. Such as he is, the Grand Duke of Russia still seemed to me one of the finest models of a prince that I had ever met." Elsewhere the same writer says of the Prince.—" If he should ever reign, he will make himself obeyed, not by terror, but by the attraction of his inherent grace; unless the necessities that cling to a Russian Emperor's destiny should alter his character as well as his position." The position of a Crown Prince in Russia is under no sovereign favourable to that pronounced development of independent character of which we have had memorable examples among our Princes of Wales; and least of all would the Emperor Nicholas tolerate any undue pretensions in those of whom he considered himself as much the commanding-officer as the father. There are no grounds, however, for supposing that while Hereditary Grand Duke, Alexander aspired to divide the power or direct the policy of his father. If he did not seek or make occasions for identifying himself with the bellicose demonstrations in which his next brother, Constantine, delighted, it is probably because his tastes were not military; but that he enjoyed the confidence of his father, and was thoroughly inducted into his policy and system of government, is well known. The relations of the Crown Prince and his brother Constantine were for years of a very unsatisfactory character. Constantine disliked his brother's inclination for books and the society of men of culture, and proclaiming, both in season and out of season, that the Emperor of Russia should be a soldier, he cultivated his natural rudeness, and ostentatiously affected the society of military men. Alexander regretted the barbaric tendencies of his brother, and believing that something more than soldiers was necessary to

the state, appeared as often as otherwise out of uniform. Upon one occasion, Constantine, who is admiral of the fleet, being on a cruise, carried a quarrel so far as to arrest his elder brother, who was on board his ship; an act for which he was in turn placed under arrest by his father. When the late Czar drew near his end, it was feared that Constantine might become the chief of the party of resistance, represented by the old Muscovite families, against the party of moderation, of which Alexander had been considered as the centre of gravitation. The Emperor Nicholas was not the last to perceive the opposite directions to which the Hereditary Grand Duke and the Grand Duke Constantine tended. Foreseeing that this might produce, sooner or later, intestine and fatal conflicts, he had required Constantine, so long since as 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, to take on the Holy Gospels an oath of fidelity to the heir of the throne. At the time of the Emperor's falling ill, the Crown Prince Alexander, the present Emperor, was the only son present in St. Petersburg, but the Grand Duke Constantine was summoned by telegraph and by courier, and arrived in time to see his father alive. In the presence of both the Emperor made over to his eldest son the Imperial throne, and obtained from both of them a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to save the country. The Grand Duke Constantine upon that occasion vowed to be the future Emperor's first subject. As soon as the news of the Emperor's death became known in the circles of the Court, the various dignitaries of the empire hastened in dismay to visit the royal death-bed. The Czarowitsch on this occasion declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor under the name of Alexander II. Persons who have had opportunities of studying the character of the new Emperor predict that he will display a firmness and energy for which he has not hitherto generally received credit. He has not only an intimate knowledge of the whole system of the Russian government, acquired by working in concert with the Emperor Nicholas, but is personally acquainted with the abilities and character of all the generals, officers of state, and principal functionaries of the empire. Not long ago, in his capacity of head of all the military academies of the empire, he laid before his father a plan he had drawn up for obliging the students of the universities and higher civil schools to receive instruction in the theory and practice of the first elements of military education, and particularly the duty and manœuvres of companies and battalions, so as to become effective as preliminary officers if their services should be required. The plan was adopted by the late Emperor, and the regulations were published only two days before its author's accession. Alexander was married, in April 1841, to the Princess Marie of Hesse, a lady six years younger than himself, by whom he has five children; the eldest, Nicholas, now Crown Prince, born Sept. 20, 1843. In 1856, Alexander was crowned with great pomp at Warsaw.

S.

ST. DAVID'S, THE RIGHT REV. CONNOP THIRLWALL, D.D., BISHOP OF, an English Historian, was born at Stepney, Middlesex, in 1797. His father was rector of Bowers Gifford, Essex. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, and withdrew from that Society in 1828: he was then ordained, and became Rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. His university honours were: Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge; Craven Scholar, 1815; Bell's Scholar, 1815; 22d Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, 1818; Examiner for the Classical Tripos, 1828–29–32–34. He was formerly Examiner in the University of London, and is now Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter, but his chief distinction is derived from the production of his "History of Greece."

ST. JOHN, BAYLE, second son of J. A. St. John, was born in London in the year 1822, and is remarkable for having entered on the career of literature at a very early age. He accompanied his father in his visits to France and Switzerland; and having exhibited a fondness for drawing, was urged to study with a view of becoming an artist by profession. He persevered in this idea until he was seventeen, but long before had begun to write. He was scarcely thirteen when he offered an article to a monthly magazine, which was accepted. This too-early success irrevocably influenced his predilections. By degrees the pencil was more and more neglected, and at last utterly abandoned. For a long time he was employed in assisting his father in his great work on the "Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece;" but this did not prevent him from contributing regularly to the "Sunday Times" and the "Penny Magazine," and furnishing occasional articles to most of the periodicals of the day. In 1843 he contributed to "Fraser's Magazine," besides some poetry, a series of articles entitled "De Re Vehiculari, or a Comic History of Chariots," which, with other humorous productions of the same kind, were generally attributed to Dr. Maginn. He also supplied to the same periodical a Chapter on the early life of Montaigne, which subject has ever since continued to occupy him. In 1844 he published a novel in three volumes, called "The Eccentric Lover," written at a previous period, when he had not turned his attention so much to serious literature; but showing, according to the expressions of the "Spectator," that "he had inherited his father's style of composition." About the same time he helped to form the Ethnological Society, and contributed a paper on the Mongols to its early "Transactions." He was also connected with the establishment of the Syro-Egyptian Society. As a contributor to the "Foreign Quarterly Review," he discussed the political questions of the day, and received the formal thanks of the London Missionary Society for the manner in which he treated the subject of Tahiti. A love for an active life induced

him, in 1845, to accept a situation as secretary to a company started for carrying out a railway between Mirzapore and Delhi, the scene of the recent mutiny. This important project, however, disappeared with so many others in the great monetary crisis that followed, and Mr. Bayle St. John resolved to go out to Egypt. He visited France, Italy, and Sicily on his way, and reached Alexandria in June 1846. Impressed with the idea that personal experience of life was necessary to counteract the imitative habit acquired by too early practice of literature, with the exception of some letters to English and Indian newspapers, Mr. B. St. John now almost ceased to write. He spent his time in a manner described vividly in a work published at a subsequent period; studied Arabic; continued his classical and philosophical reading; explored many unknown districts; resided sometimes in the villages and sometimes in Cairo or Alexandria; and at last undertook a journey to the Oasis of Siwah, with the express object of studying the route of Alexander the Great. No Englishman, with the exception of Brown in the last century, had crossed that arid and dangerous desert, inhabited only by fierce wandering tribes, to whom the European face is unknown. The narrative of the expedition is contained in the first work published by Mr. St. John after his return from Egypt, under the title of "Adventures in the Libyan Desert," forming a volume of Murray's "Home and Colonial Library." Since that time Messrs. Chapman and Hall have utilised Mr. St. John's sketches by bringing out an illustrative Atlas, containing coloured lithographic views and a map. The latter document contains new information which has been adopted by geographers. Mr. B. St. John returned from Egypt in June, 1848; and lived in Paris, studying French arts, manners, and politics, for two years. During this time he wrote his charming "Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family;" and began contributing to "Chambers' Journal," and soon to "Household Words." He then went back to Egypt for another year, visited the whole valley up to the Cataracts, and collected materials for his "Village Life in Egypt." Up to this time he had been very sparing in the production of books; but he has since made up for lost time. In rapid succession have followed "Purple Tints of Paris;" "The Turks in Europe;" "The Hungarian Emigration into Turkey" (from communicated materials); "The Travels of an Arab Merchant," from an Arab narrative; "The Louvre, or Biography of a Museum;" "Maretimo, a Story of Adventure," first published in "Chambers' Journal," but since reprinted; "The Fortune of Francis Croft" (anonymous); "Legends of the Christian East;" "The Subalpine Kingdom," based on a recent visit to the north of Italy, and containing curious new documents with reference to the Life of Rousseau; and "The Memoirs of St. Simon," abridged from the French. Many of the works we have mentioned, which have met with a large measure of success, contain biographical details; for Mr. Bayle St. John has adopted a system of mixing up his own personal adventures with the description of what he sees. He is now, however, engaged on a work of research and criticism,

entitled "Montaigne the Essayist," which we believe is drawing to a conclusion. He will probably, at some future period, compose a History of the Establishment of the Empire in France, as he has been residing in Paris, keeping a record of events, watching all revolutions and *émeutes*, and communicating with politicians of all classes and opinions for the purpose.

ST. JOHN, JAMES AUGUSTUS, Poet, Politician, and Novelist, was born in Carmarthenshire, at the beginning of the present century, and received the first rudiments of his education at a village grammar-school. Assisted subsequently by the rural dean of the neighbourhood, he became a good classical scholar, and taught himself the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At the age of seventeen years he came to London, and in 1819, whilst yet young, married Miss Eliza Agar Hansard, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, the sister of the author of "The Book of Archery," and the daughter of Dr. Hansard of Bath. His first appearance before the public was as editor of a Plymouth newspaper, as radically liberal as provincial journals in those days could venture to be. An honest and uncompromising politician from a very early age, he has never ceased to combat on every possible opportunity old-world prejudices, and to advocate political freedom of thought and action in its most extended sense. One of his first adventures in the world of letters was an Oriental poem of considerable promise, entitled "Abdallah," and a short time after its publication he entered the *atelier* of that astute book-manufacturer, Mr. James Silk Buckingham, and became his coadjutor in the "Oriental Herald," of which, although it bore Mr. Buckingham's name, Mr. St. John was virtually the editor. Whilst this connexion lasted, he wrote numerous articles on Eastern topics in its pages; among others, a history of the rise and progress of British power in India. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. David Lester Richardson, the "Weekly Review," a journal designed to rival the "Literary Gazette," then in the palmiest era of its existence; but which, after a fair trial, was gathered to the "tomb of all the Capulets." In 1829, Mr. St. John left England with his family, and took up his residence at Caen in Normandy, where he remained a year. During his sojourn there he walked over the whole of Normandy; visiting its towns and villages; tracing its antiquities, literary and archæological; and recording his experiences in an interesting little volume, which forms one of the series of "Constable's Miscellany." In the following year he removed to Paris, where he wrote, for Colburn's "National Library," "The Lives of Celebrated Travellers," and subsequently collected some of his own earlier essays under the title of "The Anatomy of Society." Proceeding southwards, he next pitched his tent at Dijon, the capital of Burgundy, whence he sent home for publication, in the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," a work in two volumes, entitled "History, Manners, and Customs of the Hindoos." In 1832 he passed into Switzerland; residing first

at Geneva, then at Vevay, and lastly at Lausanne. Leaving his wife and family of seven children in that town, he set out a few months afterwards for Egypt; traversed the Alps, Lombardy, and part of Piedmont, and embarked at Leghorn for Alexandria; whence, after investigating all its marvels and antiquities, he proceeded across the Desert into the Delta, visiting its principal cities, and finally to Cairo. Here he remained a considerable time, and after climbing the Great Pyramid, and inspecting the wonders of that extraordinary region, ascended the Nile, and travelled over the greater part of Egypt on foot; peregrinating as far as the second cataract, on the confines of Upper Nubia. On his return to Cairo he visited other parts of Egypt within reach of that city, and then descending the Nile to Alexandria, took ship for Europe, and crossing over from Malta to Sicily in an open boat, explored every part of that poetical island, and visited Naples and Civita Vecchia; and after remaining several months with his wife and family in Switzerland, returned to England in 1834, and published his travels under the title of "Egypt and Mohammed Ali." In 1835 he took up his abode at Chantilly, in whose splendid forest he might often be met, with groups of children in his train, listening with greedy curiosity to the "wild wonderful" stories he had gathered together in his travels. In all these wanderings Mr. St. John carried about with him a little library of Greek literature, and devoted all his leisure to the collection of materials for his well-known work on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks. It was, in fact, to clear up points connected with this book, that he visited Egypt, Sicily, and Magna Græcia. The composition of the work, however, occupied him eight years more, during which time he published, at various intervals, editions of Locke, Milton, Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," Sir Thomas Brown's "Religio Medici," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" and two novels; "Tales of the Ramadhan," in three volumes, (founded on stories he had picked up among the Arabs,) and "Margaret Ravenscroft," in three volumes. At length, in 1842, he published in three volumes his "History of the Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece," his best and most important work; one which, had he written nothing else, would have secured for him a permanent place in British literature. In a touching dedication of this work to his accomplished son, Bayle St. John, he alludes to a calamity (a partial loss of sight) which overtook him in the midst of its composition, and rendered his son's services as his amanuensis indispensable. To his volumes on Greece have succeeded "Sir Cosmo Digby," a novel in three volumes; "Isis, an Egyptian Pilgrimage," in two volumes; "There and Back Again," in two volumes; "The Nemesis of Power, or Causes and Forms of Revolution;" and "Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross." Mr. St. John has been an extensive contributor to the best modern periodical literature, and has been a trenchant political writer of the extreme *gauche* for more than twenty years. Of his six sons, three have adopted literature as a profession:—Bayle; Percy, the author of "Paul Peabody,"

and very many tales in Cassell's "Illustrated Family Paper;" and Horace, the author of "The Indian Archipelago," 2 vols., "History of the British Conquests in India," and "Life of Columbus," and now Editor of the "Leader." These three gentlemen, in 1854, commenced a periodical under the title of "Utopia, a Political, Literary, and Industrial Journal;" but its politics being too utopian for the million, it suddenly expired at the close of its sixth number. Two other of Mr. St. John's sons have, through the kindness of Sir James Brooke and Lord Palmerston, obtained valuable appointments at Borneo—one as Commissioner and Consul-General, and the other as Surveyor-General, of the Labuan.

ST. LEONARD'S, EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, BARON, ex-Lord Chancellor, the son of a Westminster tradesman, was born in the year 1781, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. A year after donning the gown, Mr. Sugden brought himself into notice by his treatise on "Powers," which at once arrested the attention of the profession, and has since been considerably enlarged. He soon obtained an immense practice at the Chancery Bar; and in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. While pursuing his political career as member for Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, Mr. Sugden took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. Meanwhile, in June 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he had been appointed Solicitor-General, besides being created a Knight Bachelor; and in 1835, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. He, of course, resigned that judicial office on the fall of the Cabinet, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons as member for Ripon. On the formation of the Peel ministry, in September 1841, Sir Edward Sugden resumed his former position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. Sir Edward Sugden now disappeared for a while from the arena of public affairs; but in 1851, when the ministerial crisis had heralded the advent of the Conservatives to power, he made his appearance at the grand banquet at Merchant Taylors' Hall; and in 1852, when the Derby Cabinet was constructed, its supporters announced with pride that he had accepted the post of Lord Chancellor. It was indeed deemed no slight advantage that a party assuming office, with little to recommend it to public favour but the high spirit and unrivalled eloquence of its chief, should place upon the woolsack the most learned and profound of living lawyers; and having been raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron St. Leonard's, he applied himself to the reform of the law, with a vigour and energy which more than realised public expectation. The Government were proud, as they well might be, of his achievements; and when parliament was dissolved they took care to sing his praises. On the resignation of Lord Derby and his colleagues, the Coalition Ministry were anxious

that Lord St. Leonard's should retain the great seal. He declined the responsibility under the peculiar circumstances; but he has since taken an active and influential part in the business of parliament, and has exerted himself with diligence to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal. Besides his celebrated treatise on "Powers," Lord St. Leonard's is the author of "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates," "Letters to a Young Man of Property," a pamphlet against the registration of deeds, and other essays on legal subjects.

SALDANHA, OLIVIERA E DAUN, JOÃO CARLOS, DUKE OF, a Portuguese Politician, and a Marshal in the army, was born in 1780, at Arinhaga. He is a grandson, by his mother's side, of the Marquis du Pombal, by his second marriage with the Countess Daun. He received his education in the School for Nobles at Lisbon, and at the University of Coimbra. He entered upon office as a member of the Council of Administration for the Colonies, and remained in Portugal after the emigration of the court to Brazil. In 1810 he came to England, and afterwards went to Brazil, where he commanded an army with some success, and was subsequently employed in diplomacy. In 1825 the King of Portugal named him Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1826, when Isabella, after the king's death, had succeeded to the royal dignity, Saldanha was Governor of Oporto; but upon the introduction of Pedro's constitution he was made Minister of War. He suppressed the disturbances which at that time broke out in the north of Portugal, as well as those which shortly afterwards took place in Algarva. He induced the Government to decline the services of Lord Beresford, who had arrived at Oporto with the wish to undertake the command of the Portuguese army. He resigned office on the 21st of June, 1837; having failed in an attempt to remove two suspected members of the regency; and the strenuous attempts of the Liberal party to restore him to power remained without effect. He now came to England; but when Miguel had assumed the government returned, landed at Oporto, and with Palmella placed himself at the head of the Constitutional army. The troops proved so cowardly, that he laid down his command and returned to England. The adherents of the young queen assembled about two thousand men in England, for the purpose of landing in the Portuguese dominions and strengthening the garrison of Terceira, the only spot where the rights of Donna Maria were recognised. The Government of England, however, took precautions to prevent this. Saldanha then went to France, where, in 1832, Pedro collected other forces and landed in Portugal. Saldanha was made Commandant of Oporto, and chief of the general staff. In conjunction with Villaflor he broke the Miguelist lines before Lisbon, and in 1834 was appointed in the room of his companion in arms to the chief command. In the Cortes opened by Pedro, Aug. 5th, 1834, Saldanha belonged to the Opposition, but on the 27th of May, 1835, was made

War Minister and President of the Council. He was unable, however, to obtain a majority in the Chamber; and as the Government was daily sinking in credit, he resigned in November. In the session of 1836 Saldanha sat on the Opposition side of the Cortes, and was supposed to belong to the Liberal party; but when the September revolution broke out he embraced the Conservative cause, and joined a number of peers in protesting against the abolition of their exceptional privileges. He also joined the Duke of Terceira, in order to place himself at the head of a movement for restoring the Constitution of Dom Pedro, but failed. In 1846, being then in Paris, he was recalled to Portugal by the Duke of Palmella, who upon the downfall of the Cabrals had taken office, to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and arrived soon afterwards; but, instead of embracing the offer, came to an understanding with the Duke of Terceira with a view to overthrowing the new premier. In consequence of these intrigues, a counter-movement in the reactionary interest took place on the night of Oct. 6, 1848, and was for a time successful. Saldanha presented himself to the queen, as the bearer of a list of new ministers, at the head of which was his own name. This step called forth a popular insurrection in Oporto and the northern provinces, the issue of which was Saldanha's appointment to the premiership.

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, late President of the Republic of Mexico, was born in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and first came into public life in the year 1821. After he had expelled the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which he was deposed in Nov. 1822. He immediately raised the banner of the Republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. When he found that his ambitious purposes were not sufficiently served in the changes which followed, he placed himself at the head of the Federalist party, but was defeated, and retired to his estate near Jalapa until 1828, when he again appeared on the scene. He this time came forward to promote the presidency of Guerrero, who in 1829 appointed Santa Anna commander of his army. When, in 1830, Bastamenta attained to the chief dignity, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Pedrazza, against whom he had formerly supported Guerrero. He defeated the army sent against him, and Pedrazza was president until 1833. At the new election in March, Santa Anna was chosen president; but, although the favourite of the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arran, who in 1833 took up arms against him, were, however, defeated. In 1835, the rumour that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity produced an insurrection of four provinces. Having defeated Lacatecos, leader of the Reform party, who had published against him a proclamation, he announced himself Dictator. The discontented now flocked to Texas, and proclaimed a government. Santa Anna went against them; and the war, which gained him no glory, ended in his being taken pri-

soner. Released from captivity, he took part, in Dec. 1838, in the defence of Vera Cruz against the French, in which service he lost a leg. After many vicissitudes, he was again made President in 1841, and governed absolutely until 1845, when a new revolution hurled him from power. The two succeeding presidents were, however, unable to carry on the government, and in the next Santa Anna regained his lost position. On the 22d of February, 1846, he encountered the American general Taylor, then invading Mexico, at Buena Vesta. Santa Anna had 17,000 men, Taylor 4000 or 5000. The fight lasted two whole days, and both parties claimed the victory. After this, the forces of the United States continuing to gain ground, Santa Anna withdrew further into the country, leaving Mexico in the hands of the enemy. During his absence the Mexican senate deposed him from his command. As first magistrate of the State, he refused obedience, and withdrew to Tehuacan. In the following campaign he was recalled to the supreme command, and in this capacity fought the decisive battle of Cerrogordo, when his army was put to the rout. At Mexico a revolution had placed D'Arran in the presidential chair, but the advance of the United States army decided the people to concentrate all power in the hands of Santa Anna, who was once more proclaimed President of the republic. The Mexicans were, however, successful; and on the 2d of February, 1848, the treaty was signed, by which the United States gained, among other advantages, the auriferous territory of California. In 1853 he contrived to subvert the power of General Arista, who had been constitutionally elected to the presidency by a large majority, and obtained his own recall. As President, he governed the country most despotically for two years; but in the autumn of 1855, his oppressions having united his opponents, he saw himself in great danger, approached the coast on the pretext of official business, and then suddenly resigned his presidency, and escaped from the country.

SARDINIA, VICTOR-EMMANUEL II., KING OF, and Knight of the Garter, son of King Charles-Albert by a princess of the house of Hapsburg, was born on the 14th of March, 1820. This prince, who, before his accession to the throne which he now so worthily occupies, bore the title of the Duke of Savoy, was educated by the priests, and although not very profoundly learned, acquired, as he grew up, considerable knowledge of men and a keen appreciation of circumstances. He was, however, little known to the subjects of Sardinia, save as a dashing officer, a lover of field-sports, and the husband of a princess of the house of Hapsburg, namely, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, to whom he was united in 1842. Such was his position, when, in 1848, the French Revolution agitated Europe and convulsed the Italian States. When matters arrived at this point, and when the Pope assumed the office of regenerator of Italy, Charles-Albert raised the banner of Piedmont; and six days after the Austrians had been driven from Milan he crossed the Ticino, and proclaimed a national

war. Victor-Emmanuel, then Duke of Savoy, resolved to share with his sire the fortunes of the campaign, and having done his duty as a brave and gallant soldier in the disastrous actions that ensued, he bore himself with a courage worthy of his race in the battle of Novara, fought on the 24th of March, 1849. On the evening of that day Charles-Albert, saddened by defeat, but calm in adversity, returned to the Bellini Palace: and a rumour was current that in order to allay the irritation of the Piedmontese, who did not make due allowance for the difficulties of his position, he was about to abdicate. Victor-Emmanuel and his brother, the Duke of Genoa, with the Minister Cadorna, the Commander in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Generals and Commanders of Divisions, were summoned to the royal presence. When King Charles-Albert entered the room in which the council had assembled, the emotion of those present showed that they were aware of his intention; but the king, advancing with calmness and dignity, said:—"Gentlemen,—Fortune has betrayed your courage and my hopes: our army is dissolved: it would be impossible to prolong the struggle. My task is accomplished; and I think I shall render an important service to my country by giving a last proof of devotedness in abdicating in favour of my son, Victor-Emmanuel, duke of Savoy. He will obtain from Austria conditions of peace which she would refuse if treating with me." The other actors in this scene burst into tears, but the king himself appeared unmoved; and all the arguments of his son to shake his resolution proved vain. The king then embraced all who were present, thanked them for the services they had rendered him, and said:—"I am no longer your king. Be faithful and devoted to my son, as you have been to me." He then withdrew to write to the queen, and having charged the Duke of Savoy to deliver the letter of adieu with his own hand, betook himself to voluntary exile, and died soon afterwards in Portugal. When Victor-Emmanuel re-entered Turin on the 26th of March, at night, two days after the battle of Novara, but little was known about his character, and that little by no means to his advantage. He had proved himself a daring, dashing soldier, and a keen sportsman: but for the rest, his manners were described as harsh and haughty. He was the son and husband of Austrian princesses, and the pupil of Jesuits. When he joined his father in pledging his royal faith to the Constitution on the 1st of February, 1849, his huskiness of voice and sourness of mien had been the theme of ungenerous comments. The democratic ministry had resigned on the first tidings of the fatal issue of the war, and a new cabinet had been formed under General de Launay, one of the well-known reactionary counsellors of Charles-Albert. The appointment had caused the greatest uneasiness, and Piedmont was in breathless suspense. On the 28th of March, the new king received the deputation from the Chamber of Deputies of Turin, charged to inform him that the representatives of the nation continued to promise him all the means they could dispose of to carry on the great work begun by his father. King Victor-Emmanuel thanked the deputation for their grateful memory of his father; he then gave several details of the late dis-

astrous campaign, and mentioned certain corps of the army which had fought bravely. He said his father, Charles-Albert, had determined to abdicate in consequence of the heavy conditions imposed by the enemy being such as broke his heart. The king added, "I have already obtained a considerable mitigation of the conditions, and I shall do my best that these terms may be reduced." The king then spoke still more of the war; he willingly accepted the generous offer of the nation to continue the war of independence. In this question, he said, he would not quit the footsteps of his honoured father; the nation might be assured that he had nothing more at heart than the honour of the country. It was with difficulty that Victor-Emmanuel could compose the agitations of the kingdom. At Genoa, the Republican party rose in revolt. The Chambers, too, refused to ratify the best treaty which the king could make with Austria, and were dissolved. The King of Sardinia, however, was not a man to be fooled by despots, or daunted by demagogues. His character was too true, honest, and courageous. When Austria offered to insure to him Parma, if he would give up the Constitution he had sworn to maintain, Victor-Emmanuel preferred his honour to the tempting bait; but when the inhabitants of Genoa rose in insurrection, expelled the royal garrison, and proclaimed a Provisional Government, he soon taught them that he was prepared to maintain his rights as a constitutional sovereign. He acted on the occasion with characteristic vigour and decision; and General Della Marmora, raising a formidable force, laid siege to Genoa, and speedily compelled submission to the royal authority. It was not, however, until the opening of 1850, that the Sardinian parliament ratified the peace with Austria, which was then essential to the internal order of the country, and which has since enabled king and people to walk steadily forward, hand in hand, toward national improvement and civil progress. Soon after Victor-Emmanuel was seated on the throne of Sardinia, began his struggle with the Papal See. He joined with his people in disregarding the monstrous pretensions of the Pope, who had sought to encroach on the national independence of his kingdom in temporal matters; and, though adhering to the faith of his ancestors, he determined to commence such a policy as would ultimately separate the Sardinian States, in spiritual matters, from Rome. In conjunction with his parliament, he dealt with the noxious institutions in the Church in the way which they jointly believed to be for the general welfare of his people; and he calmly pursued his resolution with a courage proof against the thunders of the Vatican. As time passed on, the King of Sardinia, in spite of his connexion with the perfidious house of Hapsburg, signed, on the 26th January, 1855, a military convention with France and England, and soon afterwards despatched to the Crimea, under General Della Marmora, that noble army, which, under the white cross of Savoy, fought so successfully, and so gallantly, on the banks of the Tchernaya. But if the public career of Victor-Emmanuel has been thus far honourable to himself and advantageous to his country, his domestic life has been clouded by great sorrows. He was a most

affectionate husband, a devoted son, and a fond brother. Within a very few months he laid his mother, his wife, and his brother in the grave; and while he was still mourning the loss of relatives so near and dear, a fever, caused by his riding through a stream up to the neck, while hunting, brought him to the very verge of the tomb. When the king was in this dangerous situation, it is said that the great difficulty of his medical advisers and those about him was to make him aware of his own importance, and to impress him with a conviction of how valuable his life was, not only to Sardinia and Italy, but to civilisation in general. On being restored to health, the King of Sardinia, in November 1855, visited the capitals and courts of France and England. By both nations he was welcomed with enthusiasm and entertained with magnificence. An idea of his personal appearance may be gathered from the following sketch in the "Illustrated Times:"—"Imagine a military-looking personage of decidedly foreign aspect, thirty-five years of age, or thereabouts, not tall in stature, but strong in body and erect in carriage, with small and peculiarly piercing eyes, an ample forehead, a fair complexion, intelligent features, light hair, and immense moustachios, which owe their length to a singular combination of moustache and whisker, and which, by the by, are stated to have created quite a sensation among the ladies of Paris; array such a figure in the bright blue tunic and the trousers of light grey, with black stripe, which constitute the uniform of a Sardinian general officer; decorate his broad chest with a cross of the Legion of Honour and the 'Soldier's Medal,' the recent complimentary presents of the Emperor Napoleon, and you have before your 'mind's eye' King Victor-Emmanuel, as he appeared to the crowds who thronged the streets of our metropolis to bid him welcome to 'the proud isle of liberty.'" Her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter on the King of Sardinia, who is likewise titular King of Cyprus and Jerusalem.

SAXONY, JOHN, KING OF, who succeeded his brother, Frederick-Augustus, August 9, 1854, is a man of great vigour of character, and a determined antagonist to democracy in all shapes and forms. As the heir to the throne (the marriage of his brother, the late king, to the Princess Marie of Bavaria, aunt of the Austrian emperor, having produced no issue), he became an object of hatred among the Saxon people whenever political excitement arose. More than once he was obliged to leave the capital in consequence of *émeutes;* the unpopular acts of the government were falsely attributed to his influence; for they were mostly the acts of the king's favourite prime minister. The antagonism between Duke John and the people was religious as well as political; for while the population of Saxony were mostly Protestant, Duke John always distinguished himself as a violent, and even a bigoted, partisan of the ultra pretensions of the Roman Catholic church. Hence, much danger was apprehended on his accession to the throne; for Saxony, although a small kingdom, with its population scarcely larger than London, may be made to play an important part in German

politics; more especially in difference of policy or action between Austria and Russia; and it was apprehended that the king's ultra-Catholic tendencies might induce the Pope to extend his spiritual dominion into Saxony. King John's political opinions are of the school of Metternich; and his position with regard to the Crimean war was that of a partisan of Russia, because he believes that the principle of royalty in Germany rests on the maintenance of Russian supremacy. The King of Saxony was born in 1804; he is married to the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, the twin-sister of the King of Prussia. King John is a man of mark, and is more respected for his abilities than loved for his general character or opinions.

SCARLETT, GENERAL THE HON. SIR JAMES YORKE, K.C.B., a Commander of the British Cavalry in the Crimea, and leader of the heavy cavalry in the first of the celebrated charges at Balaklava on the 25th of October, 1854, is the second son of the eminent lawyer Sir James Scarlett, afterwards raised to the Bench and the House of Peers as Lord Abinger. He was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the army in 1818, joining the 18th Hussars. When that corps was disbanded he was for a time placed on half-pay, but shortly afterwards received a commission in the 6th Dragoons. On obtaining a half-pay majority he proceeded to Sandhurst, to pursue the study of fortification at that academy, and in six months prepared himself for examination and passed with credit. Having been appointed to a full-pay majority in the 5th Dragoon Guards, he joined that regiment, and in 1840 became its Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1848, after the inspection of his regiment by the superior authorities, he received the distinguished approbation of the Duke of Wellington, commander-in-chief, conveyed to him in a special letter. In 1852 he became full Colonel. When the British military expedition to Turkey was resolved on, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of the Eastern army, and the heavy cavalry was placed under his command. The stay of the British army in Bulgaria gave Scarlett no opportunity of distinguishing himself, excepting by that watchful care over his troops, which is one of the first duties of a commander, and one of this officer's chief merits; but which is not of a nature to strike the attention of the many. The British Cavalry were destined, however, to acquire a celebrity before the troops composing it had been long on the Russian soil. On the 25th of October, 1854, the heavy brigade covered itself with glory. The enemy advancing to attack the position of the Allies in front of Balaklava, carried four redoubts, which had been imprudently left in the care of raw Turkish levies—men who had never had the least military training,—and advanced with a force of cavalry about 2500 strong. Scarlett was ordered to attack this force with the Scots Greys and Enniskillen Dragoons, supported in second line by the 5th Dragoon Guards, and by a flank attack of the 4th Dragoon Guards. To describe what followed, we must borrow the language of an eye-witness:—"The heavy brigade

in advance is drawn up in two lines. The first line consists of the Scots Greys and of their old companions in glory, the Enniskillens; the second of the 4th Royal Irish, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and of the 1st Royal Dragoons. We saw Brigadier-General Scarlett ride along in front of his massive squadrons. The Russians—evidently *corps d'élite*—their light-blue jackets embroidered with silver lace, were advancing on their left at an easy gallop towards the brow of the hill. A forest of lances glistened in their rear, and several squadrons of grey-coated dragoons moved up quickly to support them as they reached the summit. The instant they came in sight the trumpets of our cavalry gave out the warning blast, which told us all that in another moment we should see the shock of battle beneath our very eyes. Lord Raglan, all his staff and escort, and groups of officers, the Zouaves, French generals and officers, and bodies of French infantry on the height, were spectators of the scene, as though they were looking on the stage from the boxes of a theatre. Nearly every one dismounted and sat down, and not a word was said. The Russians advanced down the hill at a slow canter, which they changed to a trot, and at last nearly halted. Their first line was at least double the length of ours; and it was three times as deep. Behind them was a similar line, equally strong and compact. They evidently despised their insignificant-looking enemy; but their time was come. The trumpets rang out again through the valley, and the Greys and Enniskilleners went right at the centre of the Russian cavalry. The space between them was only a few hundred yards; it was scarce enough to let the horses 'gather way,' nor had the men quite room sufficient for the full play of their sword-arms. The Russian line brings forward each wing as our cavalry advance, and threatens to annihilate them as they pass on. Turning a little to their left, so as to meet the Russian right, the Greys rush on with a cheer that thrills to every heart; the wild shout of the Enniskilleners rises through the air at the same instant. As lightning flashes through a cloud, the Greys and Enniskilleners pierced through the dark masses of Russians. The shock was but for a moment. There was a clash of steel and a light play of sword-blades in the air, and then the Greys and red-coats disappeared in the midst of the shaken and quivering columns. In another moment we see them emerging and dashing on with diminished numbers, and in broken order, against the second line, which is advancing against them as fast as it can to retrieve the fortune of the charge. It was a terrible moment. 'God help them! they are lost!' was the exclamation of more than one man, and the thought of many. With unabated fire the noble hearts dashed at their enemy. It was a fight of heroes. The first line of Russians, which had been smashed utterly by our charge, and had fled off at one flank and towards the centre, were coming back to swallow up our handful of men. By sheer steel and sheer courage Enniskillener and Scot were winning their desperate way right through the enemy's squadrons, and also grey horses and red coats had appeared right at the rear of the second mass, when, with irre-

sistible force, like one bolt from a bow, the 1st Royals, the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, rushed at the remnants of the first line of the enemy, went through it as though it were made of pasteboard, and dashing on the second body of Russians as they were still disordered by the terrible assault of the Greys and their companions, put them to utter rout. This Russian horse, in less than five minutes after it met our dragoons, was flying with all its speed before a force of certainly not half its strength. A cheer burst from every lip: in the enthusiasm officers and men took off their caps and shouted with delight, and thus keeping up the scenic character of their position, they clapped their hands again and again. Lord Raglan at once despatched Lieutenant Curzon, aide-de-camp, to convey his congratulations to Brigadier-General Scarlett, and to say 'Well done!' The gallant officer's face beamed with pleasure when he received the message. 'I beg to thank his Lordship very sincerely,' was his reply." Such was Scarlett's first service on the battle-field. His brigade was on the same day ordered to advance and bring out of action the light brigade, which, under Lord Cardigan, had charged with equal valour, but great loss. "The charge of this (the heavy) brigade," says Lord Raglan in his despatch, "was one of the most successful I ever witnessed, and was not for a moment doubtful. It was in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it." On the 12th of December Scarlett was made a Major-General. Lieutenant-General Lord Lucan having returned home, Scarlett took the command the entire cavalry force in the Crimea. He was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in July 1855. Since his return Sir James Scarlett has been in command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot.

SCHEFFER, ARY, an eminent Painter of the French school, was born in Holland in 1795. He was brought up in France, enjoyed the instructions of Guérin, acquired at an early age great reputation by his historical and *genre* pictures, and was one of the founders of the French Romantic School. Beauty of colouring, and a certain breadth of style, characterise his later works, although there is often great affectation and striking negligence in those portions of his pictures which do not happen to be in his favourite walk. These faults are particularly observable in the works which he has executed for the museum at Versailles, while his pictures from Goethe's "Faust," and Byron's "Giaour," are more completely finished. Among his best efforts are "Francesca da Rimini and her Lover, encountering Dante and Virgil in the Inferno," a group of great beauty; "Christ comforting the Weary and Heavy-laden," the "Dead Christ," and the two pictures of "Mignon," from Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." Scheffer was, at an early age, instructor of the children of Louis-Philippe, and among others, trained, as an artist, the Princess Marie. He lives in Paris, apart from all coteries, and is making continual progress in art. One of his finest works is to be found in the gallery of Lord Ellesmere.

SCHNORR, JULIUS, Painter, was born at Leipzig in 1794. After studying under his father, who was Director of the Academy at Leipzig, he went to Vienna, and subsequently to Italy. At Rome he studied with Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the "Orlando Furioso," for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy at Munich, and there painted his admirable frescoes from "the Neibelungen-Lied." He is chiefly known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible.

SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, A.R.A., Architect, the grandson of the author of the celebrated "Commentary on the Bible," one of the founders of the Architectural Museum, and a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture, was born in 1811 at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his distinguished grandfather had been the incumbent. At a very early age his enthusiasm in regard to old churches led his father to place him with an architect; but the practice with which he became acquainted during his probation afforded him no opportunity of cultivating his early penchant for Gothic architecture. He accordingly devoted most of his leisure hours to his favourite study, and, like most self-educated men of genius, soon taught himself more than most people learn under much more favourable circumstances. Of the school of Gothic revival Mr. Scott holds, by common consent, the first place. The leading members of this body design with infinitely greater accuracy and purity, as well as freedom, than the Gothic architects of twenty years since, following also earlier and purer styles of Gothic. Reawakened love for the art of our ancestors has created a demand for its reproduction in our churches, with immense advantage to architectural art. As early as 1825, when only a child, Mr. Scott began studying and sketching from ancient churches, not dreaming that such designs would ever again be wanted. For some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. B. Moffatt; a connexion which terminated with the year 1845. The first work which brought him into notice was the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford, (1842); immediately followed by the new church at Camberwell, (1843–4). Later works,—at Croydon, Leeds, and Liverpool, display maturer taste and knowledge. After the terrible fire of Hamburgh in 1846, the rebuilding of the church of St. Nicholas in that city was entrusted to him: after a competition to which architects were invited from all parts of Europe. It is one of the most important Gothic works of the day, and will cost, when completed, 150,000*l.*; the proposed internal height exceeding that of any English cathedral except York and Westminster, and its proposed spire being only second in tallness to that of Strasbourg. The design follows in character the best periods of German architecture. In the year 1855 another design was furnished from his hand, for the new Hôtel de Ville and Senate-House at Hamburgh, also a work of magnitude, which will cost about the same sum with the church which obtained the first premium, despite strong prepos-

sessions on the part of the judges in favour of another style. From his design also was erected, in 1848, the cathedral church of St. John, Newfoundland. At home, a church which lately fell a victim to a conflagration,—that of Doncaster,—is now being replaced under his superintendence. Mr. Scott has been largely employed in restoration, for which he is well qualified by extensive archæological learning, and is in its execution more conscientious than many of his profession. The restorations of Ely Cathedral,—next to those of Hereford the most extensive which have been undertaken in an English church,—have, since the death of Basevi in 1846, been intrusted to him. From his designs are being executed the new open screen (of wood),—the first of its kind in England, and of great merit in conception and execution; the elaborate stone reredos finished with mosaic and other features. He is also the official architect of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; succeeding in 1849 to Mr. Blore. To the latter alone is due the credit (or discredit) of the present state of the choir and transepts of the Abbey; the result of an outlay of many thousand pounds. To Mr. Scott's credit, on the other hand, are to be placed the new Abbey-gatehouse and houses, adjoining the west of the minster: a noticeable example of the application of Gothic to dwellings. To the Academy Exhibition of 1850 he contributed a very interesting and suggestive "restoration" (on paper), of the ruined Chapter-house of Westminster, with its coloured interior decorations; executed from careful examination and measurements. Mr. Scott is the author of a "Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches," 1850. The zeal which he displayed in the establishment of the Architectural Museum, formerly in Canon Row, Westminster, but now removed to the Museum at Kensington, rendered it one of the most valuable and interesting institutions in the metropolis; and it was mainly through his exertions, that it was enabled to take its place among the scientific institutions of Great Britain. In 1857 Mr. Scott competed for the designs for the new Government offices, and succeeded in obtaining the third prize (300*l.*) for one for the Foreign Office.

SCRIBE, EUGÈNE, French Lyric Poet and Dramatic Writer, was born Dec. 24, 1791, in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, where his father was a silk-mercer. His father, who saw in the boy a promise of high talent, placed him in the college of St. Barbe. At the age of twenty-one he wrote his first stage-composition, a vaudeville for the Gymnase. Shortly afterwards he began to write for the Théâtre Français, and has since produced two comedies in five acts, besides twenty shorter ones; also one hundred and fifty vaudevilles. In lyric poetry he has written the words to forty grand operas and one hundred and three comic operas; he has also published several novels. M. Scribe has an elegant villa at Meudon, near Paris, and a domain in the country. He is a member of the Academy, a commander of the Legion of Honour, and has received decorations from almost every sovereign in Europe.

SEDGWICK, THE REV. ADAM, M.A., Vice-Master of Trinity College, and Professor of Geology, in the University of Cambridge; was born at Dent, Yorkshire. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1808, and the following year was admitted to a Fellowship at Trinity College, which he has retained ever since. Professor Sedgwick's eminence as a geologist is very considerable, although his writings on the subject have not been so systematic or so popular as those of Lyell, De la Beche, or Murchison. The most considerable, indeed the only separate work on Geology which he has published, is "A Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks," &c. 2 vols. 4to., in which he had the co-operation of Mr. M'Coy, now Professor in the University, Melbourne. His contributions to various scientific periodicals have been rather numerous, and are highly esteemed among scientific men. He is reputed to be the author of an elaborate article on the "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation," which appeared in the "Edinburgh Review." His only other work is "A Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge," which in its fifth edition (1850) grew from a thin pamphlet to a very thick volume. The preface is 442 pages, and the appendix 228 pages, the discourse itself occupying 94 pages. This work is said to be very characteristic of its author, full of genius and knowledge, but exhibiting itself in a very irregular and desultory way. It was originally a sermon delivered in the chapel of Trinity College, at an annual commemoration. It was directed against the "utilitarian theory of morals," as "not merely false in reasoning, but as producing a degrading effect on the temper and conduct of those who adopt it." In this line he had been preceded by the present Master of Trinity (Dr. Whewell), in "Four Sermons on the Foundation of Morals," and by the late Archdeacon Hare in various sermons "preached before the University of Cambridge." These three great men (who had a most noble and tender friendship for each other) had and have long been seeking to counteract the influence which they think Paley, in his "Moral Philosophy," has injuriously exercised on the studies of their Alma Mater. Professor Sedgwick is probably the most popular man in Cambridge; beloved by all classes for his genial, hearty character, and respected for his great talents. Murchison, in a speech at the last Cambridge meeting of the British Association, attributed his first impulse to geological studies to the influence of the friend of his youth, Adam Sedgwick. He is University Secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in his capacity of Chancellor to the University of Cambridge; and his simple, fresh character, is said to have made him a great favourite in high quarters. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University in 1818. He is now about seventy years of age.

SEYMOUR, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.B., English Ambassador at St. Petersburg from April, 1851, until the commencement of the war with Russia. This diplomatist, whose private conversations with the Emperor Nicholas so surprised the

world on their publication in 1854, is the son of the late Lord George Seymour, and was educated at Oxford. He entered the public service as attaché to the embassy at the Hague in 1817, and was in the Foreign Office as précis writer from 1819 to 1821. In the following year he was private secretary in the Foreign Office, and in 1822 attended the Duke of Wellington on a special mission to Verona. He has been Secretary of Embassy at Frankfort, Stuttgart, Berlin, and Constantinople. He represented his sovereign at the court of Tuscany in 1830, at that of Belgium in 1836, and of Portugal in 1846. In 1851 he was sent to St. Petersburg. The consummate skill by which, without for a moment deviating from a straightforward course, he led the Czar from confession to confession, thus unmasking the secret designs of Russia respecting Turkey, has been often commended. In Sir Hamilton's secret and confidential despatches of January 11th and 22d, Feb. 21st and 22d, and March 6th, the British Government had a kind of daguerreotype of the emperor's mind. "The Turkish empire," said the emperor again and again, "is falling to pieces: if it falls, it falls to rise no more. I will not allow a pistol to be fired. Is it not better to be provided beforehand for the contingency than to incur the certainty of a European war?" Sir Hamilton Seymour's own warnings were added. He wrote to Lord John Russell: "A sovereign who insists with such pertinacity upon the impending fall of a neighbouring state must have settled in his own mind that the hour, if not of, at least for, its dissolution was at hand." No one can read the blue book containing these communications, which was presented in 1854 to Parliament, and not admit that the British Government received full and fair warning from its ambassador of the perils that menaced the peace of Europe. Sir Hamilton Seymour left St. Petersburg, at the express desire of the Russian Government, several weeks before the declaration of war. He received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1847, having been made a Knight Bachelor and Grand Cross of the Order of Hanover in the previous year. In the autumn of 1855 he was appointed Ambassador to Vienna, in succession to the Earl of Westmoreland, and sworn in as a member of the Privy Council; and in the December following he proceeded to his new post.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF, Philanthropist, and lay-leader of the Low-Church party, was born April 28, 1801, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics in 1822; graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. In 1826 he took his seat in the House of Commons, by the courtesy title of Lord Ashley, as member for Woodstock, and supported the governments of Liverpool and Canning, without, however, taking office. In the succeeding administration of the Duke of Wellington he became a Commissioner of the Board of Control. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Dorchester, and in 1831 for the county of Dorset, after a fifteen-days' contest with Mr. Ponsonby. He was a Lord of the

Admiralty in Peel's brief administration of 1834–35; and on the death of the late Mr. Sadler took charge of the Ten-hours' Bill in the House of Commons. When Sir Robert Peel again took office in 1841, he invited Lord Ashley to join the administration: the latter refused upon finding that Peel's views would not permit him to support the Ten-hours' Bill. In 1846 he resolved to support the measure for repealing the Corn-Laws; but his constituents having manifested great dissatisfaction upon learning his intention he resigned his seat, and was for a short time out of parliament. In 1847, however, he contested the election for Bath with J. A. Roebuck, the former member; and being strongly supported by the religious societies was returned. On the 2d of June, 1851, he succeeded his father in the peerage. In public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes. Differences of opinion divide the public upon concrete measures, such as the Ten-hours' Bill; but the sturdiest opponents of that kind of legislation acknowledge that no man has performed more arduous and self-denying labour in informing himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and endeavouring to ameliorate their condition, than the noble earl. Lord Shaftesbury's influence in the Evangelical party within the Church of England is of the highest degree. Romanising tendencies have not a greater enemy. He is President of the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Conversion of the Jews; and a prominent member of all those church societies which are founded on a broad basis. Being a man of liberal feelings, he has no difficulty in acting with Christians of other denominations than his own, and thus is President of the Bible Society and of the Protestant Alliance.

SHAMYL, popularly known as a Circassian Chief, and by the Russians reputed to be one of their most troublesome enemies, was born in the year 1797, at the aoul of Himry, in the north of the Caucasian district of Daghestan. The career of this man is very remarkable, but the current relations of his life are so tinged with the rosy hues of the East, that Shamyl is in danger of becoming a mythological hero. It is related of him, that from his earliest years he was proud and ambitious, inclined to athletic sports and trials of skill with his compeers. His future character seems to have been determined by the instructions he received from a distinguished teacher named Dschellal-Edin. From him Shamyl learned the doctrine of the Sufi, a new sect, the reformers of Islamism. Dissatisfied with the barren letter of the Koran, Sufeyism appeals to human consciousness, and from our nature's sensible wants seeks to set before it nobler hopes than a gross Mohammedan paradise can fulfil. The Sufi cultivate a poetical mysticism, and under the teaching of Dschellal-Edin, Shamyl, already a soldier, became a fervid mystic. According to Sufeyism, man has to climb through four stages of moral excellence to God, and on the fourth step only one man at

one time can stand. This man is the "elect," the vicegerent of the Deity, whose commands must be obeyed as the voice of heaven. On the third step stand the Naibs, or lieutenants of the "elect;" on the second step stand the Murids, or disciples; and on the lowest stage the multitude, who satisfy themselves with the discharge of ordinary religious duties. As Sufeyism is the religion of the greater number of the Moslems of the Caucasus, the foregoing sketch exhibits the government, both political and spiritual, of the tribes. When Shamyl, in 1824, first took part in his country's defence, the leader of the Lesghians, the most warlike of the tribes, was Kasi Mollah. Shamyl became one of his ardent and efficient followers, and rapidly rose in esteem for valour and devotion. For several years the mountaineers defended themselves with brilliant success, but in 1831 the Russian general, Von Rosen, assembling a large army, marched against Koissu in northern Daghestan, stormed the reputedly impregnable pass, drove his enemy from position after position in sanguinary battles, and finally threw Kasi Mollah and his Murids back upon Himry. The Russians surrounded the place, and the besieged fought their last battle. Kasi Mollah and the Murids fell to the last man. Shamyl, pierced by two balls, lay at his leader's feet. From this critical predicament he nevertheless escaped, in time to present himself at the first meeting of the discomfited tribes held after the battle. He was not, however, this time elected Kasi Mollah's successor, that honour having been conferred on Hamfaz Bey; but in 1836, when the latter fell the victim of a conspiracy, Shamyl was chosen, but not without dispute. A party declared itself for Taschan Hadschin, and for three years a schism weakened the tribes. In 1837, Shamyl inflicted on the army of General Iwelitsch the most serious defeat until then sustained by the Russians in the Caucasus. In the same year, with a handful of men, he defended the aoul of Tiliboa so successfully against General Hafi and 12,000 Russians, that the latter, although they took half the village by storm, were obliged to abandon the enterprise and commence a retreat, more disastrous than a lost regular battle. In the same year Shamyl was acknowledged only chief of both parties. The Czar Nicholas now visited the Caucasus, and preparations were multiplied on either side. The Russians had this advantage, that they had completely shut in the mountain country. On the north extended the so-called "Caucasian line" of forts, which defend and connect the rivers Terek and Kouban; on the south they held Imeretia, Grusia, and Georgia; on the west, Mingrelia and Abasia; and on the side of the Caspian, Daghestan. The Russians at one time hoped to render the mountaineers defenceless by cutting off their powder and saltpetre; but the mother of invention taught the Caucasians to obtain the latter from the Amaranthus pallidus, a plant found in abundance in the country. At other times it was resolved to attack them simultaneously on several sides; this system well-nigh effected its object, but Shamyl, aware of his danger, avoided protracted defences of particular positions, hastened from place to place with great skill and calculation, now

disquieting a Russian column on its march, and now, while his antagonists were seeking him in gorges and forests, making a military promenade upon the plains, and carrying off cattle and valuables from some Russian colony. In the west the Russians were compelled to retire from the mountains, having sustained immense loss. Fortune, however, was not always absolutely on Shamyl's side. In 1839 he was placed in extreme danger, while defending the castle redoubt of Akhoulogo against General Grabbe. Fifteen hundred of his Murids fell, and nine hundred were taken prisoners. Yet, when the battle was over, Shamyl, who had defended the place, was not to be found. The Russians, knowing that he had been present, and believing that they were masters of all the communications of the place, could not believe that he had escaped them, until they found themselves attacked in the rear by another force, led by Shamyl in person. These numerous escapes have contributed to exalt Shamyl amongst the great mass of his followers as a being enjoying the especial favour and protection of Heaven. Every year of this man's adventurous life is marked by feats and adventures such as those already described. The best Russian generals, Sass, Grabbe, Golowin, Gurko, Neidhart, Besobrasow, and Woronzoff, with armies of from 150,000 to 200,000 men, have not been able to break the power of this restless antagonist. Since 1845, the character of the Russian operations has been considerably changed. Large army corps have seldom been sent into the mountains, but expeditions have been made from time to time to destroy bit by bit the forests which so well protect the position of the mountaineers. Shamyl's mode of warfare is strictly adapted to the nature of the country in which he operates, and is essentially defensive notwithstanding the frequency of his forays. This will partly explain the kind of co-operation afforded by Shamyl to the Turks during the war of 1853–54. Another fact to be considered is the want of a common understanding among the tribes of the Caucasus, and further, their separation by the pass of Dariel, which divides the mountainous country, and is held by the Russians. Shamyl's personal appearance is thus described: "He is fair, with grey eyes and a regular nose. He is a middle-sized man, and a sufferer from pain in his eyes. His hands, feet, and mouth are small, and his skin is whiter than that of his countrymen. His beard is grey."

SIMPSON, SIR GEORGE, Local Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, was born in the mountainous parish of Lochbroom, Ross-shire, Scotland, about the year 1796. In early youth he was sent out to America, to take a share in the troublous contest then raging between the chartered Hudson's Bay Company and the unchartered, but active and energetic, Northwest Company of Canada. From his tact and daring, and plausibility of speech and demeanour, he was mainly instrumental in accomplishing a coalition of the contending parties—a coalition by which the Northwest Company retained over one half of the capital stock of the

united association, and secured more than half of the offices in the territory for their resident associates. Mr. Simpson was immediately appointed resident-governor of one of the divisions of the country thus restored to harmony. In this situation he exhibited so much address and activity, that a few years afterwards he was appointed Governor of the whole of what is called the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, an office which he still holds. The Hudson's Bay Company was first established, and large grants of land were made to it, that the nature of the country itself and the capabilities and resources of the surrounding territory on all sides, might be inquired into and reported upon to the British Government; but it was not till 1836, when it became absolutely necessary to have some good grounds on which to crave from the British Government a renewal of their charter, that the Company attempted to fulfil the obligations imposed upon them by their first charter. In that year, however, Mr. Simpson was instructed by the directors of the Company to make immediate arrangements for the equipment of an expedition to connect the discoveries of Captains Ross and Back. This he did with such forethought, zeal, and alacrity, that the expedition was entirely successful under the conduct of his nephew, the late Thomas Simpson, noted in Arctic discovery. Amid difficulties and dangers of no ordinary kind, during a period of three years, the expedition traced the Arctic coast of America from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow, and from the mouth of the Coppermine river to the Gulf of Boothia. In consideration of the services of the Arctic expedition, arranged and conducted as above described, her Majesty conferred, in 1841, the honour of knighthood on Governor Simpson.

SIMPSON, GENERAL SIR JAMES, G.C.B., and the successor of Lord Raglan as Commander-in-Chief of the English army in the Crimea, was born about 1792, in Roxburghshire, where his father was proprietor of a small estate, known as Teviot Bank. Simpson entered the army in 1811, and soon saw hard service. He took part in the Peninsular war from May 1812, until that month in the next year, including the latter part of the defence of Cadiz and the attack on Seville. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1813, fought in the ever-memorable campaign of 1815, and received a severe wound at Quatre-Bras. He afterwards served some time on the staff in Ireland, and subsequently held an important command in the Mauritius, where he won high reputation as a regular and meritorious regimental officer. It was probably to the fact of "making himself useful," that Simpson owed the favour with which he was regarded by the late Sir Charles Napier. When that illustrious warrior engaged in his last Indian campaign, early in 1845, Colonel Simpson acted under him as second in command, and in that capacity won such golden opinions, that the conqueror of Scinde indicated him as the fittest man of any then serving in the Indian army to undertake a high command; and Lord Ellenborough—at that time Governor-General—would

unhesitatingly have intrusted him with the conduct of the war then raging, in case anything had happened to his famous chief. Sent out to the Crimea to discharge the important duties of Chief of the Staff, General Simpson was ere long, and against his will, pushed, by the progress of events, into a situation, to master which fully a man would have required the genius of a Marlborough or the capacity of a Wellington. Nevertheless, when Lieutenant-General Simpson was nominated Lord Raglan's successor, he "did his best to do his duty." Being active for his years, he walked about the camp, found his way on foot through the most advanced and exposed works of the allies; examined the magazines, took the direction of the mortar-batteries, and appeared to be making himself so thoroughly master of the whole plan of attack, that on one occasion a soldier began to entertain grave suspicions, and thought of arresting him as a spy. The soldier, however, had the prudence to make some inquiry, and found that the officer in shabby uniform, who had excited his suspicions, was no less important a personage than the new Commander-in-chief of the English army before Sebastopol. He was not, however, fortunate in the exercise of his new functions, and when, on the 8th of September, 1855, a second assault on the Redan had resulted in a failure, which was deemed in no way honourable to the English army, his conduct was subjected to strictures from which a soldier of his character and antecedents ought perhaps to have escaped. He was nevertheless, "for distinguished service in the field," promoted to the rank of General, and decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir James Simpson, soon after receiving these marks of royal favour, resigned his command to Sir William Codrington; and on the 12th of November, 1855, took an unostentatious leave of our army in the Crimea. Sir James Simpson was in Sept. 1855 appointed Colonel of the 87th Foot. He has since received the Turkish Order of the Medjidie; the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy; and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

SIMPSON, JAMES YOUNG, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and the Discoverer of the Anæsthetical Properties of Chloroform, was born in 1811, at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. The great Obstetrist may be said to have literally commenced life in the exercise of his profession, for the surgeon whose memorandum-book records that on the — day of — he was summoned to his birth, still points to the significant note, "Arrived too late." The same strength and energy which characterised his entrance into the world, have signalised his laborious life and his rapid rise to eminence. Dr. Simpson commenced his professional career as assistant to the late Professor Thomson. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh. He introduced chloroform in 1847. Since that time, in addition to other professional occupations, he has been engaged in demonstrating by the results of an immense experience the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. The discovery of anæsthetic

agents, and the successful application of them in the extremes of human suffering, have been hailed with delight; but of their practical consequences in the daily and hourly life of mankind we seldom realise any adequate idea. Compute the total bodily suffering indicated by the fact that some thousands of serious operations, many of them involving the furthest extremes of pain and patience, take place annually in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh; add to this the large number of provincial cases in hospital and private practice; and the spirit sinks before the contemplation of such accumulated misery. Then draw the pen through the whole, and feel the world brighten and the load of life lighten with the consciousness, that as completely as you have cancelled the figures on your paper is this great horrible fact erased from the lot of humanity. Again, attempt to recognise the still more incredible amount of mortal pain that is in the sure progress of enlightened science to pass away before the face of this silent influence. There are at this moment about twelve hundred millions of human beings on the globe. At the most moderate estimate, the birth of every one of them was purchased by an hour of maternal anguish. Thus the twelve hundred million human beings represent twelve hundred million hours of unutterable pain. Then endeavour to realise what the man has accomplished who redeems the world from such a curse! Odd stories are told of the pilgrims who, early and late, besiege the famous Oracle; of the importunity of great titles, the sturdiness of unyielding Janitors, and the honest Scotch pride of high and low in the popularity of their celebrated countryman. A good-natured authoress relates with gusto, that, taking a sick friend for the doctor's advice, she was informed by the servant that no more patients could be seen that day. "But," said the authoress, "I am sure I can be admitted, take him my name; Dr. Simpson knows me." "Dr. Simpson knows the Queen, ma'am," was the cool rejoinder, with which the door closed on the disconcerted ladies. This reminds us of a similar anecdote told in relation to a famous English physician. A patient unused to refusals was informed that the doctor was invisible till to-morrow. "I must see him to-day," urged the patient. "I have come twenty-five miles on purpose." "Very likely, sir," says Cerberus, nothing moved; "last gen'lman came from New Zealand." Patients from New Zealand and other distant parts of the world may be seen in that modest room in Edinburgh, where the popular Scotch Professor takes his breakfast and luncheon in public, and where the intervals which most men devote to privacy and repose are with him but opportunities for a new phase of mental activity. Here those friends who desire a minute's conversation, or those strangers from a distance who are fortunate enough to bring with them the open sesame of a good introduction, endeavour to seize upon the nearest approach to leisure which may happen to this man of many affairs. In the season, when the town is full and the influx of strangers is at its height, these breakfasts and luncheons are among the most curious studies of Edinburgh society. Assembled unceremoniously in a moderate-sized room with little in common save

the wish to meet their host, you find a company drawn together from every latitude and longitude, social and geographical. Of all this motley party there is probably hardly one who is not notable; and the grades and classes of eminence run through the whole gamut of social distinction, from duchesses, poets, and earls, down to the author of the last successful book on cookery, the inventor of the oddest new patent, a Greek courtier, a Russian gentleman, or a German count. At your elbow, the last survivor of some terrible shipwreck is telling his story to the wife of that northern ambassador, who is meeting with the softest of the Scandinavian dialects the strong maritime Danish of the clever state-secretary opposite. Behind you a knot of American physicians, just arrived, are discussing in a loud voice a speech in Congress, or agreeing, *sotto voce*, on the particular professional topic upon which they have come to consult the great authority. Turn for a moment from this sculptor, who is waiting to ask the opinion of the many-sided Professor on the sketches which he is now showing to that portrait-painter, and to learn which of them shall be done in marble for the nobleman whose attention the Doctor has found time to direct to the rising young artist, and you may catch something of yonder violent discussion between those arrivals from Australia, who have come from the land of gold in search of what gold cannot buy. You are still learning the last price of provisions at Melbourne, the prospects of the new Australian College, or the size of the latest wonder in nuggets, when a carriage stops suddenly, and in a minute Dr. Simpson enters. A short stout man, negligently dressed, with an enormous head, a strong leonine face, and hair flowing in careless abundance. With a few genial nods, smiles, and shakes of the hand to the nearest of his company, he begins to dispatch his coffee and roll put ready for him; and you are impressed with the womanly softness of the eyes, and the amiable play of a mouth that looked just now stern-set and determined, but which is moving in all manner of ready sympathy and good-natured drollery as one or the other expectants has for the moment possession of his attention. The painter who has a commission for a portrait snatches this only available time, and, beginning to sketch under such circumstances, has to draw largely on his imagination. His subject, almost shut out from him by eager guests, is eating, drinking, opening and reading the heap of letters that awaited him, writing a one-line response to some coronetted importunity or request of friendship, while a brother professor at one ear propounds a question of university discipline; and a soldier just arrived from the seat of war is giving him at the other the anecdote with which before evening he will have amused a hundred patients in abrupt episodes of consultation. In ten minutes the indefatigable Professor is again professional; beckoning some patient, he disappears into the consulting-room, where the other patients of the day have been long assembled; and such of the company as have been unable to get their minute's turn of conversation, are fain to wait for those sudden and hasty returns among them by which perhaps, an hour asunder, he

relieves for five minutes at a time the fatigues of consultation. Meanwhile, news comes that some poor peasant's wife in a far-off village is in the dangerous stage of some medically interesting calamity. There are many wealthy invalids wearily waiting their turn. But kind-heartedness and the delights of a desperate case prevail, and the Doctor is off across the Forth, and will not be back till midnight. In 1849, Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians; in 1852, President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; in 1853, under circumstances of very distinguished *éclat*, Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine. In 1856, the French Academy of Sciences awarded the "Montyon Prize" of 2000 francs to Dr. Simpson, for the benefits which he has conferred on humanity, by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery. A few weeks earlier he received (for the same cause) the knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf from King Oscar of Sweden. Dr. Simpson's professional writings are numerous, and known throughout the world, having been translated into nearly every European language.

SMIRKE, SIR ROBERT, R.A., Architect; son of Robert Smirke the historical painter, famed for his book-illustrations, so full of thought, character, and humour. The works by which his son, the architect, is best known, are the British Museum, commenced in 1823, and the New Post-Office, erected in 1829. Both are examples of the revived "Grecian" style, in fashion during the earlier part of the century: one he has followed with as much success as any of his competitors. Sir Robert has a high reputation for integrity, practical capacity, and thorough mastery of the constructive principles of his art. No buildings of his, it is said, ever showed flaw or failing. And he has often been called in to remedy the errors of brother-architects of more showy, but less solid attainments. The restoration of York Minster after the fire of 1829, and that of 1839, was, in both cases, entrusted to him. He was knighted in 1831. His son, Sydney Smirke, elected Associate of the Academy in 1847, has also won reputation as an architect; practising the revived Gothic styles, which have succeeded in popular favour the Palladian and Grecian. From the latter's design are the new buildings in the Temple, which form so conspicuous an object from the river; and the new Carlton Club.

SMITH, ALBERT, Author and Popular Lecturer, was born May 24, 1816, at Chertsey, educated at Merchant Taylors', and studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital, becoming a member of the College of Surgeons in 1838; after which he continued his studies at the Hôtel Dieu and Clamart, in Paris, and then practised with his father at Chertsey. He found that his pen brought him in much more money than his lancet, and after writing for the "Medical Times" some clever and characteristic papers, entitled "Jasper Buddle, or Confessions of a Dissecting-room Porter," he

came up to town in 1841, and began in earnest his literary career by writing for the magazines. His first book was "The Wassail Bowl," a collection of tales and sketches. Since he has written "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "The Scattergood Family," "The Marchioness of Brinvilliers," "Christopher Tadpole," "The Pottleton Legacy;" and innumerable dramas, farces, sketches, and stories. He has also contributed extensively to magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals, articles the enumeration of which would occupy too considerable a space in these pages. He went to the East in 1849, and brought out his interesting volume, "A Month at Constantinople." On his return he established the entertainment called "The Overland Mail," which came out May 26, 1850. He ascended Mont Blanc, August 12, 1851, and his entertainment founded thereon was produced at the Egyptian Hall, March 15, 1852. So remarkable was the popularity of this illustrated lecture, that it attracted the Queen to the Hall in July, 1854, and Mr. Albert Smith repeated it to her Majesty's private family circle at Osborne in the following August. On the 3d of May, 1855, he gave the entertainment for the *thousandth* time! During this run, Mr. Smith had given up literary pursuits. His last work—popularly considered as his best—"The Story of Mont Blanc," was published in 1853. A striking portrait and sketch of his career was published in the "Illustrated Times" of December 1855.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, Poet, was born on the 31st of December, 1820, in the little manufacturing town of Kilmarnock, where his father was a drawer of patterns. The boyhood of the poet was passed between his native place, Paisley, and Glasgow; and while at school in the latter town he manifested such singular ardour in the pursuit of knowledge, that his relatives destined him for the pulpit. A severe illness, however, suddenly terminated his course of tuition; and family circumstances proving adverse to the project of his figuring as a minister of religion, Mr. Smith became, at an early age, a designer of patterns for one of the lace-factories in Glasgow. It was while pursuing this occupation, which, be it understood, is by no means merely mechanical, that Mr. Smith, about his seventeenth year, began to feel the stirrings of genius and to practise the divine art; and it was actually while at his daily avocations that he composed many of those beautiful pieces, which have since given him so wide a celebrity. His fame, ere long, gradually crept along the banks of the Clyde, but did not, for a time, enable him to emerge from obscurity. Indeed, the encouragement he received was not such as to raise very ardent hopes,—if, as we have been informed, a phrenologist who examined his head declared that he was intended by nature for a chemist or drysalter; and another worthy gave him the assurance that he would never be a poet, unless he first became a resident at Dunoon. At length Mr. Smith, disregarding the hints and suggestions of such oracles, forwarded the manuscript of his work, now known to fame as the "Life Drama," to Gilfillan, author of "Literary Portraits," and that reverend critic, on discovering

the merit it possessed, published some passages, accompanied by laudatory comments, in the "Critic" and the "Eclectic Review." In the columns of the former periodical the poem appeared during 1852; and the reading public became aware that there had arisen a new poet of no small power and brilliancy. Considerable interest was of course excited; and in the spring of 1853, the "Life Drama" having been published in London, with other poems, in a volume, won from metropolitan and provincial critics immediate recognition for the genius of its author. The noise it made will not soon be forgotten. Reprinted in America, it had a most extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic; and since that period has been reviewed in the "Californian Magazine," lectured on in Australia, and held up to continental admiration in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Even critics who were not quite friendly confessed that Mr. Smith was a poet, who would shake off his faults as the wild horse shakes drops of dew from his mane. In 1854 Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary to the University of Edinburgh; and about the same time delivered a series of lectures, the most able and interesting of which was on "Burns as a National Poet." In 1855 Mr. Smith, in conjunction with the accomplished author of "Balder," published a small volume of "Sonnets on the War." In 1857 he published a volume entitled "City Poems."

SMITH, GENERAL SIR HENRY GEORGE WAKELYN, BART. was born in 1788 at Whittlesea, in Cambridgeshire, where his father was by profession a surgeon, and having been educated by a clergyman in his native place, he entered the army in 1805 as second Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade. He served with great distinction in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and after that memorable victory was made a C.B. For his services as Adjutant-general in the battle of Maharajpoor he was nominated a K.C.B. He commanded the first division of infantry in the army of the Sutlej, and for his distinguished services in the battles of Ferozeshah and Moodkee, in December 1845, he was awarded the thanks of Parliament, and invested with the freedom of the city of London. In January, 1846, he commanded at the battle of Aliwal, on the Sutlej; again received the thanks of Parliament and of the East India Company, and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and raised to the rank of Baronet. He subsequently enacted an important part in the battle of the Sobraon, and on returning to England in 1847 became Colonel of the 47th Regiment. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; but in 1851, while the Caffre war was raging, he was superseded in that difficult post, in a manner that did not add to the popularity of the Colonial Minister, and returned to England. He now reposes upon his laurels at Devonport, as General of the Western district.

SMITH, THOMAS SOUTHWOOD, M.D., Author and Physician, born about 1790. He first attracted public attention to himself by a work entitled "The Divine Government," written in 1814. Of

this Wordsworth, in a letter, says, "The view Dr. Smith takes is so consonant with the ideas we entertain of Divine goodness, that, were it not for some scriptural difficulties, I should give this book my unqualified approbation." The argument is, that it seems probable, judging by analogy, that pain is a correcting process, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, and that the whole human race will be finally saved. Dr. Southwood Smith spent several years in the practice of his profession in the West of England, where he married. On his removal to London, in 1820, he attached himself to one of the metropolitan hospitals. He was afterwards appointed Physician to the London Fever Hospital. He employed his leisure in the composition of a "Treatise on Fever," which at once took its position as a standard medical work. He assisted in the formation of the "Westminster Review," and wrote the article on Bentham's System of Education in the first number. To this review he became a regular contributor; and it was his papers on the anatomical schools that brought the abuses of the old system of obtaining subjects for dissection so prominently before the public and the legislature. He reprinted the main part of these articles, under the title of "The Use of the Dead to the Living;" and his arguments, it is well known, prepared the way for the passing of the present law, which has extinguished the horrible traffic of the "resurrection-men." His next scientific labours were some articles on physiology and medicine for a "Cyclopædia;" and soon afterwards he furnished his celebrated treatise on "Animal Physiology" to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The success of this work suggested the idea of treating the subject in a still more comprehensive manner; and hence, in 1834, his "Philosophy of Health." Dr. S. Smith had long been the disciple and physician of Jeremy Bentham, and had attended him in his last illness. A characteristic anecdote is related of the expiring philanthropist:—During his last illness he asked his medical attendant to tell him candidly if there was any prospect of his recovery. On being informed that nature was too exhausted to allow of such a hope, he said, with his usual serenity, "Very well, be it so; then *minimise* pain!" In order to show the world his superiority to the common prejudices of mankind, he left his body, by will, to Dr. S. Smith for anatomical purposes, and requested that after dissection his skeleton should be preserved. The Doctor fulfilled his desire, and delivered a lecture over the dead body of his friend in the Webb Street School of Anatomy, on June 9th, 1832. In 1832, Dr. Southwood Smith was appointed one of the Central Board of Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of children and young persons employed in factories, and the joint report presented to Parliament by him and his colleagues led to the existing Factory Act, which both employers and employed now concur in representing as one of the most beneficent measures ever passed by the legislature. In 1838–39, Dr. S. Smith presented official reports to the Poor-law Commissioners "On the Physical Causes of Sickness and Mortality to which the Poor are particularly exposed,

and which are capable of removal by Sanitary Regulations, exemplified in the condition of certain Metropolitan Districts, as ascertained by personal inspection." This led to the appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons in 1840, "On the Health of large Towns and populous Districts," which was followed in 1842 by the appointment of the Health of Towns Commission. In 1840, Dr. S. Smith was appointed one of the Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of children and young persons employed in mines and in those manufactories which are not included under the Factories Act. The reports of this commission were the first illustrated reports ever published under the authority of Government, representing pictorially the subjects of inquiry; and they produced such an impression on the public mind as led forthwith to the legislative restriction of the ages of children worked in mines, and to the banishment of women altogether from mining employments. In 1846, Dr. S. Smith was directed, as one of the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners, "to make special inquiry, whether any and what means may be requisite for the improvement of the health of the metropolis." One of the results of his labours was the passing of the Public Health Act in 1848, under which was constituted the General Board of Health, of which body Dr. S. Smith was a leading member. The board has since been dissolved, and the original members have received pensions. Dr. Smith has the very inadequate one of 300*l.* per annum. He is said to have resumed his practice as a physician.

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D., Author, Professor, and Classical Examiner in the University of London, was born in London in the year 1814. He received his education at the University of London, where he gained the first prizes in the Latin and Greek classes; thus giving evidence, at an early age, of that great facility in mastering the dead languages, which has, in later years, made him so famous as the editor of Classical Dictionaries. Dr. Smith was originally intended for the bar, and for that purpose kept the usual terms at Gray's Inn; but following the promptings of his genius, he devoted himself with unremitting assiduity to his classical studies, and soon qualified himself—by adding to his other accomplishments a knowledge of German—to be a Professor of those three languages in the colleges of Highbury and Homerton. In addition to his professorial and other duties, Dr. Smith found leisure, in 1842, to edit a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," published in one volume; and a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology," in three large volumes; the latter of which was originally published in parts, extending over a period of seven years (1842 to 1849). In addition to the onerous editorial duties connected with these works, he also contributed some of the most valuable and learned articles contained in the volumes. By means of these dictionaries Dr. Smith was brought into connexion with the most eminent classical scholars of the day, and now occupies a position among them which very few men can

boast of. By his enthusiasm as a teacher, his tastes and associations as an accomplished scholar, his influence gradually made itself apparent in the elevated tone given to the literary character of Highbury and Homerton; and with him, we believe, originated the idea of the amalgamation (which took place in 1850) of these two colleges with that of Coward College into one institution, under its present name of "New College, London." In 1850 Dr. Smith commenced the publication of his "School Dictionaries," which are concise, but comprehensive summaries, for the benefit of less advanced scholars, of the varied and critical researches embodied in his more voluminous publications. In 1853 he was appointed Classical Examiner in the University of London, which office, in conjunction with that of Classical Professor in New College, he still holds. The former appointment was conferred on Dr. Smith after a very severe competition with some of the best scholars of the country, and is the most convincing proof which can be given of his high standing as a classic. In the same year he issued the first edition of a "School History of Greece from the Earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with Chapters on the History of Literature and Art." In the year following, (1854), he brought out the first volume of a "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography," and commenced his edition of "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which by competent authorities is considered to be the best extant. In 1855, all classical students were gratified by the publication of "A Latin-English Dictionary, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund," which, along with the other dictionaries edited by Dr. Smith, "will," says the "Quarterly Review," "long remain the best and completest works on the important body of the subjects which they embrace."

SOUTH, SIR JAMES, F.R.S.L. and E., Astronomer, is the eldest son of a dispensing druggist in Southwark. Sir James is a Member of the London College of Surgeons, and formerly practised in Blackman Street. There he made several valuable astronomical observations; and between 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir John Herschel, he compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. Sir James next removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he constructed a fine observatory. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, in 1820, and has filled the presidential chair. He received Knighthood in 1830, and enjoys a pension of 300*l.* per annum on the Civil List, for his contributions to astronomical science. Sir James married the niece of the late James Ellis, Esq. of South Lambeth; she died in 1851. The account of Sir James South's astronomical observations in Blackman Street, and of their results, published in the "Philosophical Transactions for 1825," is accompanied by an elaborate description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made; and one of these instruments is still mounted, and in excellent condition, in Sir James's observatory at Campden Hill. Here also are a seven-foot transit

instrument, and a four-foot transit circle; the latter celebrated as having formerly belonged to Mr. Groombridge, and as having been the instrument with which the observations were made for the formation of the Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars which bears his name. Sir James has devoted great part of his life and fortune to the advancement of astronomy, and his observatory is of European fame.

SPOHR, LOUIS, Musical Composer, was born at Gandersheim, in the duchy of Brunswick, about 1783, and is the son of a physician. He was instructed by the German violinist, Maurer, in the art of playing that master's favourite instrument, and early developed great capabilities for music. He was taken notice of by the duke, who appointed him a maintenance out of the civil list, and afterwards allowed him a stipend for the purpose of studying under the violinist Eck, whom he accompanied on a journey to Russia. In 1804 he made a professional excursion in Germany, and was appointed conductor of concerts to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. There he composed a number of concert pieces for the violin and clarionette, quartetts, quintetts, duos for violins, variations, sonatas, potpourris with harp accompaniments, and some overtures. He also composed a collection of songs, with pianoforte accompaniments; the oratorio called "Das jüngste Gericht;" and the opera "Der Zweikampf der Geliebten." In 1813 he proceeded to the Vienna theatre, with the nominal appointment of Chapel-master, and attracted great notice during the session of the European Congress. In 1814 he composed, at Vienna, "Faust," his first great symphony, and the cantata "Germany freed." In 1817, having visited Italy, he accepted the post of Music-director of the Frankfort theatre, which he gave up the same year to come to London, where he wrote his two great symphonies. After his return to Germany he resided for some time in Dresden, until called to be Chapel-master at Cassel. During his abode in the former city he had composed, not only many of his best instrumental pieces, but had applied himself with zeal to the production of dramatic music. His operas, "Zemire and Azor," and "Jessonda," are full of deep and moving expression. "Peter von Abano," "Abruna," and "Der Alchemist," are less esteemed. His oratorios, "Die letzten Dinge" and "Die letzten Stunden des Erlosers," prove him a master in church music. His fourth symphony is one of his most popular works. His compositions are all more or less characterised by a feeling of tender melancholy, such as in poetry is called elegiac.

SPURGEON, THE REV. CHARLES HADDON, Minister of New Park Street Chapel, Southwark, was born at Kelvedon, in Essex, on the 19th of June, 1834. He was placed for education in a school at Colchester, and as youth advanced he became usher in a school at Newmarket, where Greek and Latin occupied a considerable portion of his spare time. But the study of divinity was paramount, and ere long his family became aware of his desire to shine as a

preacher. Some of his relatives being Independents, naturally proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a regular training for the ministry among that body. But the young divine demurred to this, and as his father presided over a Baptist Chapel at Tollesbury near Maldon, in Essex, he imbibed the notion that "dipping" was to be preferred to "sprinkling;" and in consequence, when scarcely sixteen years of age, at Isleham, a few miles from Newmarket, underwent the ceremony of immersion by water. Mr. Spurgeon not long afterwards joined himself to the Church formerly presided over, we believe, by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge, and from this period he became almost entirely a village preacher and tract distributor; and soon received an appointment as missionary from the Lay Preachers' Association. At Teversham, a village near Cambridge, Mr. Spurgeon, under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards a little Baptist Church (if a barn can be so called) at Waterbeach invited him to become their pastor. The invitation was accepted; but as the poor villagers could afford him very little as a salary, he continued his labours of tuition at Cambridge to eke out a sustenance. The lad of seventeen had now become a celebrated character: the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while listening crowds contented themselves with the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent him from the surrounding places; and having his heart in the work, he from henceforth became an itinerant, preaching every day one sermon, and very frequently two. A man of this stamp could not long remain hid among country villages. His fame reached London; and the church at New Park Street, in Southwark, whose pulpit had in former days been occupied by Dr. Rippon, now courted his favours. This call being accepted, Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London audience in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had passed away it was considered necessary to enlarge the building. In consequence of which he officiated for four months at Exeter Hall; and that edifice was always so crowded, that hundreds had to retrace their steps, footsore and weary, without even a glimpse of the preacher. This enlargement of Park Street, however, was but of little use. His disciples multiplied so rapidly, that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall; and within its walls, in October 1856—the night of the lamentable accident—ten thousand persons were congregated. Here, forgetting all social distinctions, may now be seen the peer and the peasant, the Churchman and the Dissenter, the literate and the illiterate, drinking in with avidity every syllable enunciated by the preacher; and when these thousands raise their voices in the hymn of praise, the effect may be imagined but cannot well be described. Mr. Spurgeon is a good textuary; he is at no loss for an expression or a simile; his language is plain; he never minces his words to suit the tastes of his auditory; and the earnestness of his manner forbids one to doubt of his sincerity. The rise of so young a man has been an era in our history of the religious world. Like other stars, Mr.

Spurgeon has made a provincial tour, both in England and Scotland; in the latter country he undertook to address in English a body of kilted aborigines, who understood little more than their native Gaelic, but who attended out of respect to their own dominie. Mr. Spurgeon did his best to enlighten their understandings, and everything went on pleasantly enough while their mulls produced a supply of snuff: but when that necessary ingredient to a Scotchman's comfort failed, one of them turned his face towards the door and the rest followed in rapid succession; so that before the reverend gentleman had reached the nineteenth head of his discourse he was left alone in his glory. As an author, Mr. Spurgeon is as yet of no note; his productions have chiefly been the republication of old authors. Of his sermons, however—those revised by himself alone—upwards of ten thousand are printed weekly.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, R.A., the popular favourite among our Landscape-Painters, the honest reality of whose works, and their manly, unaffected style, win all sympathies, was born about 1798, at Sunderland, in the county of Durham. He commenced life as a sailor; thus acquiring that thorough knowledge of the sea and practical familiarity with nautical mysteries, which have enabled him to surpass most other sea-painters; to paint "the blue, boundless ocean," with unexampled directness; independently of conventional artifice or melodramatic claptrap. That knowledge he has kept up through life. He is one of the few painters who have studied the sea afloat oftener than ashore. At the outset of his career as a painter he joined the Society of British Artists, of which he for some years remained a valuable supporter. In 1827 he exhibited (at the British Institution) his first large picture, "Wreckers off Fort Ronge." In the same year he exhibited at the Royal Academy "A Calm;" in 1829, a "View near Chalons-sur-Saône; in 1830, his "Mount St. Michael;" and he has since been the regular contributor of a copious annual quota of works, always ranking among the most attractive in the Exhibition. In 1830 he commenced a series of large pictures of Venice, for the Marquis of Lansdowne's banqueting-room at Bowood; and in 1834, a series of views in Venice, for the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham. In 1832 he was elected Associate; in 1835, R.A. In 1836 he painted his large picture of "The Battle of Trafalgar," for the Senior United Service Club. Stanfield's visits to the Continent have been frequent; and the practice of his life has been to work up in the studio, pictures of great elaboration from the well-stored portfolios of sketches laid in during travel. The subjects for his canvases have been gleaned from Italy, France, Holland, the silent streets of Venice, the lovely spots which stud the Adriatic and the Bay of Naples; other romantic points amid the Italian mountains and lakes, amid the Pyrenees, or the rivers and coasts of France; or, again, picturesque grey scenes on the Scheldt, the Texel, and the Zuyder Zee—where, too, he is equally at home. Few exhibition-goers but remember, among Stanfield's best pictures, his "Castle

of Ischia" (1841), and "Day after the Wreck" (1844). Among his more important later works are those of 1847, "French Troops crossing the Magra," painted for the late Earl of Ellesmere; "The Battle of Noveredo," and "Wind against Tide," both painted for Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P. These three, with the "Castle of Ischia," were the examples of Stanfield sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855. His large picture of 1853, "The Victory towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar," now being engraved, and its companion, "The Siege of St. Sebastian," of 1855, were both painted for the munificent Sir Samuel Morton Peto. The tendency of Stanfield's mind is to beauty rather than sublimity. Great as is his knowledge of the sea, he has comparatively seldom painted it in storm. Throughout, his industry has been almost as remarkable as his genius. And of late, every year has witnessed an advance in technical perfection and careful finish. If competent critics find any fault, it is with the present tendency to over-elaboration of detail. In another field, Stanfield, like Roberts,—especially the former, who has executed more, and more various works in the scenic department than his brilliant coadjutor,—have had the means of doing more towards advancing the taste of the English public for landscape-art than any other living painters. Mr. Stanfield for many years taught the public from the stage; the pit and the gallery to admire landscape-art, and the boxes to become connoisseurs; and decorated the theatre with works so beautiful, that we regret the frail material of which they were constructed, and the necessity for "new and gorgeous effects," and "magnificent novelties," which has caused the artist's works to be carried away. Mr. Stanfield has created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any man. Clown and Pantaloon in his time tumbled over and belaboured one another, and bawled out their jokes, before the most beautiful and dazzling pictures which were ever presented to the eyes of the play-goer. How a man could do so much and so well as Mr. Stanfield did, during the time he was the chief of the Drury Lane scene-room, was a wonder to everybody. And it was not the public only whom he delighted, and awakened, and educated into admiration. The members of his own profession were as enthusiastic as the rest of the world in recognising and applauding his magnificent imagination and skill. The artist's son, George Stanfield, inherits much of his father's genius. He has during the last few years been a regular exhibitor of picturesque bits of landscape and architecture, — Continental and English; yearly improving in careful study, and in feeling, as well as in beauty of colour and technical ability.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY, EARL, Historian and Essayist, son of the Earl who was so remarkable for his political eccentricities, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope Printing Press, was born at Walmer in 1805. Lord Mahon, the title which he has associated with his literary celebrity as a painstaking, though

not brilliant historian, having been educated at Oxford, was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford. When the first Peel Ministry was formed in 1834, Lord Mahon appeared as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the Corn-laws. He subsequently pursued a somewhat wavering course; voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation-laws, and lost his seat for Hertford at the general election of 1852. Lord Stanhope is author of "A Life of Belisarius," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht," and several articles in the "Quarterly Review." He, moreover, appeared in 1845 as editor of the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield." In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1855 he succeeded his father as the fifth Earl Stanhope. His chief work has hitherto been his "History of England," but this will doubtless be outshone in interest by another in preparation, from the papers of the Duke of Wellington. Lord Stanhope was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel.

STANLEY, EDWARD HENRY, LORD, Statesman and Social Reformer, is the eldest son of the Earl of Derby, and was born at Knowsley in the year 1826. Having been educated at Rugby, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first class in classics, 1848, besides taking mathematical honours and gaining a declamation and other prizes, the heir of the house of Derby unsuccessfully contested the borough of Lancaster in the eventful spring of 1848. It has been said, that to be the son of a great man is to be born in the purple; and Lord Stanley, when his political career opened, had that advantage; for his father was leader of a powerful parliamentary opposition, with the prospect of ere long figuring as Prime Minister of England. But the young patrician, far from seeking to avail himself unfairly of the accident of birth, soon proved that he was one of those men who, "if left poor and friendless on Salisbury Plain, would nevertheless have found his way to fame and riches." Instead of dashing into fashionable life, and exhausting his energies in effeminate indulgences, like so many of his age and station, he fared forth, as his sire had done twenty-four years earlier, to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the state of affairs in Canada, and in the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic. During his absence in America he had the flattering distinction of being elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor, as member of Parliament for the borough of Lynn; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies, which was highly praised by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Stanley, with

a laudable anxiety to prepare himself by study and travel for the work of the state and the warfare of the senate, next paid a visit to the East, and was still in India when nominated, in March 1852, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the Derby Ministry. At the general election he was again returned as member for Lynn; and in the spring of 1853, having meantime resigned with his party, he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its ultimate object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. It is chiefly, however, as "a Social Reformer," and to his indefatigable exertions out of Parliament for the intellectual improvement of the great body of the people, that Lord Stanley owes the public favour which he now enjoys, and the reputation of being by far the ablest and most intelligent scion of aristocracy who has entered public life since the passing of the Reform Bill. His conduct in this respect has, indeed, been admirable. He has shown that he has courage to face the truth, and the resolution to act on what he believes to be such; and few competent to form an opinion, no matter what may be their political leanings, will deny that the course pursued, the leading part taken, and the example set by Lord Stanley in regard to the encouragement of Mechanics' Institutes, the establishment of public libraries, and the promotion of popular education, have well entitled him to the gratitude of his country. Facts, indeed, speak for themselves. When, in 1855, the death of Sir W. Molesworth created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered the seals of that department to the industrious and promising young nobleman; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the crown, remained true to his party, and declined the tempting bait. "The offer of the Colonies to Lord Stanley," says the "Illustrated Times," "was honourable to Lord Palmerston and Lord Stanley both. It was a recognition, on the Premier's part, of Lord Stanley's known talents, and of another of his qualities, still rarer,—we mean his studious devotion to statesmanship as the business of his life. It has been so long the fashion to rate everything here by the Parliamentary standard only, that statesmanship proper scarcely exists. We have debates in plenty, but no Metternichs nor Chesterfields; while of the earlier and higher class of philosophic statesmen,—men who studied history and at the same time their own age as part of history,—a specimen is as rare as the capercailzie is in Scotland. Without the pedantry of a *doctrinaire*, Lord Stanley has the speculative seriousness of a student, and unites with that a most attentive observation of the living time—without which no man can be worth a straw as a practical politician. It is an unquestionable honour to him to have been so selected by a veteran judge of men like Lord Palmerston, whose forte is probably his knowledge of mankind."

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish Sculptor, son of a carver and gilder in Edinburgh, was born in that city in 1804, and studied in its Academy, and at Rome. In 1830, on his return

from "the Eternal City," he distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. He has decorated several of the public buildings of Edinburgh. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the picturesque and elegant monument to the great novelist at Edinburgh, procured for him the notice and support of the principal patrons of art in Scotland. A public competition took place for this statue, and his model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. His two principal works in Edinburgh are the fine sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, and the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, erected in 1852, in front of the Register House. The latter is one of the most striking of the many similar monuments of the great Duke that have been erected throughout the empire. The bust so pleased his Grace, that he paid the artist the high compliment of ordering two to be executed for him, one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton or Oxford. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, has been highly spoken of by competent critics.

STEPHEN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.B., Essayist, and Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, was born about 1790, and is son of that Mr. Stephen who took an active part in the suppression of the slave-trade. Sir James, having been educated at Cambridge, became a student of law, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1811. During the existence of the Melbourne Ministry, when the difficulty of administering colonial affairs rendered the appointment of a permanent Under-Secretary of State for that department indispensable, he was nominated to the office. In that capacity his services were of peculiar value, from his intimate knowledge of the various constitutions of the dependencies of the British Crown. He resigned the arduous post in 1848, when he was honoured with Knighthood, and nominated a member of the Board of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. In 1849, having previously signalised his literary capacity by his magnificent articles in the "Edinburgh Review," chiefly on subjects connected with ecclesiastical history, which have been published in two volumes, he was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. He has since published two volumes of lectures on the "History of France," which are characterised by his wonted eloquence, and are eminently calculated to enlighten readers on the subjects to which they relate.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, M.P., the celebrated Engineer, was born in 1803, at Wilmington. In 1822 he was sent to the Edinburgh University, and the year following commenced his apprenticeship as an engineer under his father, the proprietor of a steam-engine manufactory at Newcastle. He remained two years in this situation, at the end of which he set out upon an expedition to explore the gold and silver mines of Columbia and

Venezuela. On his return to England in 1828, the subject of railways was beginning to receive considerable attention, and a reward of 500*l.*, had been offered for the best locomotive, which should consume its own smoke, weigh no more than six tons, with its complement of water, and draw a train of twenty tons at a rate of ten miles an hour. This prize was won by Mr. Stephenson, and the consequence was a large increase of the business of the engine factory at Newcastle. In 1833 the London and Birmingham railroad was commenced under his sole supervision, and he was shortly afterwards invited to Belgium by the king to advise upon the best system of railroad lines through that country. He was rewarded for his services with the cross of the Legion of Honour. In 1846 he visited Norway, for the purpose of examining the country with a view to the construction of a railroad. In 1847 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Whitby, as a Conservative and Protectionist. The principal railroads of England have been constructed under his superintendence, but the works to which he owes his chief reputation are the tubular bridges over the Conway at the castle, and the Menai at Britannia rock; which are among the most celebrated triumphs of modern art.

STIRLING, WILLIAM, Author, and Member of Parliament, son of the late Archibald Stirling of Keir, was born at Kenmure, near Glasgow, in the year 1818. Having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Stirling, though born to an ample ancestral estate, pursued his studies with much devotion, and, with all those advantages which wealth commands, turned his attention particularly to the language and history of the Spanish Peninsula. The fruits of his taste in this respect soon appeared in "The Annals of the Artists of Spain;" and in 1852 he published the "Cloister Life of Charles V." He had carefully prepared himself for his task by visiting the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired, "to muse with monks unlettered and unknown;" as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris; and the contents of the work, when it was given to the public, proved its author to be a literary artist of no common power. At the general election of 1852, Mr. Stirling was returned to the House of Commons as representative of the county of Perth; and he has since that date published a life of Velasquez, the famous Spanish painter.

STONE, FRANK, R.A., a popular Painter, who originally practised in water-colours. As late as 1846 he continued a member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours; to whose exhibitions he had, for twelve years and more, annually contributed a clever picture or two: — scenes from Shakspeare; and others of a kind by which his name is better known,—"The Stolen Sketch," "The Evening Walk," etc. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1837; in that and the two following years, portraits; in 1840, a scene from the "Legend of Montrose;" in 1841,

"The Stolen Interview between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain," selected by the holder of an Art-Union prize of 200*l.* Familiar to everybody by the engravings are the pictures which followed: "The Last Appeal" (1843); "The Course of True Love never," etc. (1844):—pictures, the sentiment of which he who runs can read, whilst the beauty of their execution helped to make them popular. On this favourite theme Mr. Stone has often rung the changes: as in "The Impending Mate;" "Mated," (both 1847); "The Old Story" (1854). In a more ambitious range are his scenes from Shakspeare: "Ophelia" (1845); "Miranda and Ferdinand" (1850); from "The Merchant of Venice" (1851); from "Cymbeline" (1852); others also, from Scripture,—"The Sisters of Bethany" (1848; "The Master is come" (1853). A pleasing class of subjects, and perhaps the artist's most successful ones, are such quiet domestic pieces as "The Duet" (1849); "At the Opera" (1852); "The Mussel-gatherer—Time to go" (1854). Mr. Stone was elected Associate of the Academy in 1851.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, VISCOUNT, in Europe better known as Sir Stratford Canning, and under that name identified with British policy in Turkey, is the son of Stratford Canning, a merchant, who was uncle to George Canning the statesman. The future diplomatist was educated at Eton. In 1807 he obtained an appointment as précis writer in the Foreign Office, and in 1808 accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission to Constantinople, and was next year made Secretary of Embassy, upon Mr. Adair's appointment as permanent minister. He returned to England, resumed for a space those academic studies from which he had been called into public life, and in 1813 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced by the Government to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Bâle, and assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss Cantons in the Helvetic Confederation. He was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a special mission to Washington, to adjust certain differences left unsettled by the treaty of Ghent. He returned in 1823, the British Government declining to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburg, to ascertain the intentions of Alexander respecting Greece. In the following year he went to Constantinople as Ambassador. There his influence was employed with the Sultan Mahmoud in favour of the Greeks; but not succeeding he returned to England on leave, to be present during the conferences of London; again proceeding to his post in 1827. After the "untoward event" of Navarino, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and Canning returned to England, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in testimony of the estimation in which his services were held by the Government. In 1831 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and returned in the following year to undertake a mission, also special, to Spain. In 1841 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Pon-

sonby, who had filled that post during the intervening ten years. Since 1841, as Sir Stratford Canning or Lord Redcliffe, he has not ceased to hold the office of Ambassador at the Sublime Porte under ministries of every political complexion. Twice he has been permitted or invited by the Government to visit England; and his personal elucidations of Eastern politics have, doubtless, had great influence with British statesmen. He has been the steadfast friend of Reschid Pacha, and the supporter of all his reforms. While disclaiming on behalf of his government any patronage of the Sultan's subjects, he has uniformly exercised his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be regretted that, under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria, respecting the holy places were adjusted, he should have left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been occupied by a subordinate, although able and vigilant officer, when Prince Menschikoff was actually menacing the Sultan in his own palace; but it may be urged that England had no *locus standi* in the dispute until a territorial aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent out, both by Lord Granville and Lord Malmesbury, directed that the representative of England should not officially interfere in the matter. In 1852 Sir Stratford Canning was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Stockbridge and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and for Lynn-Regis from 1835 to 1842.

SWAIN, CHARLES, Poet, was born in Manchester, in 1803. His father died before he had attained the age of six years. He was "the only son of his mother, and she was a widow." Mrs. Swain was by birth a Parisienne, and from her, as usual, the poetical temperament of her son appears to have been, in a great measure, inherited. Placed at an early age under care of the Rev. W. Johns of Manchester, an excellent classic and a worthy and practical dominie, he became in a very few years a good general scholar. At fifteen, however, he quitted school for the dye-works of his mother's brother, a French gentleman of the name of Tavaré, who was at that time settled in Manchester, and who was a person of no ordinary worth and acquirements. He would fain have inducted him into his own business, and did so far secure his nephew's obedience that he remained fourteen years in his service; weary years in some respects, for the occupation was little suited to his tastes. There were Tyrian hues in the mind's eye of the youthful enthusiast, which far transcended any colour that his respectable uncle could manufacture; and athirst for some more congenial employment, he joined the firm of Messrs. Lockett and Co., the well-known engravers of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a branch of their business, which he still carries on with considerable success. During his residence under his uncle's roof he had unrestricted access to a well-selected library, and taught

himself much knowledge which he had had no opportunity of acquiring at school. A poem, published in the "Literary Gazette," first attracted notice to his talents, and in due time he became pretty generally known to the public through Annuals and other periodicals. In 1827 he made his first independent adventure, in a volume entitled "Metrical Essays," the success of which was so pronounced as to encourage him to renew the experiment. In 1831 he published "The Mind, and other Poems," a volume of which three large editions have been exhausted, one of them very richly and tastefully illustrated. This poem gave him a position in modern poetical literature which he has fully maintained. His "Dryburgh Abbey" (1832), a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott, has been very highly spoken of, and deserves its fame. It is one of the very best tributes which have been paid to the genius of our great novelist. In 1847 appeared Mr. Swain's "Dramatic Chapters, and other Poems;" a collection of sketches, in which he displayed a dramatic power for which the world had not hitherto given him credit. In 1849 he published a collection of his fugitive lyrics, under the title of "English Melodies;" and in 1853 "The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other Poems." His poetry is characterised by great harmony of versification, elegance, and tenderness of sentiment, and those genuine touches of home pathos which have found a ready passport to the heart in all ages of the world. It belongs to that order of writing which Lord Jeffrey has so aptly described as the "poetry of the affections." Pleasing the ear by the melodious completeness of his versification, and touching the heart by the tender refinement of its feeling, he is remembered where more ambitious poets are forgotten. Several of his songs have been adapted to music with excellent effect. In America, as well as in England, of those collections of lyrical poems which are multiplying every day, Mr. Swain's truly English songs furnish a more than average proportion; and this is, after all, no bad test of poetical fame. Many of his poems have been translated into the French and German languages, but we attach more importance to their reproduction in poetical selections of the kind to which we have referred than to any such extraneous distinction. Mr. Swain married, in 1827, Miss Glover, the granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, of Mosley. In all the relations of private life few men of genius have commanded more unqualified esteem.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, OSCAR I., KING OF, born July 4, 1799, is the only issue of the marriage of Marshal Bernadotte with Desirée Clary, daughter of a merchant of Marseilles, whose elder sister married Joseph Bonaparte. Oscar Bernadotte was placed, at the age of nine years, in the Imperial Lyceum, where his name may yet be seen on the walls of the various *quartiers* of that establishment. Marshal Bernadotte was elected Crown-Prince of Sweden, accepted the reversion of the crown, and borrowing 2,000,000 of francs that he might not appear in Stockholm with only his sword,

proceeded at once to that capital with his son, after both had abjured Catholicism on the road and embraced Lutheranism, the dominant religion of Sweden. The young Oscar now received the title of Duke of Sudermania, which Charles XIII. had borne before his election, and his education immediately became a matter of concern with his father, who saw that in this respect he must consult the susceptibilities of his new country. Bernadotte soon had the satisfaction of seeing his son forget his French in the course of a year, and acquire under the teaching of the poet Atterborn perfect mastery over the Swedish language. In 1818, when, after the death of Charles XIII., Bernadotte ascended the throne, he transmitted to Oscar the title of Chancellor of the University of Upsal, of which next year he became a student. His military promotion kept pace with his literary instruction, and in 1818 he became Colonel of the Guards. He has scarcely quitted the Swedish soil during his reign. Once, however, under pretence of going to visit the banks of the Rhine, he pushed as far as Eichstadt, in Bavaria, the residence of Eugène Beauharnais, duke of Leuchtenberg, whose eldest daughter Josephine he married, July 19 of that year. This marriage was much talked of in Europe, as seeming to prove that the plebeian origin of the new Swedish dynasty had not been forgotten by the courts of the Continent. In 1834 he was named Viceroy of Norway; and in 1838, in consequence of the continued illness of his father, regent of the kingdom. In 1844 he ascended the throne, and became heir to a personal fortune of 80,000,000 francs, saved by the late king from a civil list of but 3,000,000 francs per annum. His government has been marked by liberality and justice. He has four sons and two daughters, one of whom the old King of Denmark wished to make his third wife, but received a positive refusal. In Nov. 1855, General Canrobert was deputed to carry to King Oscar the ensigns of the Legion of Honour.

SYME, JAMES, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, was born of a respectable family in Fifeshire, on the 6th of November, 1799, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh. Having passed through the usual medical curriculum at the University of the northern capital, and worked his way to public reputation, Mr. Syme was, in 1833, appointed to the Professorship of Clinical Surgery, and occupied that post till the death of Liston, in 1847. Being elected to succeed his celebrated kinsman in the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University College, London, about the beginning of 1848, Mr. Syme appeared in the metropolis, and entered upon his new duties. But he seems to have entertained a distaste for English medical life, and when a dispute with the Council of the University led to his resignation in May, 1849, he returned to Edinburgh to resume his former chair, to which no appointment had meantime been made. Mr. Syme is the author of several well-known medical works. He is a man of energetic character and a cultivated mind, and he is generally recognised as the first surgeon in Scotland.

T.

TAYLER, FREDERICK, Painter in Water-Colours, was born at Barham Wood, near Elstree, Hertfordshire, April 30, 1804. For upwards of twenty years he has been a leading contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-Colour Society. Frequenters of the Gallery, accustomed as they are to look forward to his productions with much delight, little need to be reminded of the spirit, interest, and masterly execution of this artist's picturesque scenes from Highland, rural, and sporting life: his "Hawking Parties" of past times, or "Unkennelling," or "Calling out of Cover," of modern time; his "Troopers" of two centuries since, "Way-side Travellers," or "Harvest-Carts" of to-day. Some of Tayler's earlier "Scenes on the Moors," and "English Pastorals," were painted conjointly with another admirable water-colour painter, the late George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Scott, etc.; in which his spirited style and special gift in the painting of horse and dog, etc., are turned to good account: as in the "Festival of the Popinjay" (of 1854), in which the effects of the successful shot were so well depicted. Mr. Tayler has illustrated an edition of "Sir Roger de Coverley," and several other books.

TAYLOR, BAYARD, a popular American Writer, was born in January, 1825, in the state of Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth. He turned his attention to literature at a very early age, his first production, a large poem on an incident in Spanish history, having been written when he was but eighteen years old. In 1844 he set out for Europe, and passed two years in Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and France. He first attracted attention by a work which he published on his return to the United States, giving an account of his travels, entitled "Views a-Foot, or Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." About the same time he settled in the city of New York, and became connected with the "Tribune" newspaper. In 1848–49 he spent some time in California, as "own correspondent" to that paper. He has since travelled extensively in the same capacity, visiting Egypt and Syria, Africa, Asia Minor, Sicily, and Spain. He also accompanied the American expedition to Japan. The results of these various journies have been from time to time republished in a separate form, under attractive titles — "El Dorado," "Life and Landscapes from Egypt," "Pictures of Palestine," "Japan, India, and China," etc. Mr. Taylor has also published a volume of "Eastern Poems."

TAYLOR, ISAAC, Author, son of the late Rev. Isaac Taylor, a dissenting minister at Ongar, in Essex, and brother of Jane Taylor, whose "Contributions of Q. Q." are well known, was born about the close of the last century, and, we believe, educated privately

under the immediate superintendence of his father. He was originally destined for the dissenting pulpit, and commenced a course of preparatory study; but he soon relinquished the idea of becoming a minister, and turned his thoughts to the bar. His connexion with the legal profession was not of long duration. He betook himself to literature, and for many years lived in retirement at Stanford Rivers—a beautiful rural retreat in the immediate vicinity of his native place. In this secluded spot he wrote and published anonymously "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," and other works, some of which have had a fair share of popular favour, more especially among the enlightened and thoughtful of the various dissenting communities. His other principal works are "Ancient Christianity," published periodically, and manifesting an intimate acquaintance with the writings of the early fathers—an attempt to meet the Tractarians on their own ground, and to prove that some of these ancient writers were not so immaculate, either in doctrine or morals, as to entitle them to the blind adherence claimed for them by their modern eulogists—"Elements of Thought," a small treatise which is used as a sort of *vade mecum* by students entering upon their philosophical studies in dissenting colleges—"The Physical Theory of Another Life," in which he indulges in speculations respecting the material condition of man and other created beings in a future state. The mental characteristics displayed in this and his other works gave rise to a highly amusing and interesting article from the pen of Sir James Stephen, in the "Edinburgh Review." Mr. Taylor, however, was comparatively little appreciated as a writer until it became known that he was the author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm." He had been for some time before the public *in propriâ personâ*, but failed to elicit that attention to his writings which their intrinsic merits deserved. His circuitous style and Coleridgean manner of viewing the various subjects on which he wrote proved a great barrier to his popularity. His classical learning, his philosophical acuteness, and his general culture, were never called in question; but the laboured obscurity of style, and his indefinite mode of expression, proved substantial obstacles to his literary fame. "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," however, was very differently received by the religious public. It was fortunate in the time of its appearance. It was issued when the excitement and enthusiasm connected with Row and Irving were at their height. Mr. Taylor's philosophico-religious turn of mind, his previous studies, and even his peculiarities of style, enabled him to treat this subject in a manner agreeable to all professors of religion, of whatever sect or denomination. Young men preparing for the ministry began to imitate the idiosyncracies of its style, and some with greater success to imbibe its unsectarian spirit. His other works on kindred subjects, "Fanaticism," "Spiritual Despotism," "Loyola and Jesuitism," "Wesley and Methodism;" the series of sacred meditations entitled "Saturday Evening," and "Home Education;" have all been well received,

although their popularity has been by no means equal to that which "The Natural History of Enthusiasm" has all along maintained. In addition to his gifts as an author, Mr. Taylor possesses a certain amount of mechanical genius, which, we believe, he has turned to some profitable account in originating various designs of a useful and ornamental character. It may not be uninteresting to add that his habits are simple and methodical; although a "recluse," as he somewhere in his writings styles himself, he is said to be an expert and eager angler, and fond of healthy and manly sports. He spends his Saturday mornings in directing the games of his children, while his Saturday evenings are devoted to meditations of a religious character, similar to those which appear in the work under that name; and on Sundays he occasionally preaches, although a layman, to the great delight of those who are fortunate enough to hear him.

TAYLOR, TOM, Author of several dramatic pieces of polished humour, was born at Sunderland in the county of Durham, in 1817, and educated at the Grange School, the largest and one of the best-reputed schools in the North of England. He afterwards went through two sessions (1831–2 and 1835–6) at Glasgow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. From Glasgow he proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a degree as a junior optime, and in the first class of the classical tripos; and was subsequently elected a Fellow of Trinity. Mr. Taylor next held, for two years, the Professorship of English Language and Literature at University College, London. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple in November, 1845, and went the Northern Circuit until his appointment to the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Board of Health, in March, 1850; and in 1854, upon the reconstruction of that board, Mr. Taylor was appointed Secretary, with a salary of 1000*l.* per annum. Besides his singlehanded dramatic works, Mr. Taylor, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Reade, has written some elegant comedies and dramas; and has contributed to "Punch" several papers remarkable for their classic *verve*. Mr. Taylor has also compiled and edited, with great care and judgment, the "Autobiography of B. R. Haydon," from the journals of that painter.

TENERANI, PIETRO, one of the greatest of living Italian Sculptors, born at Carrara; the favourite pupil of Thorwalsden. Conjointly with the latter he executed and shared the profits of several important works: the monument of Eugène Beauharnais, at Munich, for one; in which the figures of History and of the Genii of Life and Death are by the Italian. Since Thorwalsden's death, Tenerani has succeeded to his high place among the sculptors of Rome. Gibson himself modestly speaks of his rival as "the first of modern sculptors." He was one of the few foreign sculptors who did *not* contribute to the Great Exhibition of 1851; and is, consequently, not so well known at the present moment

beyond Italian limits as he might have been. His works are nearly all of the ideal and poetic cast, from religious or Pagan story; his style strictly classic, remarkable for feeling and dramatic power. Among his principal subjects are the "Venus Wounded," the "Swooning Psyche," the "Descent from the Cross," a bas-relief of the "Martyrdom of Eudorus and Cymodoce," from Chateaubriand, together with various *pietas* and religious monuments, of grand and noble character. He has executed a fine "Flora" for our own Queen; a sitting figure of the Princess Marie of Russia, for the Czar Nicholas; who commissioned other works of him, — "Cupid extracting a Thorn from Venus' Foot," etc. One of his latest works is a statue of the Count Rossi, who fell a victim to the Revolution of 1848.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, the Poet Laureate. Mr. Tennyson is the son of the late Rev. G. Tennyson, a clergyman in Lincolnshire. His uncle, the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson, for many years a member of parliament, has assumed the additional name of D'Eyncourt, to commemorate the descent of the family from that ancient Norman house. The poet was born in 1810, at his father's parsonage; was educated at Cambridge, about the same time as Thackeray, and wrote a prize poem there. His first publication was in conjunction with his brother Charles; but in 1830 he published "Poems, chiefly Lyrical," in his own name only; and in 1832 appeared under the same title again. He attracted at first little attention, or only hostile and depreciating notice. Some few of these early poems are not reprinted in his present collection. His publication in two volumes, in 1842, first brought him more prominently before the reading world; and since that time the growth of his fame has been first gradual; then strong, and latterly rapid. In 1847 appeared "The Princess;" in 1850, "In Memoriam." The friend celebrated and regretted in this poem was Arthur Hallam (son of the well-known historian), who died at Venice in 1832. We believe that both "The Princess" and "In Memoriam" were written, or chiefly written, a considerable time before they were given to the world, and that the order of appearance among his works does not always coincide with the order of composition. On the death of Wordsworth, Tennyson accepted

> "the laurel, greener from the brows
> Of him who uttered nothing base,"

as he himself expresses it in his dedication to her Majesty. It is probable that this event still further stimulated the sale of his works, which is now very great. In discharge of his laureate duties he published (1852) the "Ode on the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington." His latest work is the well-known "Maud, and other Poems," published in 1855. Tennyson's biography may be said to be represented by his poems: he has given his life to them. He does not go into society; he has lived alone, or among a few friends, in or near London, for many years; and latterly, since his marriage,

in the Isle of Wight. He is understood to be desirous of having this retiring disposition and dislike of publicity respected, and what little a curious inquirer might learn of his private life, a right-minded biographer would not be garrulous enough to repeat. This retirement and delicacy, this fastidiousness and sensibility, are apparent, in their effects, in his works. Care, thought, tenderness, polish, religious sentiment, and brooding meditation, are visible therein. He came just in the dead lull which followed the noisy popularity of the great poets of the first half of this century. A new poet with a new manner—he had a prosaic epoch to meet and conquer—could not expect, and did not achieve, a hasty fame. Hence he had to fall back on his own genius, and circumstance combined with character to make him an elaborate and fastidious artist in execution. No man more curiously and skilfully labours to perfect his work. He is the most classical man of what has been called the Romantic School. In politics he is, we believe, a Liberal. Besides his salary as Laureate, he receives a pension from the Crown; but we have understood that this was a kind of compensation for some pecuniary claim which he had on Government.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, Novelist. Mr. Thackeray is descended from a Saxon family of Yorkshire. His grandfather was the Rev. Richard Thackeray, of Hadley, Middlesex. His father held a situation in the Civil Service of the East India Company, and his distinguished son was born at Calcutta in 1811. On coming of age he inherited a good fortune. He was educated at Cambridge, which he left, however, without taking a degree. It was his original ambition to be an artist, and he studied for that purpose at Rome. A variety of circumstances brought him into the world of letters and journalism more than twenty years ago, and he is understood to have contributed (besides other periodicals) to the "Times," when it was edited by Barnes. But he gained his first distinction in "Fraser's Magazine," where he wrote for many years, essays on art, reviews, tales, and social sketches. His favourite pseudonym in those days was "Michael Angelo Titmarsh;" under which name also he published several books of travel, "Paris Sketch-Book," "Irish Sketch-Book," and "Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo;" also, the "Second Funeral of Napoleon," and "Chronicle of the Drum," which appeared together, and had no success whatever. Indeed, for some twelve years, although an esteemed writer, and much admired by competent judges, such as the late John Sterling, whose admiration of the "Hoggarty Diamond" is strongly expressed in a letter in Carlyle's life of him, Thackeray was not a *popular* writer. Now that his early works are being reprinted as miscellanies, the reader will find it a curious literary study to observe his development. He will not, indeed, find books among them of equal merit with the later ones which he knows so well; but he will see the same kind of genius at work —the philosophic intellect laying in its stores of observation—the humour in its early bud or its first flower—the delicate and urbane

satire in its youthful playfulness. Nor is there any reason for wonder that Thackeray acquired his full fame late in life. He is essentially a philosophic writer, and much dependent on the results of prolonged observation and reflection; and the best novels in literature, such as "Tom Jones" and "Don Quixote," were the productions of their authors after they had arrived at mature years. Thackeray was not among the first "Punch" contributors, although he has done incomparably more than any man to give it a high-class reputation. The first thing he wrote there of any mark was the amusing series of the "Fat Contributor." "Jeames's Diary" was a good hit also; but the "Snob Papers" established his reputation as a social satirist, and are to our age what the papers of Chesterfield were to the times of George the Second, and those of Steele and Addison to the times of Queen Anne. Indeed, they gave a new reading to the old word "snob," which now describes what nothing else does so well, and which everybody understands, although few could define it. "Vanity Fair" was now (1846–48) running its course. The proposition was declined by one publisher, and the serial began with no remarkable *éclat;* but in a dozen numbers or so it was the universal topic in London, and it ended by placing him among the first novelists of England. "Vanity Fair" was followed by "Pendennis," and this by the Lectures on the Humourists, which were first delivered in the summer of 1851, to a brilliant audience, in Willis's Rooms; afterwards, with success equally great, in the provinces; and subsequently in America. Few more charming books exist; the charm consisting in the dramatic and social portraiture of the men with whom it deals, who are usually described by common critics with the liveliness of a *post mortem,* and the elegance of an auction-room. The publication of the "Humourists" was preceded by another fruit of the same studies—the historical novel of "Esmond," which many consider the author's best book. Certainly, "Esmond," in a high degree, exhibits the more serious and lofty qualities of his genius, and more effectually than others shames the commonplace imputation that his books show more indications of satire than of sensibility. In this respect, "Esmond" is like its author's life. Since it was published, the "Newcomes" has appeared—a work too recently criticised to demand more notice now; and Thackeray has, in England and America, delivered lectures on the men and times of the Four Georges. In one of his lectures, Mr. Thackeray gave the audience this scrap of autobiography: "When I first saw England she was in mourning for the young Princess Charlotte—the hope of the empire. I came from India as a child, and our ship touched at an island on the way home, where my black servant took me a walk over rocks and hills till we passed a garden where we saw a man walking. 'That is he,' said the black man; 'that is Bonaparte; he eats three sheep every day, and all the children on whom he can lay hands.' There were people in the British dominions besides that poor black, who had an equal terror and horror of the Corsican ogre." A committee of the House of Commons having declared

one of the seats for Oxford vacant shortly after the meeting of the new Parliament in 1857, Mr. Thackeray became a candidate for that city, but was unsuccessful. He has been called to the bar, has travelled much, and generally lives in London, in the best society. His lectures on the Four Georges have added to his reputation.

THALBERG, SIGISMUND, Musician, was born at Geneva, January 7, 1812. When still young, he came to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel, in 1827. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his first appearance in Paris in 1835, and from that moment his name rapidly attained great celebrity. Thalberg is the founder of the school of which Liszt, Döler, Chopin, and other composers of the present day, are followers. His compositions embrace concertos, fantasias, variations, études, etc., all for the piano.

THESIGER, SIR FREDERICK, KNT., ex-Attorney General, was born in London, in 1794. His first choice of a profession was the navy, and he entered as a midshipman on board of a frigate, and was present at the bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. On the death of his elder brother he retired from the navy, with the intention of following the profession of the law, and, after pursuing his studies diligently, was called to the bar in 1818. He gradually won his way in his profession, and obtained a large practice, especially in election cases. He was appointed a King's Counsel in 1834. He unsuccessfully contested Newark in February 1840, but was returned to Parliament for Woodstock in the following March, and made his first speech in condemnation of the Chinese war. He was again returned to Parliament in the following year. In 1844 he became Solicitor-General, and from July 1845 to July 1846, and again from February to December 1852, Attorney-General. He represented Abingdon from 1844 to 1852, in which year he was returned for Stamford, which borough he still represents. As a member of the Peel Government, Sir Frederick Thesiger supported the policy of free trade. He has always been strongly opposed to the admission of Jews into Parliament.

THIERS, ADOLPHE, Historian and ex-Prime Minister of France, was born on the 16th of April, 1797, at Marseilles, where his father was a working locksmith. His mother being of a decent bourgeois family, although fallen into poverty, had sufficient influence, through her connexions, to obtain for her boy gratuitous admission to the public school of Marseilles, where he made marked progress, and studied geometry with that taste for the military profession with which Napoleon had inspired the rising generation. The fall of the Empire, however, dissipated any dreams of military distinction in which Thiers might have indulged; and his friends having decided to make of him an avocat, he was sent to Aix, where he studied under M. Arnaud. There he made the acquaintance of Messrs. Mignet, A. Crémieux, Alf. Rabbe, and other men subsequently eminent. In due time Thiers made his appearance

at the bar, but with very indifferent success. Disappointed in the outset of his legal career, he turned to literature, and having gained a few prizes, trifling in emolument but of vast ultimate importance to him, turned his back upon Arnaud, Aix, and all that it contained, and set out for Paris. His adventures on the way appear to have been of a curious description, judging from the common testimony of friends and enemies. The former represent him as having fallen among thieves, who stripped him of all that he possessed; the latter published stories of his connexion with a troop of strolling players. Be this as it may, the future historian of the Revolution and Empire arrived at the house of his friend Rabbe in woful plight. But he was received with kindness; the company, consisting of one or two friends who were present with Rabbe, commiserating his abject position, befriended him; Rabbe himself procured him an engagement as a caterer for news to one of the Parisian journals; and to Thiers' disgrace it may be added, that when he afterwards attained power, Rabbe was one of the first whom he prosecuted. One of his friends gives the following account of his *ménage*, which offers indeed a strong contrast to the splendid mansion of the Minister of Louis-Philippe. Some time after his arrival in Paris, "I clambered up the innumerable steps of the dismal staircase of a lodging-house, situated at the bottom of the dark and dirty Passage Montesquieu, in one of the most crowded and noisy parts of Paris. It was with a lively feeling of interest that I opened, on the fourth story, the door of a smoky little room, which is worth describing, its whole furniture being an humble chest of drawers, a bedstead of walnut-tree, with white linen curtains, two chairs, and a little black table with ricketty legs." By means of great perseverance, Thiers now gained a footing in literary society, and was able to obtain an introduction to the celebrated deputy Manuel, who introduced him to the conductor of the "Constitutionnel;" and he was shortly afterwards engaged to write political articles. These being characterised by vigour of thought and great purity of style, excited much attention. In 1823 appeared the first volume of his "History of the French Revolution," which produced a lively sensation throughout the country, and added materially to the rising fame of the young author. Other volumes soon followed. The first edition was soon exhausted; a second was issued; and immediately after the Revolution of 1830 a third edition was called for. At the time that Charles X. appointed Polignac Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thiers, with Carrel and others, established a journal called the "National," in which the first resistance to the unconstitutional proceedings of that monarch was exhibited in the shape of a protest. After 1830 he obtained a subordinate post in the finance department, in which he displayed such unquestionable capacity, that he was proposed by Baron Louis as Minister of Finance, when the 1st-of-August Ministry of 1830 were going out of office. Thiers declined the post, contenting himself with the situation of Under-Secretary of State in Lafitte's government. About this period he was elected

deputy for Aix, and soon distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, in which office he signalised himself by the arrest of the Duchess of Berry. He soon resigned this post for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in March 1840 he was again raised to the same dignity: but the king requested his retirement, and since that time he has not been called to office. He employed his leisure in writing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," in continuation of his former work. This work was brought to a conclusion in 1857, and makes sixteen volumes. The Revolution of February found him unprepared, and when the Republic was proclaimed Thiers was a simple National Guard with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, soon secured him a position, first in the Constituent and then in the National Assembly. He professed to accept the Republic heartily; and when Louis-Napoleon was elevated to the Presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the Prince had proclaimed as his Minister in the expedition of Boulogne, would now take office But the reverse is the fact: for Thiers was banished after the *coup d'état* of December 2nd, and after living some time in Switzerland was permitted to return to Paris, where he has since published a Continuation of his History, containing an eloquent eulogium on the first Buonaparte. A writer in the "British Quarterly Review" thus characterises the subject of this sketch:—"As to physical appearance, it is impossible to conceive a more ignoble little being than Adolphe Thiers. He has neither figure, nor shape, nor grace, nor mien; and truly, to use the unsavoury description of Cormenin ("Timon"), looks like one of those provincial barbers who, with brush and razors in hand, go from door to door offering their *savonnette*. His voice is thin, harsh, and reedy; his aspect sinister, deceitful, and tricky; a sardonic smile plays about his insincere and mocking mouth; and at first view you are disposed to distrust so ill-favoured a looking little dwarf, and to disbelieve his story. But hear the persuasive little pigmy, hear him fairly out, and he greets you with such pleasant, lively, light, voluble talk, interspersed with historical remark, personal anecdote, ingenious reflections, all conveyed in such clear, concise, and incomparable language, that you forget his ugliness, his impudence, insincerity, and dishonesty. You listen, and, as Rousseau said in one of his most eloquent letters, 'in listening are undone.' C'est le roué le plus amusant de nos roués politiques, le plus aigu de nos sophistes, le plus subtil et le plus insaisissable de nos prestigiateurs—c'est le Bosco de la Tribune," says the incisive and pungent Timon. As a journalist he was successful, as an historian he was popular, as a minister he was notorious, and national to a certain extent. He has, no doubt, many talents and many defects, but his successes in life are more owing to his worst vices than to his negative virtues. He is probably the most intelligent man in Europe, if a perception of the wants and wishes of the million

indicate intelligence; but some think him also one of the most insincere, mocking, and corrupt, of public men, and at the bottom one of the shallowest in all sound knowledge. "Donnez-moi un petit quart d'heure," he wrote to Spring Rice, in 1834, "pour m'expliquer le système financier de la Grande Bretagne."

THOMPSON, THE REV. R. ANCHOR, M.A., Clergyman and Author, the successful candidate for the Burnett Prize Essay in 1854, was born in the city of Durham in 1821. He was educated at Durham School, and afterwards as an Engineer Student of Durham University, and graduated at Cambridge (of Catherine Hall) in 1844, as twentieth wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and a volume of his observations was published at the expense of the University in 1849. He was afterwards appointed Curate of Louth, and promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854, by the Bishop of Lincoln. Besides the prize essay, which has been published, Mr. Thompson is the author of a volume of Sermons which appeared in 1853.

THOMPSON, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PEYRONNET, Political Reformer and Author, was born at Hull, in 1783. He was educated at Hull Grammar-school, then conducted by Joseph Milner, the author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and his parents being high Tories, the influence of his early days must have been entirely favourable to the old order of things. In October, 1798, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, as a pensioner; and in 1802 took his Bachelor's degree. At the end of the same year he made an experimental voyage of six weeks from the port of Hull, and next year sailed as a midshipman in the Isis. In 1806 he left the navy, and entered the army as a second lieutenant. In 1808 he was sent out, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the Home Government in putting down the slave-trade; and upon news of his administration reaching England, his successor was soon nominated and sent out. In 1812 he returned to the active service of the army, and in the campaign in the south of France, in 1814, he was taken from his regiment, and served under the personal orders of General Fane, commanding the brigade. At the peace of 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He arrived at Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf as interpreter; in which capacity he was present at several encounters, and took a principal part in negotiating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was declared to be piracy. In 1821 he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of Major, and afterwards to that of Lieutenant-Colonel. Having now settled in England, he cultivated the acquaintance of legislators and men of letters,—among others, of Jeremy Bentham and Dr. Bowring. He now began to contribute to the "Westminster Review," of which he afterwards

became a joint-proprietor. He also wrote, from time to time, a number of pamphlets and detached publications on the Greek question, and on various subjects of political economy; among which was his defence of Adam Smith's theory of rent against that of Ricardo. In 1827 appeared his famous "Corn-law Catechism," which did more than any other single publication to undermine the Protectionist system of commercial policy. In 1829 he published his "Enharmonic Theory of Music," which he supported in successive numbers of the "Westminster." In the course of the next year his "Geometry without Axioms" was given to the public. In 1835 he was elected for Hull. In the next election he was not returned, and he then remained for some years without a seat, until elected for the constituency of Bradford, in Yorkshire. At the general election of 1852 he was again unsuccessful, but in 1857 he found a seat. Having been one of the earliest and ablest assertors of the principles of free trade, he is still a hardy defender of the conquest which these principles have achieved.

THOMS, WILLIAM J., Antiquary, (son of the late Nathaniel Thoms, Esq., Secretary of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry), was born in Westminster, 16th November, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to the "Foreign Quarterly Review" and other periodicals. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, (elected 22d Feb., 1838), and also of those of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication was "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," three vols. (1828), and he is author of "Lays and Legends of Various Nations," (1834), "Book of the Court," (1838), and editor of "Anecdotes and Traditions," (1839), "Stow's Survey of London," (1842), and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox," (1844). Mr. Thoms will probably, however, be better remembered as the projector and editor of "Notes and Queries;" a happy idea, which he has been enabled to carry out most successfully in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends. We may add, that he has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords.

THORBURN, ROBERT, A.R.A., Miniature-Painter, born at Dumfries in 1818. Undoubtedly one of our best portrait-painters; one of the very few whose miniatures are works of art. At fifteen, Thorburn was sent (in 1833) to Edinburgh, where he studied the first rudiments of the art under Sir William Allan, and won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy. In 1836 he came to London, and was admitted student of the Royal Academy. His rise to fame was rapid. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, of anonymous sitters; in the following year the full number admissible (eight), all of titled persons. And in a very few years, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, he began to dispute supremacy with the established favou-

rites of fashion—Ross and Newton: especially so far as the ladies were concerned, of whom his portraits have always been by far the more numerous. By 1845 he had attracted the notice of royalty, in that year executing by commission a portrait of Prince Albert; in 1846, of the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; in 1847, of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. At the close of that year he was elected Associate of the Academy. He has since gone on annually increasing in fashionable estimation. The beauty of his groups,—those, for instance, of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's family" (1844), of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning" (1845), of "The Duchess of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, Balfour," etc., excited much admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimension of miniatures,—a tendency which has been carried out in most of Thorburn's subsequent numerous portraits of fashionable beauties and distinguished men, perhaps to an undue extent. In this and other respects, the peculiar beauty of water-colours is *perhaps* sacrificed to an imitation of the effects of oil. The further the present school of miniature-painters depart from Cosway,—whose beautiful works are now pronounced wrong in method,—the more wholly do those lovely, transparent, delicate effects of miniature seem to disappear. However this may be, the power, breadth, fine colour, and depth of tone of Thorburn's miniatures, merit all praise; combined as these qualities are with good drawing, grace, and tenderness of feeling. He aims at making the costume of the day look classical; and successfully,—especially, of course, that of his women.

TICKNOR, GEORGE, a Scholar and Author, was born in Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, August 1, 1791. He was carefully educated at home, and while quite a boy was admitted into Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1807. Returning to his native town, he devoted the three following years to the study of the ancient classics; after which he entered on the study of the law, and in 1813 was admitted to the bar. His literary tastes, however, proved too strong for his professional success; and in two years more (in 1815) he embarked for Europe, with the design of submitting himself to the thorough discipline of a German University. Two years were passed at Göttingen in philological studies, which he continued during a residence of two years more in various capitals—Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, and Edinburgh. During his absence, in 1817, the Professorship of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University was offered to him, and accepted; and his residence on the Continent afforded him the opportunity of studying the different European literatures under the best auspices, in the respective countries to which they belong. On his return to the United States, although still residing in Boston, Mr. Ticknor engaged with earnestness in the new field of labour which was opened to him; and during the time that he occupied the chair at

Harvard be delivered an elaborate course of lectures, on French and Spanish literature; on eminent individuals, as Dante, Goethe; on the English Poets, and on other kindred topics. A great sensation was produced by the stores of learning and elegant criticism thus exhibited in a department which had hitherto formed no part of the regular academic discipline; chiefly occupied with sciences and the ancient classics. After the labours of fifteen years, during which he placed his department on an admirable basis, Mr. Ticknor resigned his professorship, and with his family paid another visit to Europe. Three years more were passed thus, partly in England, but chiefly on the Continent, when he returned to his own country. It was not until 1840 that he fairly set himself about the composition of his great work, which was completed in 1848, but which bears on every page the evidence of being the result of a much longer period of study and meditation. In the course of 1849, the "History of Spanish Literature," in 3 volumes, 8vo., made its appearance, both in New York and London. It was at once welcomed with delight by European scholars generally, as well as by those of Spain, who had long felt the want of some labourer in the field of letters competent to disclose to the public gaze the rich stores of Castilian literature so long hidden from the world. The principal journals of England and the Continent were lavish of their encomiums on the work, and preparations were instantly made for translating it into the Spanish and German. The first volume of each of these translations, executed by eminent scholars, and accompanied with critical notes and illustrations, has already appeared. Besides his history, Mr. Ticknor has published some smaller sketches, which have gone through several editions. But his services to letters have been exhibited in other ways than by his writings, especially by the efficient interest he has always taken in the cause of education. His house and his noble library have been freely opened to the scholar; his patronage has been promptly extended to modest worth; and his influence has been widely felt in fostering an enlightened taste and a generous love of letters in the community.

TIECK, LUDWIG, a distinguished German Poet and Novelist, was born on the 31st of May, 1773, at Berlin. After studying at the Gymnasium of that town he pursued his studies at Halle, and subsequently travelled to Franconia, in 1792, where he passed considerable time at Erlangen. He resided afterwards at Berlin, and at Hamburg, where he married. During the years 1799 and 1800 he passed ten months at Jena, at that time the headquarters of the new school, where he made the acquaintance of the brothers Schlegel, Novalis, Schelling, Fichte, Brentano, and others. From Jena he removed with his friends to Dresden, and afterwards lived at Berlin, and on the Finkenstein estate at Ziebingen, near Frankfort, until the year 1805; when he travelled through Munich to Italy, in order to study the German poetry of the middle ages in the manuscripts of the Vatican. In the

following year he returned to Germany, and resided a second time at Ziebingen. In 1841 the King of Prussia called him to Berlin, where Schelling, the brothers Grimm, Rückert, Cornelius, and other men of acknowledged worth, found, through the generosity of that monarch, an honourable protection, free from cares, and in accordance with their inclinations. Tieck is peculiarly the representative of the Romantic School, in the best sense of the word. Like Goethe, he has reflected in his works the entire literature of the times. The Germans are indebted to him for the first translation of "Don Quixote," which preserves the spirit of the original; and no one has been more active in spreading a taste for Shakspeare, even if he had contributed nothing to that translation which usually goes under his name. The restoration of the German literature of the middle ages was also promoted by him, and, though Hagen anticipated him in the publication of the "Niebelungen-Lied," which, since Bodmer's time, had been forgotten, yet until Lashmann's edition of Ulrich Von Liechtenstein, the "Frauendienst" was known only by the labours of Tieck. His writings are very numerous, extending over a period of fifty years, from his "Almansen," an idyl, (1790), to his "Victoria Accorombona" (1840).

TIMBS, JOHN, F.S.A., a Writer and Compiler of books and papers for the people, was born in London, Aug. 17, 1801. He worked for Sir Richard Phillips, and was subsequently editor of the twopenny paper called "The Mirror,"—one of the very first of the cheap weekly prints now so abundant in England, and which attracted the notice and public praise of Lord Brougham in his "useful-knowledge"-promoting days. His "Curiosities of London," perhaps the most comprehensive compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with this prolific subject—the result of nearly fifty years of intelligent labour, published in 1855, has met with decided success. Mr. Timbs is author of "Things not generally Known," and "Curiosities of History." He is also one of the working editors of the "Illustrated London News."

TODLEBEN, FRANCIS-EDWARD, General of Engineers in the Russian Army, the famous fortifier of Sebastopol, the son of a shopkeeper at Mitau, was born on the 25th of May, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, young Todleben was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg, where his name now blazes, in letters of gold, with the inscription, "*Sevastopol*, 1854–55." When the late war broke out, he was Second Captain in the corps of Engineers on campaign. He distinguished himself under General Schilders in the campaign of the Danube, and proceeded to the Crimea. What he has done at Sebastopol belongs to history. From a comparatively open city, he succeeded, under the fire of the enemy, in making it an almost impregnable fortress, which resisted for nearly a year the gigantic efforts of the allied armies. In less than a year he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieutenant-

colonel, adjutant-colonel, major-general, and adjutant-general; and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth and then of the third clasp of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. Rarely has a simple general of brigade received this high distinction. During the siege he was wounded in the foot, and was removed from the city. When next heard of, Todleben was entrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, an important Russian arsenal, then threatened by the Allies. How far his success at Sebastopol will be repeated on future occasions is of course matter of speculation. That he is a man of tact and genius, the wonderful efforts made at Sebastopol plainly testify — meeting every approach of the Allies with hastily-constructed works of surpassing power of resistance, and with ubiquitous foresight and skill. Perhaps no stronger testimony to his genius can be borne than what was in 1855 written in the glowing pages of Major Hamley, in his "Story of the Campaign." "Russia," said he, "has her Todleben, the good soldier, who, in her hour of need, was equal to the emergency; the creator of the vast works that have so long repelled us. Should peace not shortly ensue, we may see whether his genius is as potent in the open field as in defence of a city, and how far generalship and science can avail against French vivacity and British firmness."

TRENCH, THE VERY REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX, M.A., Scholar, Divine, and Dean of Westminster, is second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the Irish peerage, by Melesina Chenevix, granddaughter and heiress of Dr. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford from 1745 to 1779. He was born the 9th of September, 1807, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, without, however, obtaining honours in either the classical or mathematical tripos. He was soon afterwards ordained, and engaged himself upon a country curacy. It was not as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that the name of Mr. Trench first became known. About the year 1837 or 1838, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he gave to the world two volumes of poems, written rather in the simple style of Wordsworth. They were respectively entitled, "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and "The Story of Justin Martyr." These poems soon attracted the favourable notice of the press, and they were followed in succession by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author of these volumes was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then Rector of Alverstoke, to whom Mr. Trench became curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and Mr. Trench was presented to the rectory of Itchin Stoke, a living of the annual value of 380*l.*, according to the "Clergy List," by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr.

Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his examining chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. His chief publications during the last few years are the well-known volumes, "Notes on the Miracles," "Notes on the Parables," "The Lessons in Proverbs," "The Sermon on the Mount, illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Synonyms of the New Testament," and a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College. About the year 1847 Mr. Trench became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till ten years later, when, on the death of Dr. Buckland, he was appointed Dean of Westminster. In 1832 Mr. Trench married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of the present Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a very numerous family.

TROUBRIDGE, COLONEL SIR THOMAS ST. VINCENT HOPE COCHRANE, BART., C.B., one of the most eminent of the British regimental officers who have distinguished themselves in the Crimea, is the son of Admiral Sir Edward Troubridge, and grandson of Admiral Thomas Troubridge, the first Baronet, known as one of the heroes of the battle of the Nile, who perished in the Blenheim. The present Baronet was born in 1817, and entered the army in January 1834. His promotion to the date of the battle of Inkermann, where he was a Major, was acquired by purchase. On the formation of the Eastern Army his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers, was included in Sir George Brown's (the Light) Division, which, as all must remember, together with the Second Division, led in the battle of the Alma, and sustained the hottest fire of the enemy. Troubridge was in front of his men throughout that trying day, when ten officers of the 7th fell under the fire of the enemy: he, however, left the field without a wound. At the battle of Inkermann he had charge of the outposts of the first brigade of his division, and also of the Five-gun Battery. The position entrusted to him was commanded for a considerable time by the Russian field batteries, and also by some of those in front of the place, as well as by the Round Bastion; but on the other hand, his guns had again and again opportunities of playing upon the dense columns of infantry with which the Russian generals attempted to break into and overrun our camp. About mid-day, when many officers of the 7th had fallen, a round shot from one of the bastions of the place struck Troubridge, and carried off his right leg and left foot. Determined not to leave his guns, he refused to be carried to the rear, but as he lay on the ground caused two bombardiers to raise his shattered limbs above the level of his body, and bind up his legs, to diminish the flow of blood; after which he continued his command, heroically animating and cheering his men until relieved by superior orders.

Lord Raglan alluded generally to Troubridge in his despatch on the battle of Inkermann, as having, "although desperately wounded, behaved with great gallantry and composure." Fuller justice to his courage and fortitude is done in the despatch of Captain Lushington, then commander of the Naval Brigade, to Admiral Dundas. Sir Thomas Troubridge was conveyed to England in January 1855, and landed at Portsmouth. He was made a brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 12th December, 1854, and has since received 584*l.* in consideration of the loss of his leg and foot. He was subsequently appointed Aide-de-camp to her Majesty, and became a full Colonel. In July, 1855, he received the decoration of C.B. Sir T. Troubridge has edited a manual entitled "Principles of the Minor Operations of War," from the French of Lallemand.

TUAM, THE RIGHT REV. DR. M'HALE, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF, a man of powerful talents and fanatical ambition, whose political influence and position in Ireland, both among ecclesiastics and laity, have been most painfully exercised upon many occasions, was born in 1792, in the village of Tubbem acrine, in the parish of Adergoole, county Mayo. He received his early education in the school of his native village, and his classical course at Castlebar; entered the College of Maynooth in 1807; and was ordained a priest in 1814; when he was appointed Lecturer, and subsequently Professor, of Theology. In 1825 he was consecrated Bishop of Maronia *in partibus*, and coadjutor of Killala. He succeeded to that see in 1834, on the death of Dr. Waldron, whence, in the same year, he was translated to Tuam. While at Maynooth, Dr. M'Hale contributed largely to the periodical literature of the day; and published a series of controversial letters under the name of "Hierophilos," which then excited much interest. His appointment to the Archbishopric of Tuam was in opposition to the wishes of a large and influential English party, who desired to see the double cross hang upon a quieter and more passive bosom. One of the most violent outpourings of Archbishop M'Hale's wrath was his denunciation of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland as "godless." A provincial synod to consider the question was convened by him at Tuam, and in 1850 a National Synod was convened for the same purpose at Thurles, when the result was a majority of one bishop against the colleges.

TULLOCH, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., a Scholar and Theologian, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, was born in 1822, at Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister. He entered the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrew's, about the year 1836, and after attending the literary and philosophical classes in that college passed into the college of which he is now the Principal, and there studied theology. He received license as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1844,

ordained a minister. Having visited Germany, he formed an intimate acquaintance with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kittens in Fife, and on the death of the Very Reverend Principal Haldane, in 1854, was translated to the Principalship of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrew's, when he received the degree of D.D. Dr. Tulloch first attracted attention as a writer in the "British Quarterly Review." He has also contributed to the "North British Review." In the latter periodical, a paper on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling;" another on Bunsen's "Hippolytus;" and a third, on Vinet, are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to 600*l*. The first prize (1800*l*.) was adjudged to the Rev. Robert Anchor Thompson, of Louth, Lincolnshire.

TUPPER, MARTIN FARQUHAR, Poet, was born in London in 1811, educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the bar, but never practised. Mr. Tupper's publications are: "Proverbial Philosophy, a Book of Thoughts and Arguments originally treated," which has gone through many editions, and for which an annual sale of 5000 copies is the best test of its acceptance with the public; "A Modern Pyramid, to commemorate a Septuagint of Worthies;" "An Author's Mind;" "The Crock of Gold;" "The Heart, a social novel;" "The Twins, a domestic novel;" and "A Thousand Lines;" besides a variety of short poems. Perhaps no writer of a successful book has been so determinedly written down as Mr. Tupper; certainly no one has ever had so much opposition from the critics, and at the same time been so richly rewarded by the patronage of the public.

TURKEY, ABDU-'L-MEDJID, SULTAN OF, was born on the 20th of April, 1823, and was but sixteen years of age when called to succeed his father Mahmoud, whose death was announced on the 1st of July, 1839, although it is supposed that it occurred some days earlier. The ceremony of installation was performed on the 11th, when he was girded with the sword of Osman, with all the ancient formalities. The sultan, unlike his great enemy lately departed this world, counts for very little in the government of his country. His reign will, however, be memorable for the important events to which it has already led. He ascended the throne just as the pachas of the empire were endeavouring to carve each his share out of its extensive territory. The Turkish fleet had been lost by treachery, and the Viceroy of Egypt was carrying on a most successful rebellion. The European powers interfered, and saved the empire on that occasion from external enemies; and then began an internal war. To introduce Western ideas of humanity and equal government into Turkey was the object of Reschid Pasha in introducing the Tanzimat, or reforming ordinance, promulgated in the

first year of the sultan's reign. It has encountered the steadfast opposition of the old Turkish party; who see clearly that whenever its principles are acted upon in the land, Moslem ascendancy will be at an end. It has improved to a great extent the condition of the Christian population, but most of the evils which it was to extirpate still exist. In the meantime, its immediate effect has been to weaken Turkey. The general character of the Tanzimat is stated in the sketch of Reschid Pasha, which will be found in a preceding page. The noble course adopted by the sultan, when Austria and Russia demanded the surrender of the Hungarian fugitives, will not have been forgotten. He is of a peaceful, timid disposition, yet he firmly resisted the unjust claims urged by Prince Menschikoff in 1853, although a mighty army stood at the prince's beck on the Russian shores of the Black Sea, and a powerful fleet lay at Sebastopol. His education is not that which a European prince should have received, but it is better than a sultan ordinarily obtains. His father desired to place him under the care of a French gentleman of great ability, but the Koran was appealed to by the priesthood, and Abdu-'l-Medjid was doomed to ignorance. Indulgence in pleasure has made terrible inroads on his constitution. His personal aspect has been thus described by a traveller:—"He is of the middle stature, with jet-black hair, beard, and moustache, the latter closely trimmed. His complexion is very pale, and he wears an aspect of the deepest melancholy. There is much kindness of expression in his large, dark, and yet sorrowful eyes, and his voice is singularly pleasing and musical. If the moralist wished to show how little the possession of despotic power could do to secure happiness, he need look no further than the countenance of this kind-hearted and most interesting prince." Opinions differ: another traveller, referring to the common opinion, remarks:—"Many of the English, catching it from each other, would say he was extremely thin, and looked jaded and worn out. To me he seemed, on the contrary, to be of a good average stoutness; his features are marked, but not handsome, and he appears above the middle height rather. They said he looked dejected, jaded. How absurd to speculate in this way on the constantly serious deportment of a Turk! All are serious in Turkey—it is etiquette so to be. Nor is the paleness of his face any criterion of sickliness or health; most Moslems are so among the higher ranks." After the evacuation of Sebastopol, the Emperor of the French forwarded to his majesty the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, with which he was invested at the close of the year 1855. Her Majesty has also invested him with the Order of the Garter.

TUSCANY, LEOPOLD II., GRAND-DUKE OF, the second son of the Grand-Duke Ferdinand III., was born at Florence, October 3, 1797. While Leopold was yet an infant, his father was driven out of his states by the French. The child was educated, first at Salzburg, the secularised bishopric of which had been given to his father at the peace of Luneville, by way of indemnity, and afterwards

at Warzburg. He received a German and Italian education, and in 1814 was restored to Florence on the fall of Napoleon. In 1817 he espoused the Princess Anne, daughter of Maximilian of Saxony, and succeeded his father June 17, 1824. During the long interval of continental misgovernment, which extended from 1815 to 1848, it is to the honour of Leopold that his government was the most liberal in Italy. Whilst following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather (Leopold II. emperor of Germany), he was ever alive to the material wants of the people, and he never forgot their moral and intellectual welfare. Besides making the best roads and bridges in Italy, he patronised scientific undertakings; founded institutions of beneficence; raised the standard of university education; and re-organised the administration of justice. The religious toleration which formed the basis of his system of government was manifested in the support he gave to the Protestant communities of Pisa, Florence, and Livorno. Tuscany under Leopold was long the envied of all the states of Italy. When the era of political change came, Leopold declared himself anxious to co-operate in effecting all possible ameliorations, and for a time appeared likely to weather the storm which agitated his country. Anti-monarchical ideas, however, he could not be expected to encourage; nor, as a prince of the House of Austria, was he likely to view with favour the attempts to wrest Lombardy from the hands of the Hapsburgs. The period came when he could no longer control his position, and he withdrew to await the subsidence of political feeling and the march of events. A Republic was proclaimed during his absence, but was only of brief duration: the victorious Austrians tolerating no such irregularities. The grand-duke returned to his capital amid demonstrations of joy, and on the 22d of April, 1850, a convention was signed, by which 10,000 Austrian soldiers should occupy Tuscany and support the authority of the sovereign. This convention may be considered as having been imposed on the grand-duke, who was then entirely in the hands of his powerful neighbours. He had under it little or no control over the duchy, which was really governed by Radetzky. The Emperor's troops have since been withdrawn.

U.

UHLAND, LUDWIG, who divides with Tieck the reputation of being the greatest of the living Poets of Germany, was born on the 26th of April, 1787, at Tubingen. Having studied law, he took his degree in 1810. He afterwards visited Paris, where he applied himself to the study of the old French poets. After his return home, Uhland was employed in the department of the Minister of Justice in Wurtemburg; was elected to the second chamber in 1816; became Professor at Tubingen in 1829; but resigned his post in con-

sequence of not being admitted to the chamber. At the regeneration of Germany, in March 1848, the discarded name of Uhland again assumed political weight. The Wurtemburg ministry having sent him as a delegate to Frankfort, he took part in the reorganisation of the congress. During the height of the Romantic period Uhland wrote his earlier poems, but the brightness of the imagery, and the purity and simplicity of the thoughts, elevated them above the ruling influences. He sought materials for his poems among the traditions of all the nations of the west of Europe, but always invested them with the pure German character and expression. Uhland has been always quite as much of a politician as a poet, and has entered into and expressed himself strongly on the various phases of politics that have in turn agitated the German people. His principal works are: "Ernest, Duke of Swabia," a tragedy; "Louis the Bavarian," a drama; "Dramatic Poems," "Walter of the Vogelweide." Several of his ballads—"the Black Knight," "the Castle by the Sea," etc., are familiar to English readers by the admirable translations in Longfellow's "Hyperion."

V.

VAUGHAN, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., Editor of the "British Quarterly Review," lately Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, was formerly minister of a chapel at Kensington, and Professor of Ancient and Modern History in the University College, London. He has distinguished himself by his writings in favour of popular education, and as an historian has obtained some notice. "The Age and Christianity," "John de Wycliffe, a Monograph," "A History of England under the Stuarts," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, are amongst his chief publications. As the founder of the "British Quarterly Review," it is admitted on all hands that he has achieved no common success.

VERDI, GIUSEPPE, the most popular Italian Composer of the day, is the only successor of Bellini and Donizetti, whose works, like theirs, have gained European celebrity. His principal pieces belong to the class of the opera seria, or lyrical tragedy. The "Lombardi," produced nearly twenty years ago, made an immense impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. Of his subsequent works, the most remarkable are "Nabucodonosar" (or Nebuchadnezzar), "Ernani," (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Luisa Miller," "Rigoletto," and the "Trovatore." The "Masnadieri" was written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced in 1847, with Jenny Lind for the

heroine; but it entirely failed here, although it has since been successful in Italy. His last opera, the "Trovatore," has had great success, not only in Italy but in Germany, France, and England. Notwithstanding Verdi's present popularity, he is less esteemed by sound critics than his predecessors Bellini and Donizetti; to whom he is inferior both in inventive power and in constructive skill.

VERNET, HORACE, the eminent French Historical Painter, was born in Paris, in 1789, and manifested a taste for painting at an early age. He is a member of a family long celebrated in the annals of art in France. After making some attempts in the classical manner of David, Vernet joined the innovators who were then endeavouring to bring about a more natural style; one which should imitate nature instead of the antique; and since military subjects were then the order of the day, he determined, while gratifying the public taste, to represent real French soldiers instead of the Bacchuses and Apollos who hitherto figured in French uniform. Among his earlier works are the "Taking of the Redoubt," the "Dog of the Regiment," the "Horse of the Trumpeter," the "Halt of French Soldiers," the "Battle of Tolosa," the "Barrier of Clichy," the "Soldier Labourer," the "Soldier of Waterloo," the "Last Cartridge," and "Death of Poniatowski;" which followed each other in rapid succession, and found much more favour with the multitude than with artists of the bas-relief school. In 1819 he painted the "Massacre of the Mamelukes at Cairo," now in the Luxembourg; and about the same time the battles of Jemappes, Valmy, Hanau, and Montmirail. In 1822 the entry to the Exhibition at the Louvre was refused to M. Vernet's works, on account of their "seditious" tendency; and the artist accordingly made an exhibition-room of his studio, had a catalogue printed, and presented to the public a numerous collection of battles, hunts, landscapes, and portraits. In 1826 he was admitted a member of the Institute; and in 1830 was appointed to succeed Guérin as Director of the Academy at Rome. There he resided for five years, and devoted himself to the study of the Italian school, the result of which was a series of pictures somewhat new in subject and manner of treatment. He abandoned for a while the life of the French soldier and the battles of the Revolution, the *capote grise* and the *petit chapeau*. During this period he painted "Judith and Holofernes," "Raphael and Michael Angelo at the Vatican," "Combat of Brigands against the Pope's Riflemen," "Confession of the Dying Brigand," and "Pope Leo XII. carried into St. Peter's." But he afterwards returned to his original subjects, and in 1836 produced four battle-pieces: "Friedland," "Wagram," "Jena," and "Fontenoy." When Algiers was occupied by the French troops, a whole gallery at Versailles was set apart for the purpose of commemorating their achievements in Africa. This gallery was styled the "Constantine Gallery," from a town of that name in Africa which had been captured by the French, and the decoration thereof was intrusted to M. Vernet. He produced a great

many pictures on subjects connected with the Algerine war, among which may be mentioned the "Taking of the Smala," of Abd-el Kader, said to be the largest canvas in existence. M. Vernet has several times attempted biblical subjects, but his efforts in this line have added little to his fame. He is one of the most prolific and most popular painters of the day. He has also painted a large picture representing the capture of Rome by General Oudinot, in 1849. His only daughter married Paul Delaroche. She was the lady for love of whom poor Léopold Robert destroyed himself.

VILLEMAIN, ABEL-FRANCOIS, a French Author and Politician, was born in Paris, June 11, 1791. He received a careful education, and gave promise at an early age of future celebrity. His reputation was so soon established, that he was promoted to the chair of Rhetoric in the Lyceum of Charlemagne before he reached the age of twenty. In 1811 he was appointed to deliver the Latin harangue at the distribution of the prizes, and acquitted himself with great *éclat;* and shortly afterwards he came forward as an author, and won the prize proposed by the Academy for the best eulogy on Montaigne. His discourse on the "Advantages and Inconveniency of Criticism," also won him the academic prize. This was delivered in April, 1814; Paris was at that time occupied by the Allies, and the young lecturer prefaced his discourse with a glowing eulogy upon the Allied Sovereigns, both collectively and individually. This panegyric was remembered against him in after years. After the second Restoration he became Professor of Eloquence to the Faculty of Letters. About the same time he entered the ministry as chief of the department of printing and publishing; and was afterwards named *maître des requêtes* to the Council of State. But he had never been a thorough Legitimist, and in 1827, finding himself in opposition to the Government, he retired from office. In his professorship he was occupied from 1816 to 1826, with some interruption, in lecturing on the literary history of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, of which two opening discourses are all that have been preserved. In 1819 he wrote his "History of Cromwell," and two years afterwards became a member of the Academy. After the Revolution of July he abandoned his chair and his literary labours, and devoted himself wholly to politics. In 1830 he was elected a Member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Eure; in 1832 he was raised to the dignity of Peer of France, and received the appointment of Vice-President of the Royal Council of Public Instruction; and in 1839 became Minister of Public Instruction, which office he held until 1844. M. Villemain's principal works are the "Vie de Cromwell," "Cours de Littérature Française," and "Discours et Mélanges Littéraires." As a politician he has always been a Liberal Conservative; a zealous advocate for the liberty of the press; and after the Revolution of 1830 a warm supporter of the Government of July. Of late years M. Villemain has been living a retired life, taking part in neither the politics nor the literature of the day.

W.

WAGNER, RICHARD, one of the most celebrated Composers of the age, was born at Leipsic in 1813. His family is distinguished in the theatrical world, and one of its members, his niece, Johanna Wagner, the actress and singer, is the lady whose disputes with the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre have made so much noise. At an early age he began to write for the musical stage; and his reputation gradually increasing, he was appointed Musical Director of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly "Rienzi," "Der Fliegender Hollander," "Tannhauser," and "Lohengrin," were produced. Being of liberal principles, he became involved in the political troubles of Saxony in 1848, and was consequently forced into exile. He retired to Zurich, where, we believe, he has ever since resided. At the beginning of the year 1855 he accepted the invitation of the London Philharmonic Society to undertake the direction of their Concerts for that season. He has contributed largely to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, have become the subjects of a violent and wide-spread controversy; one party representing him as a real musical reformer and an artist of great and original genius, whilst the other holds him to be a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. The English public are not yet in a condition to form a just estimate of his character; but in the meantime his dramatic pieces are more and more frequently performed at the principal theatres in Germany.

WALEWSKI, COUNT ALEXANDER, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born on the 4th of May, 1810. His origin was as romantic as his career has been adventurous. It appears that when the Great Napoleon was at the height of his marvellous destinies he was attracted, at a fête at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years; and being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, he was successful in winning her affections. After a violent struggle between duty and passion, the Countess Walewski, yielding to the impetuous tenderness characteristic of the victor of Austerlitz, was carried off from her husband, and gave birth to a son in the castle of Walewice. The young Count Walewski received his education in Geneva, and returned to Poland in 1824. Three years later he desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the Grand Duke Constantine. He succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, where he was present during the Revolution of July, 1830. At that period he received a delicate mission from General Sebastiani to the Polish Government. Having accomplished that, he served as aide-de-camp to the Polish generalissimo, and earned the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. Count Walewski inherited the patriotism which had

animated the bosom of his beautiful mother. Having signalised himself in the army of patriot Poles, he in later years espoused a Florentine lady, who was granddaughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last King of Poland. After having taken part in the insurrection of 1831, he appeared in England as envoy of the Revolutionary Government, and has since been a member of the Polish Association. After the fall of Warsaw, Count Walewski became naturalized in France, and was appointed Captain in the Foreign Legion; he afterwards entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and then the 4th Hussars. Subsequently he became proprietor of the "Messager des Chambres," under the auspices of MM. Thiers and Remusat, and he also published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. At length the Count found a diplomatic career opened up for him. In 1840 he was sent to Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, on a mission entrusted to him by M. Thiers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers under King Louis Philippe: after which, M. Guizot sent him on another mission to the provinces of La Plata. In 1849 he was the French Minister-Plenipotentiary at the court of Tuscany; in the following year, the French Government charged M. Walewski to represent it in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named Ambassador to England. In 1855, however, M. Drouyn de Lhuys resigned office; and Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries to undertake the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which, in the spring of 1856, framed the treaty of peace with Russia.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, M.P., Lawyer, and ex-Minister of State, was born in the year 1806, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and also a prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Mr. Walpole having been called to the bar in 1831 by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is now a bencher, obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery; became a Queen's Counsel in 1846; and in the same year was elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Midhurst. He particularly distinguished himself in the debate which took place in 1849, on the question of the Navigation Laws; and having once gained "the ear of the House," figured prominently in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and in that capacity had the distinction of carrying through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After the general election, he resigned office with his party; but he has since taken an important part in the business of the House of Commons, of which he is one of the mildest, least offensive, and best-informed members. As a lawyer, an essayist, a scholar, and a gentleman, Mr. Walpole is spoken of by his oppo-

nents as respectable; but as a ready debater, a wary manœuvrer, a dexterous master of the prejudices and passions of a popular assembly, they represent him as very deficient. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway; and after the death of Mr. Goulburn, in 1856, he was elected member for the University of Cambridge.

WALTER, JOHN, M.P., and principal Proprietor of the "Times" newspaper, was born in London in 1818. Having been educated at Eton and taken honours at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, he was, in 1847, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Walter, desirous of a seat in Parliament, contested Nottingham in 1843, but without success. He had, however, the good fortune to be returned by the electors in 1847, and has since continued to represent that borough as a "Liberal Conservative, who will advocate those measures which obtain the common support of moderate Whigs and moderate Tories." The name which the member for Nottingham bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "The Fourth Estate." It was a Walter who, on the 1st of January, 1788, published the first number of the "Times." It was the late Mr. Walter, father of the member for Nottingham, who raised that journal to eminence; who, by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ of free opinions and popular knowledge; and who, moreover, first, in spite of many obstacles, brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press. Having represented Berkshire in two successive Parliaments, he died in 1847, having devised to the present Mr. Walter the entire freehold premises belonging to the "Times" in Printing-house Square, and left him all his interest in the concern. To estimate the value of such a legacy, let us turn to a speech delivered by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton in the House of Commons, on the 27th of March, 1855. "If," said the Hon. Baronet, "I desired to leave to remote posterity some memorial of existing British civilisation, I would prefer, not our docks, not our railways, not our public buildings, not even the palace in which we now hold our sittings; I would prefer a file of the 'Times' newspaper."

WARD, MATTHEW EDWARD, R.A., Painter, was born at Pimlico in 1816; he is the nephew on the mother's side of Horace Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." His natural bias, so far from being opposed, was fostered by his parents. To the tender sympathy, judgment, and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's first fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy under the auspices of Wilkie, who lent him a helping hand. Here the true bent of his genius betrayed itself in a heterodox preference for original composition, and for colour, to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the character of Don Quix-

ote," was exhibited in 1834. His second was less fortunate. In 1836 he visited Rome, and there stayed nearly three years; a diligent student from "the life," the antique, and the old masters, he gained in 1838 the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke. After his stay in Rome, a few months passed in Munich were devoted to the study of fresco under Cornelius,—a style little to his taste. "Cimabue and Giotto," painted while he was in Rome, was the first picture exhibited, (in 1839), on his return. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed little promise, and won less favour, from hanging-committees—or, from the public. In the Cartoon competition of 1843 his "Boadicea," with its figures of "heroic size," proved a signal failure. What is called high art was soon finally exchanged for the style by which he is now so celebrated. In that same year "Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield" first made him favourably known. "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," of the following year, maintained the impression; and in 1845, "Dr. Johnson in the Ante-Room of Lord Chesterfield,"—a picture stamped by mental power, and overflowing with character and action,—raised his reputation to the point at which it has since remained. It was purchased by Mr. Vernon, one among many eager to secure it. In 1846 Mr. Ward was elected Associate of the Academy. The direction thenceforth permanently given to the painter's genius is indicated by a bare list of his subsequent pictures: "The Fall of Clarendon," 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery; "The South-Sea Bubble," 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire;" "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," both 1848; "De Foe and the MS. of Robinson Crusoe," 1849; "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle;" "James II. receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," both 1850; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," 1851; "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," 1852. In the latter year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the New House of Commons; and "The Execution of Montrose" and "The Last Sleep of Argyle," when they were finished and exhibited, proved that he had done his utmost to render the historical tasks assigned him conscientiously. Mr. Ward's aim to paint the social life of the past is an original and fruitful one. He fulfils it with unmistakable power and energy, alloyed only by a faulty tendency to lay almost as much stress on costume and accessories,—which he paints most effectively,—as on the human figures which give them meaning. Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. He is married to a daughter of James Ward, the oldest living Academician; herself a clever artist and an exhibitor. The character, nature, and vigorous painting of her "Scene from the Camp at Chobham" of 1854, attracted considerable attention.

WARREN, SAMUEL, M.P. and D.C.L., Author, was born in Denbighshire in 1807. He was originally intended to follow the profession of medicine, but subsequently changed his views and devoted himself to law. Whilst studying for the bar he contributed a series of sketches to "Blackwood's Magazine," under the title of "The Diary of a late Physician," which excited much attention at the time, and were subsequently reprinted in a separate form. These were followed by a tale, entitled "Ten Thousand a-Year," greatly superior to its predecessor in interest and able analysis of character. Scarcely any other writer has achieved so considerable a reputation by the production of so few works; as, besides running a distinguished career through the pages of "Maga," his works have gone through many editions in their collected form; and in a cheap periodical issue have been still more widely circulated. After the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Warren published a sort of prose-run-mad unrhymed poem, "The Lily and the Bee," the occult meaning of which he is perhaps the only man living who has fathomed; if, indeed, it be not intended as a burlesque, or an attempt to square the literary circle. Mr. Warren is also the author of a third novel, "Now and Then," and has contributed largely on general subjects to the pages of "Blackwood." To professional literature he has supplied several important works. He is a Queen's Counsel, and Recorder of Hull. In 1856 he was elected member for the borough of Midhurst; and re-elected at the dissolution in 1857.

WATSON, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, born in 1796, is the eldest son of the late John Watson, Esq., formerly Captain in the 76th Regiment of Foot. Like his father, Mr. Watson was brought up originally to the military profession, receiving his early education at the Royal Military College which at that time was located at Marlow. He actually entered the army in 1811, as Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons, and served in the Peninsula, also in France and Belgium, under the Duke of Wellington, with his regiment, and subsequently in the 6th Enniskillen Dragoons, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He retired, however, from the service on half-pay at the conclusion of the war, in 1816. Abandoning the profession of arms he commenced reading for the law, and having been admitted in the following year a student of Lincoln's Inn, he practised for several years as a special pleader below the bar. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term, 1832, and was appointed a bencher in 1840; obtaining a silk gown in 1847. He sat as member for Kinsale in the Parliament of 1841 to 1847, when he was defeated. Having remained for some years out of Parliament, during which he went the Northern Circuit, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Newcastle-on-Tyne at the general election of 1852, but was elected for Kingston-upon-Hull in August 1854, on a vacancy occurring. In 1856 he was elevated to the bench in the room of Baron Platt.

WATT, JAMES HENRY, one of the most eminent Historical Line-Engravers of our age, or indeed of any period, as his "Procession of the Flitch of Bacon," after Stothard, and his "Highland Drovers' Departure," after Landseer, abundantly attest, was born in London in 1799. At the age of seven years he was placed at Mensall's well-known academy at Kentish Town, where he remained until he was sixteen, and learned as much as was usually taught in private schools at that time of day. His love of drawing, which seems to have been intuitive, displayed itself at a very early age; and his first rude knowledge of the use of the burin may be said to have been derived from a schoolfellow, who afterwards made a creditable figure in the world of letters as a poet and romancist. This youth, the *fidus Achates* of his boyhood, and his fellow-probationer in the art of engraving, was no other than the amiable but unhappy Henry Neele, the author of many pleasing poems and novelettes. A year the senior of Watt, of studious habits, if a passion for desultory reading may be so characterised, Neele devoted whatever portion of his playhours he could spare from poetry and romance, to an amusement which appears to have excited in no slight degree the wonder and admiration of his companion; that of making frenzied cuts with a mysterious-looking instrument upon a piece of copper, which he usually carried about with him. This instrument was no other than a burin, with which he was making his first essay in the art of line-engraving. At the earnest entreaty of young Watt, the said piece of copper was divided by a line, and one half of it allotted to his use; the burin changing hands as the occasion required. Disgusted with the incompleteness of his tool, however, Watt soon abandoned his self-imposed task for the more congenial recreation of drawing. Seated side by side, after schoolhours, and sometimes, we fear, during those which should have been devoted to severer studies, Neele would extemporise upon a slate a romance, which Watt illustrated on another. When Watt's slate was filled with as many "gallant knights" and "ladies fair" as could be crowded into its space, they were remorselessly sponged out to make way for newer combinations; until the successive scenes of the story had been duly represented. There was often an *embarras de richesses* in the subjects of the author, which compelled the young draughtsman to curtail some of the *dramatis personæ* of the story of their fair proportion of limbs; but enough of heads and shoulders were usually retained to illustrate the more striking points of the narrative. Neele's father was a map engraver, a fact which accounted in some degree for his son's early predilection for the art. Watt's adoption of the burin had no other origin than the example of his schoolfellow; stimulated, in all probability, by his early taste for drawing. However this may have been, he finally adopted engraving as a profession, and at the age of sixteen years was placed in the studio of the late Mr. Charles Heath, to learn his vocation *secundum artem*. Watt must have taught himself a great deal which he could never have learned in the workshop

of Mr. Heath; for he has often been heard to affirm that the after-portion of his career was sedulously occupied in unlearning all that had been taught him during some seven dreary years of probation; but we think he can hardly deny that some portion of the marvellous dexterity in handling the burin, which he is known to possess, was acquired during that distasteful apprenticeship. What he has taught himself, however, may be inferred from the fact, that, independently of a facility of execution which has hardly been approached since the days of Strange, he is one of the most accurate draughtsmen that ever took a burin in hand. In the execution of his flesh tones he is altogether without a rival; obtaining invariably the brilliancy and softness which characterise this department of his art by the daring fewness rather than the elaborate multiplication of his touches. This power he has exhibited in a remarkable degree in his exquisite transcript of that most lovely and graceful composition, "The Procession of the Flitch," by Stothard; which has all the brightness and softness of a highly finished picture, although engraved from a sepia drawing, deficient in the richness and brilliancy by which the oil-paintings of Stothard's best time were usually characterised. Beside the "Procession," which was executed as a labour of love from a design suggested by himself, and altogether at his own risk, Mr. Watt has engraved the "Highland Drovers' Departure," after Sir Edwin Landseer; "May-day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," after C. R. Leslie; "Susannah and the Elders," after Caracci (National Gallery); "A Courtyard in the Olden Time," after Sir E. Landseer; and (his latest work) "Christ Blessing little Children," by Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A. The last-mentioned engraving is not yet published, but is fast approaching towards completion; and by those who may be enabled to compare it with the original, cannot fail to be pronounced one of the finest engravings which has ever been produced in this or any other country. It has all the grace and beauty, without any of the feebleness, of the picture. The only book-plates we remember to have met with from Mr. Watt's burin are three, executed for Mr. Alaric Watts; the "Portrait of Lady Dover," after Sir Thomas Lawrence, a plate a few inches square for which he received one hundred and fifty guineas; the "Portrait of Mrs. Alaric Watts," after A. E. Chalon; an ideal portrait of "Ninon de l'Enclos," after Stuart Newton; and "Twelfth Night," from Smirke, for Heath's "Shakspeare." These little plates, which have had a world-wide reputation, are among the most exquisite specimens of book illustrations ever executed. Mr. Watt is a member of the Institut Historique of France.

WATTS, ALARIC ALEXANDER, Poet, Journalist, and Writer on the Belles Lettres, was born in London on the 16th of March, 1799, and sent, almost in babyhood, to the then large grammar-school of Wye College, in Kent, of which his brother was one of the masters; and with him he subsequently migrated, under similar

circumstances, to another large school, kept by the Rev. Alexander Power, at Ashford. In these establishments he received the rudiments of a plain English education, hardly superior, however, to what is usually taught in the present day in an ordinary charity-school. When the elder Watts opened an establishment of his own at Putney, Alaric removed thither also; but finding that the demands upon his time of his brother's pupils and household left him no leisure for his own studies, he determined, when under fifteen years of age, to seek his fortune elsewhere; and having heard that George Crabbe, the well-known author of the "Technological Dictionary," and other useful compilations, was in want of a pupil-teacher, he offered himself as a candidate for the post, and was accepted at once. Adversity, that "tamer of the human breast," subdues the brow as well as the bosom, and thus it happened that the young poet looked some two or three years older than he really was. There, thanks to the necessities of the case (for he had often to be perfected over-night in the lesson that was to be repeated to him in the morning), he made rapid progress in studies which he had hitherto attempted with little success; and acquired more knowledge in a single year than he had learned elsewhere in seven. Crabbe seems to have been a worthy man, and a respectable scholar; but the boy was earning nothing, and desired to be independent; so, after a year and a half of very hard scholastic labour, he and his worthy instructor parted with mutual regret and goodwill. After several experiments, which, in all but the amount of remuneration, were anything but satisfactory, the young poet settled down as tutor in a private family residing in the neighbourhood of Manchester, where he was uniformly treated rather as a son than as a dependant. In 1822 he published a small volume of poems, entitled "Poetical Sketches," with engravings by Heath from designs by Stothard, of which five editions were called for within a very short period. In the latter part of 1822, Mr. Watts's booksellers having purchased the copyright of the "Leeds Intelligencer," a journal which was then at a very low ebb, tempted him, by an offer which would be considered fabulous in these days of cheap literature, to undertake its editorship. Having accepted their proposal, he took up his residence at Leeds, where he remained nearly three years. In those days the factory system was in its worst phase, and every attempt to suggest a mitigation of its horrors was indignantly resented. Finding that the Leeds Infirmary was crowded with patients more or less mutilated by machinery, Mr. Watts ventured to publish an article in the "Intelligencer," calling upon all owners of cloth-mills to incur the comparatively trifling expense of fencing, or as it used to be termed, boxing off their machinery. Although the number of frightful accidents by machinery had become alarmingly large, and the remedy was simple and comparatively inexpensive, the recommendation was resisted with the utmost pertinacity, as an improper and an impertinent interference. On resigning the editorship of the "Leeds Intelligencer," however, for the purpose of establishing a

similar journal ("The Manchester Courier") in Manchester, Mr. Watts had the satisfaction of leaving it in a far more prosperous condition than that in which he had found it; and he and its proprietors parted with mutual esteem and goodwill. It was while yet at Leeds that a proposal was made to him by Messrs. Hurst and Robinson, the London publishers of Sir Walter Scott, to co-operate with them in the publication of an annual volume on the plan of the well-known German pocket-books edited by Goethe, Schiller, and other eminent German *littérateurs*. Mr. Watts's notion was, that poems and short prose sketches from the most popular writers of the day, might be associated in such a work with highly-finished line-engravings from the best examples of the English school of painting. With this view, he selected some of the finest works of Turner, Leslie, Newton, Stothard, Roberts, Allston, Romney, Lawrence, Collins, Danby, Martin, and other eminent British painters, and placed them in the hands of Heath, Finden, Watt, Goodall, Pye, and other eminent engravers. The first volume was published in 1824, and its success was unequivocal. Of some of the succeeding volumes from 14,000 to 15,000 copies were called for. Ten volumes of the "Literary Souvenir" were published between 1824 and 1834, when it was discontinued. It was succeeded in 1835 by the "Cabinet of Modern Art," under the same editorship, of which three volumes only were published. That the taste for the fine arts created by these elegant works led to the institution of Art-Unions can hardly be doubted; associations which, so far as the pecuniary interests of artists are concerned, have replaced them with advantage: but if Mr. Watts's estimate of the sum expended by him in illustrated works (viz. 50,000*l.*) in the course of fourteen years be correct, and the outlay of rival proprietors at all approached his own, something like half a million sterling must have been disbursed during that period among painters, engravers, *littérateurs*, printers, stationers, bookbinders, and others. The "Manchester Courier" was permanently established in less than a year, but early in 1825 Mr. Watts disposed of his interest in it, and returned to London to engage in more congenial pursuits. From 1827 to 1847 inclusive, he was more or less connected with the newspaper press; having established or assisted in establishing during that period upwards of twenty Conservative journals in town and country; several of which are now realising large incomes for their respective proprietors. In the early part of the year 1827 he was invited to co-operate with Mr. Charles Baldwin and Dr. Giffard in the establishment of the "Standard" evening newspaper; but having undertakings of his own which demanded his exclusive attention, he resigned his post in less than a year after the commencement of that journal. In 1833 he started a class journal devoted to the interests of the army and navy, entitled "The United Service Gazette," the first newspaper of the kind which had appeared in this country, and of which for upwards of ten years he was the sole editor and manager. During his connexion with the Gazette he advocated many military and naval reforms. In 1843, disputes having arisen

between Mr. Watts and his partner in the "United Service Gazette," it was violently wrested from him, and on his appeal to the Court of Chancery was directed to be sold by the Court. After many years' litigation, during which no fewer than five Chancery suits grew out of one, the money paid into court was pretty well exhausted, and the suits abandoned; leaving the original proprietor, by his connexion with that and other journals belonging to the same firm, and after ten years of assiduous labour, not only without remuneration for his time, but a large pecuniary loser besides. From 1841 to 1847 Mr. Watts became once more associated with the editorial staff of the "Standard;" but in the early part of the last-mentioned year he retired from all connexion with the newspaper press. In 1850 Mr. Watts published an edition of his select poetical writings, under the title of "Lyrics of the Heart, with other Poems," illustrated by upwards of forty highly finished engravings, executed by artists who had been associated with him in his former publications. A few charming lyrics from the pen of his wife (the youngest sister of the late J. H. Wiffen, the accomplished translator of "Tasso" and of "Garcelasso de la Vega," and for many years private secretary and librarian to the late Duke of Bedford), are interspersed throughout its pages. Mrs. Watts has also written and edited several excellent volumes for young people, which have met with considerable success. One of the warmest admirers of the poetry of Alaric Watts was the late Sir Robert Peel. In 1853 a pension of 100*l.* per annum upon the Civil List was conferred upon Mr. Watts by her Majesty, "in consideration of services rendered by him to literature and the fine arts." We may add that he has been an extensive contributor to the periodical press during the last thirty years, and has published several volumes of prose, of which he has not considered it worth his while to claim the paternity.

WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, a Painter, who greatly distinguished himself at the Westminster Hall competitions, and a worthy disciple of the great Italian Schools, was born in London, in 1818. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1837: in that and succeeding years portraits, also some historical attempts; in 1840, "Isabella finding Lorenzo dead," from Boccaccio; in 1842, a scene from "Cymbeline." At Westminster Hall, in 1843, his cartoon of "Caractacus" obtained one of the three highest class prizes of 300*l.* and created sanguine hopes for his future career. A three-years' visit was then paid to Italy. On his return, in 1847, the highest honours were again obtained by him in Westminster Hall. Of his two colossal oil-pictures, "Echo," and "Alfred inciting the Saxons to Maritime Enterprise," the latter secured for him one of the three highest class prizes of 500*l.*; and, together with the pictures of Pickersgill and Cross, (the latter having gained a *second* class prize), were purchased by the Commissioners. It is now in one of the Committee-rooms of the New Houses. In the "Alfred," together with dramatic power and masterly drawing,

there were peculiarities and failures; much pedantic imitation of the Roman and Florentine Schools, and a studied abstinence from colour. At the British Institution, in 1848, Mr. Watts exhibited two pictures far more faithful to his genius; which proved the defects of his "Alfred" to have been wilful ones. His "Paolo and Francesca," and "Orlando pursuing the Fata Morgana," were remarkable compositions; poetic in feeling as elevated in purpose: the colour and tone very noble, deep, and luminous; the figure of Francesca and the floating form of the Fata Morgana both exquisitely modelled. At the Academy in the same year was exhibited his full-length portrait of Lady Holland, reminding one of the Venetian masters in its earnest character and deep harmony of colour. At the Academy in 1849, equally unnoticed by the general public, was his "Life's Illusions," a picture of the class of the "Fata Morgana:" powerful in art, and imaginative, if somewhat dreamy and confused. There too, in 1850, an important picture from his pencil was hung out of sight,—"The Good Samaritan;" dedicated to and painted in honour of the philanthropic Thomas Wright of Manchester. The artist subsequently presented it to the Town Hall of Manchester. His later appearances in Trafalgar Square have been irregular and unimportant: chiefly portraits (among them one of Henry Taylor), displaying peculiar effects, and power of a kind not calculated to win its way with the many. To this fact, and to much indulgence in *experiment*, may be attributed his not becoming so widely known as his real powers of mind and hand, and his lofty aims and attainments, should have made him. Latterly indeed, failing health, failing self-confidence, and the still more serious lack of adequate stimulus to exertion, (both in the artist's character and in his circumstances), have almost withdrawn him from the healthy work-day arena of professional competition. For the New Houses of Parliament, Mr. Watts has executed one of the frescoes in the Poets' Hall,—"St. George welcomes the Dragon," from Spenser, finished in 1853. In this work the painter has had to contend with the difficulties of a very bad light; and has aimed at reproducing the pure, broad, simple qualities of the Florentine School of Fresco. An offer to paint in fresco the west end of Lincoln's Inn Hall, on condition that the actual outlay should be defrayed by the Benchers of that Inn,—an offer backed by the representations of Mr. Hardwick, the architect of the building,—was recently accepted by the lawyers. The large vacant space is to be occupied by an allegory representing the world's greatest lawgivers, including Moses, Confucius, Justinian, Charlemagne, etc. Mr. Watts is deeply versed—perhaps too deeply—in the schools of Italian painting. At the close of Haydon's Life, an interesting contribution from his hand shows not only candour and intelligence, but powers of thought unusual (out of their own language) in painters.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, R.A., a truly English Painter. Born at London in 1800, he passed the early part of his life at Windsor;

where his father was employed in the establishment of George III. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1823, a portrait group; seldom again until 1835; after which he continued to contribute regularly one or more of those modest subjects which have secured him fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—"The Soldier's Return," "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Birdcatchers," indicate early persistence in the course wherein, after much patient self-improvement, his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 he exhibited "A Village School,"—the theme so often handled since; in 1836, "Going into School" and "Coming Out of School." Subsequent pictures,—"Returning from the Fair" (1837), "Breakfast" (1838), "Foot-ball" (1839), attracted each year general notice. In 1840 his picture of "Punch" was followed by his election to an Associateship. "The Boy and many Friends" (of 1841); "The Smile" and "The Frown," of which engravings have been issued by the Art-Union to its subscribers, were still more popular. "The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," "Going to School" (1842); "Sickness and Health" (1843), Portrait group of the artist's father and mother, "The Pedler" (1844), succeeded; and in 1845 "A Dame's School," the picture in the Vernon Gallery, one of his happiest realizations. In 1846 he was elected R.A. Among his principal subsequent works have been the "Good Night" (1846); "A Village Choir" (1847); "Dotheboy's Hall" (1848); "A Slide" (1849); "A School Play-ground" (1852); a repetition of the "Dame's School" (1853); "The Race," (1855); pictures few in number but perfect of their kind. Other even smaller canvases and simpler themes,—"A Robber," "A See-saw," "A Cherry-seller," "A Letter from the Colonies," etc., display the same genuine qualities of character, expression, graphic telling of the story, and quiet humour. His direct "Studies from Nature" again, humble, rustic material, such as "A Peasant's Home," "A Farm-house Kitchen," "Peasant Children;" homely fireside scenes,—"A Chimney Corner," "A Breakfast Party;" are all choice specimens of his complete but unpretending art, evincing the same keen sympathy with every-day Nature, as do his more important compositions. Webster's range is narrow, but he is a thorough master of it. He is one of the very few, even of the so-called "domestic" painters, who have been content to draw upon the real life around them, exclusively devoting himself to it, insensible to the attractions of Wardour Street and Rag Fair. By and by his works will be *historical*, in addition to their other merits.

WEIR, WILLIAM, Journalist, was born in Edinburgh about 1802. After passing through the usual curriculum at the High School of that city he turned his attention to legal studies, and was called to the Scottish bar in 1826. Not making much progress in a profession at that time crowded with aspirants, and in which few changes had then occurred for years to reward its junior members, Mr. Weir became for a time editor of the "Edinburgh Literary

Journal," and having, in the discussions that preceded the passing of the Reform Bill, distinguished himself by the exercise of a ready and able style of writing, he was appointed Editor of the "Glasgow Argus,"—a post which he occupied for several years. He subsequently removed to London, and after a time, became attached to the staff of the "Daily News," upon which he has since remained, occupying, it is understood, since the death of Mr. F. K. Hunt, the responsible post of Editor.

WENSLEYDALE, JAMES PARKE, BARON, Lawyer, was born in 1782, at Highfield, near Liverpool. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Parke, who, we believe, was a merchant; and his mother was a daughter of the late Mr. William Preston, of an old family settled for some generations on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire. He received his early education at the Grammar-school of Macclesfield, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, as a pensioner, in October, 1799. In the following year he was elected Scholar of his College, and three years later graduated B.A. as Fifth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. For some time after taking his degree, Mr. Parke remained in residence at the University, and was elected to an open Fellowship at Trinity College in the year 1804. He was not called to the bar till some ten years later, his name appearing among those who were called at the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1813. At the bar, industry brought him into notice, aad business flowed in upon him with sufficient rapidity to warrant him in vacating his fellowship at Trinity, by marriage, within four years after he became a barrister. In 1817 he married Cecilia, daughter of the late Samuel F. Barlow, Esq., of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire, and from that period his rise was rapid. In 1828 he was promoted from a very lucrative business in his profession as an advocate to a puisne judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the death of the late Sir George Holroyd, and was transferred from that court to the Exchequer on the death of Baron Taunton, in 1834. As Baron Parke, he gained what few others have gained in recent days—an experience of twenty-eight years on the judicial bench. Possessed of an admirable memory, he was peculiarly a man of precedents;—a man of facts also, and in his facts seldom or never wrong. It was thought that his sound and sober experience and familiarity with "precedents," would render his presence in the House of Lords of peculiar value, as an assistant to the five "law lords," and on retiring from the bench, in January 1856, he was created Baron Wensleydale of Wensleydale by patent "for the term of his natural life." But Lord Campbell, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Lyndhurst, believing the constitution of the House of Lords was being assailed, questioned the right of the Crown to create peerages for life; and after several stormy debates, the Peers decided that such a patent gave the recipient of the honour no right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and recommended the Government to create

the title afresh. Of course Ministers objected; but after due consideration they acceded to the wish of the House, creating him Baron Wensleydale of Walton, with the usual remainder to heirs male.

WESTMACOTT, RICHARD, R.A., Sculptor, son of the late Sir Richard Westmacott, was born in London, 1799. He visited Italy in 1820, and studied there for six years:—not, however, under any master. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838, R.A. in 1849. Among his best ideal works are "The Cymbal Player," (exhibited in 1832); in the Duke of Devonshire's collection; "Venus and Ascanius" (1831): "Venus instructing Cupid," alto-relievos in Lord Ellesmere's Gallery; "Paolo and Francesca" (1838), an alto-relievo in Lord Lansdowne's possession; "Blue-Bell" (1836); and "The Butterfly" (1838); bas-reliefs full of grace and beauty, in Lord Ellesmere's collection. Westmacott excels in religious compositions. Fine examples are the "Angel watching," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family (1842); his bas-relief, "Go and Sin no more" (1850); recumbent monumental figure of the late Archbishop of Canterbury (1850), in Canterbury Cathedral; and one of the late Earl Hardwick at Wimpole. Monumental works and busts have, especially during the latter part of his career, been by far the more numerous portion of his works.

WESTMORELAND, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN FANE, EARL OF, lately British Ambassador at Vienna, is son of the tenth Earl, and was born in 1784. He entered the army in 1803; and in 1805-6 served in the expedition to Hanover, as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Don. He subsequently served in Sicily, the Dardanelles, in Egypt, and in Portugal under the Duke of Wellington, to whom he was aide-de-camp. In 1813 he was the English Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Allied Armies in Germany. He was appointed Envoy at the court of Florence in 1814, and in the following year accompanied the Austrian army in the campaign which restored the throne of the Two Sicilies to the Bourbons. In 1841 he was appointed British Minister at the court of Berlin, and retained that appointment until February 1851. In December of the same year he was appointed Ambassador at the court of the Austrian Emperor, and in that character took part in the negotiations connected with the Turkish questions; the Vienna note, the conferences, with the engagements embodied in their protocols, the treaty of December 2, 1854, and the interpretation of the four guarantees. Throughout those proceedings he performed the ordinary functions of an ambassador with an acumen for which he had not hitherto obtained credit. When, however, the English Government saw reason to hope that a basis for negotiation had been gained, it became its duty to send a distinguished statesman

to the Vienna congress, at which the affairs of Europe were to be resettled, and Lord John Russell was dispatched on special mission. In the autumn of 1855 Lord Westmoreland retired from his post at Vienna, and was succeeded by Sir Hamilton Seymour. The noble Earl succeeded to his title in 1841. He is a D.C.L., and a privy councillor. He is a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa; a Knight Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand and Merit; a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order (1817); a Grand Cross of the Order of St. Joseph (1818); and for his services with the German army in 1813–15, received permission in 1843 to accept the first class of the Brunswick Order of Henry the Lion. In 1846 he was also created a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

WHATELY, THE RIGHT REV. RICHARD, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, an eminent Theologian and Writer on Political Economy, was born in 1787. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch Park, Surrey. He was educated at Oxford, at Oriel College, of which, in 1819, he was elected a fellow. The college of Oriel is famous for having sent out some of the greatest thinkers of which English Churchmen of the present generation may boast, such as Arnold, Coplestone, Newman (until his perversion), and the subject of this sketch. Whately was appointed to read the Bampton lectures in 1822, in which year he accepted the rectory of Halesworth in Suffolk, value 450*l.* per annum. In the contest which took place in the University, when Sir Robert Peel appealed to his learned constituents upon the Catholic question, Whately voted for the right honourable baronet. In 1830 he was appointed President of St. Alban's Hall, and Professor of Political Economy; and in 1831 he was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin and Bishop of Glendalagh. The diocese of Kildare has since been added to his charge. His lordship has published a considerable number of theological writings, consisting of sermons and charges; all marked by a desire to place religion on a simple scriptural basis, and in harmony with man's intellectual nature. His style is aphoristic and luminous, and his reasoning most severe. In the administration of his office he has displayed a uniform liberality, and has been a constant promoter of the National system of education in Ireland. He is the author among other works of a treatise on political economy, and the best manual of logic which we possess, and has published an edition of Bacon's "Essays."

WHEATSTONE, CHARLES, F.R.S., the scientific Inventor of the Electric Telegraph, and Professor of Experimental Philosophy in King's College, London, was born at Gloucester, in 1802. Mr. Wheatstone's connexion with the Electric Telegraph is set forth in an official paper, drawn up by Sir M. Isambard Brunel and Professor Daniell, at a time when some misunderstanding had arisen from conflicting claims as to the origin of this important invention; and as the subject is one of the vexed questions of science, we

cannot do better than quote the decision at which these gentlemen arrived, with ample evidence before them; acquiesced in as it subsequently was by the parties chiefly concerned:—"In March, 1836, Mr. Cooke, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed for the first time one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time, during many years, by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communication to the railways then extending themselves over Great Britain, as well as to government and general purposes, and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be practically attained by means of electricity, Mr. Cooke immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of telegraphing, and, giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he from that hour devoted himself exclusively to the realisation of that object. He came to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans and instruments. In February, 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, he became acquainted, through the introduction of Dr. Roget, with Professor Wheatstone, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determination of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and other voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles. In May, 1837, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions. The terms of their partnership, which were more exactly defined and confirmed in November, 1837, by a partnership deed, vested in Mr. Cooke, as the originator of the undertaking, the exclusive management of the invention in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, with the exclusive engineering department, as between themselves, and all the benefits arising from the laying down of the lines, and the manufacture of the instruments. As partners standing on a perfect equality, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone were to divide equally all proceeds arising from the granting of licenses, or from the sale of the patent rights; a percentage being first payable to Mr. Cooke as manager. Professor Wheatstone retained an equal voice with Mr. Cooke in selecting and modifying the forms of the telegraphic instruments, and both parties pledged themselves to impart to each other, for their equal and mutual benefit, all improvements, of whatever kind, which they

might become possessed of, connected with the giving of signals or the sounding of alarms by means of electricity. Since the formation of the partnership the undertaking has rapidly progressed, under the constant and equally successful exertions of the parties in their distinct departments, until it has attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience. Whilst Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as an useful undertaking, promising to be a work of national importance, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches had already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated.—(Signed) M. I. Brunel, J. F. Daniell. London, April 27, 1841." Professor Wheatstone is also the inventor of the well-known Stereoscope ; but it is upon his scientific skill in connexion with the Electric Telegraph that his fame will chiefly rest. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 Professor Wheatstone was one of the Jurors in the class for " Heat, Light, and Electricity," and was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour for his " application of the Electric Telegraph."

WHEWELL, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, Master of Trinity College, and formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Cambridge, was born at Lancaster in 1795. His writings have been numerous, and important. The following are amongst those which have attracted the greatest attention: "A History of the Inductive Sciences," in 3 vols.; " The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," 2 vols.; " The Elements of Morality, including Polity," 2 vols.; the Bridgewater Treatise on Astronomy; " Notes on Architecture of German Churches ;" " Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England ;" " Lectures on Systematic Morality;" " Indications of the Creator," in answer to the " Vestiges of Creation." Besides these he is the author of many educational mathematical works, and some works on University education in connexion with University reform. Well-authenticated rumour also attributes to him the authorship of " The Plurality of Worlds," an anonymous book which has made considerable noise. Dr. Whewell has the reputation of being as encyclopædical in his knowledge as his great contemporary Lord Brougham, and a curious anecdote is current in Cambridge illustrative of this feature of his mind. The thing is said to have happened while he was a Fellow of the College, before he was made Master. It was generally found that whatever subject turned up at table, Dr. (then Mr.) Whewell had more to say about it than any one else, and the Fellows used, but always unsuccessfully, to try to start some subject about which he knew nothing. As a

last resort, one of them turned over the leaves of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" for some out-of-the-way subject, and hit upon the game of chess as it is played in China. After dinner this gentleman commenced talking to his neighbour about this subject, and was corrected in the middle of some statement by the ever-ready Whewell. Hoping to find the omniscient in a mistake, he cited his authority—the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." "Oh!" says Mr. Whewell, "that was my opinion when I wrote the article to which you refer, but I have since seen reason to alter it." Amongst his other accomplishments Professor Whewell is well-skilled in archæology, and is a contributor to the literature of Gothic architecture.

WHITTY, EDWARD MICHAEL, Author and Journalist. Born in London in 1827. An Irishman by parentage, being son of Mr. Whitty, proprietor of the "Liverpool Journal" and "Liverpool Daily Post," who contributed largely to the periodical literature of Ireland during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Whitty was educated at the High School of the Mechanics' Institute of Liverpool, and afterwards in Germany. He was a short-hand reporter on the provincial press at the age of seventeen, and was the youngest man ever received on the "Times" parliamentary corps, having joined it when only nineteen. He served the "Times" three years, and was next two years on the "Daily News," doing general work. For some time Mr. Whitty edited the "Leader," to which he contributed the "Stranger in Parliament" and the "Political Portraits,"—both of which series have been republished, and are marked by point, liveliness, and information. He has contributed to the "Nation" and "Melbourne Argus" (independent of the specialities of those papers), and has published a satirical novel, "Friends of Bohemia," a work of real and original ability, which has had an especial success in the United States. Mr. Whitty is now (1857) Editor of the "Northern Whig," a paper of purely Radical politics, standing apart from what we may call "Irishising," and the first journal in Ireland in point of position, circulation, and wealth.

WIGHTMAN, SIR WILLIAM, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, is of Scottish origin, being descended from a family of the name long settled in the county of Dumfries. Mr. Justice Wightman, however, has had the advantage of an English training, and of being educated at the University of Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. Having turned his mind to legal matters, he was in 1821 called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and, about ten years later, appointed a Commissioner for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of common law. In 1833 he was nominated a Commissioner for digesting the criminal law; and in 1841, while Lord Melbourne's Government was still in existence, he became one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, then presided over by Lord Denman. On being

raised to the bench he received the honour of knighthood, as is customary on such occasions. Mr. Justice Wightman, at an early period of his career, married a daughter of the late James Baird Esq. of Lasswade, near Edinburgh.

WILLES, SIR JAMES SHAW, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, is son of a physician of Cork, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honours and graduated B.A. Coming to England, Mr. Willes applied himself to the study of the law, and in 1840 was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple. Having practised for some time as a special pleader, Mr. Willes went the Home Circuit, and was so successful in his professional pursuits, that in 1855, when a vacancy occurred among the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, he was raised to the bench, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1850, Mr. Justice Willes filled the office of a Common Law Commissioner.

WILLIAMS, SIR EDWARD VAUGHAN, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, is a native of London, and son of the late Mr. Serjeant John Williams. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, Mr. Williams soon after, in conjunction with Mr. (afterwards Mr. Justice) Patteson, who had been called at the Middle Temple two years earlier, published an edition of "Saunders' Reports" and, in conjunction with Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly, an edition of Burn's "Justice of the Peace." In 1837 there appeared from his pen a treatise on the law of executors. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and on that occasion had the distinction of being knighted.

WILLIAMS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK, BART., K.C.B., born in Nova Scotia, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery as Second Lieutenant in 1825, was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in 1827, and to that of Captain in 1840. From that date to 1843 he was employed in Turkey, and for his military services there received the brevet rank of Major. Being subsequently sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty of that city in May 1847, and for his political services on that occasion he was advanced to the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Having, in June 1848, been appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, he was, in 1852, admitted as a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In August, 1854, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, on being nominated Her Majesty's Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few months later to that of Brigadier-General. The glorious victory won, under his auspices, on the heights above Kars, on the morning of the 29th of September, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, first made the name of General

Williams familiar to the British public, as a warrior with a cool head and a brave heart. After the sanguinary battle had raged for well nigh eight hours, and General Mouravieff had exerted all the talent which he had derived from nature, and all the ingenuity which he had gained from experience, the Russian troops under his command, after persevering so long as there remained a chance of success, were repulsed with immense loss. In acknowledgment of his heroism on that memorable occasion, General Williams was nominated by the Queen of England a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, and honoured by the Sultan with the rank of "Mushir," or full General in the Turkish service. Time passed on; and General Williams and his brave comrades did all that brave men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the third of a soldier's rations. They were, however, perplexed in the extreme; for matters daily grew worse and worse. The garrison was worn out by famine; many of them died of hunger; so scarce were provisions, that horseflesh was reserved for the hospitals: and it is stated that the price even of cats rose to a hundred piastres each. All around was death and despair, and it had become a mere question of starvation against time, when, on the 14th of November, Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender. General Williams presided next day over a council of officers, and their deliberations ended in a flag of truce being sent to the Russian general, to demand a suspension of hostilities and the privilege of sending a courier to Erzeroum. An English officer, named Thompson, left the besieged city, but found the Russians within three leagues of Erzeroum, and Selim Pacha without any intention of attempting the relief of Kars. On the 22d he returned to the beleagured town; and two days later, General Williams, having demanded an interview with Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Subsequently, the whole garrison, including nine pachas, surrendered as prisoners of war; and thus ended the siege of Kars, the defence of which was one of the brightest and noblest incidents of the war. General Williams, on being restored to liberty and returning to England, was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of 1000*l.* a-year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was, moreover, elected Member of Parliament for Calne, and appointed Commandant at Woolwich.

WILLIS, NATHANIEL PARKER, a Poet, Critic, and Journalist of considerable talent, was born in Portland, Jan. 20, 1817. While a child he was removed to Boston, and received his first education at the Latin school of that city and the Phillip's Academy at Andover. He entered Yale College in the seventeenth year of his age, and about the same time produced a series of poems on sacred subjects, which obtained for him some reputation. Immediately after he had graduated, in 1827, he was engaged by Mr. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") to edit "The Legendary" and "The Token." In 1828 he established the "American Monthly Magazine," which

he conducted for two years and a half, when it was merged in the "New York Mirror," and Willis came to Europe. On his arrival in France he was attached to the American Legation by Mr. Rives, then minister at the court of Versailles, and with a diplomatic passport he travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, and last of all in England, where he married. The letters he wrote while abroad, under the title of "Pencillings by the Way," first appeared in the "New York Mirror." In 1835 he published "Inklings of Adventure," a series of tales, which appeared originally in a London magazine under the signature of "Peter Slingsby." In 1837 he returned to the United States, and retired to a pleasant seat on the Susquehanna, where he resided two years. Early in 1839 he became one of the editors of the "Corsair," a literary gazette in New York; and in the autumn of the same year he came again to London, where, in the following winter, he published "Loiterings of Travel," in two volumes, and "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband." In 1840 appeared his "Poems," and "Letters from under a Bridge." About the same time he wrote the descriptive portions of some pictorial works on American scenery and Ireland. In 1843, with Mr. G. P. Morris, he revived the "New York Mirror," which had been discontinued for several years, first as a weekly, then as a daily gazette; but withdrew from it upon the death of his wife in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," consisting of stories and sketches of European and American society. On his return to New York he issued his complete works, which filled a closely-printed imperial octavo volume of several hundred pages. In October, 1846, he married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and is now settled in New York, where he is associated with Mr. Norris, as Editor of the "Home Journal," a weekly gazette of literature. Mr. Willis belongs to what has been styled the Venetian school in letters. There is no drawing, but much colouring in his pictures. His stories have little probability, coherence, or consistency; but the abundance of ornamental details scattered over his writings have gained for him considerable popularity in America, and some readers in this country. A sister of Mr. Willis has also gained a considerable amount of literary reputation under the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern."

WILLIS, THE REV. ROBERT, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of the University of Cambridge, born at London in 1800. The most learned and (in spirit) scientific of our Archæologists. He is the author of "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy" (1840), one of the first books which introduced English Archæologists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic; of a very valuable essay elucidating the "Nomenclature of the Middle Ages" (1849); of "The Architectural History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre," of a remarkable paper on the "Vaults of the Middle Ages; etc. Mr. Willis has also written a handbook on the "Principles of Mechanism" (1841), scientific papers (of investi-

gation) on the "Vowel Sounds," the "Mechanism of the Larynx," the "Teeth of Wheels." With the principles of architectural construction he is thoroughly conversant. He has been one of the main supports of the Archæological Institute, since its first establishment in 1843. From its annual meetings have been prepared his "Architectural Histories" of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and other cathedrals; histories exhaustive of the subject, and unique, for their keen spirit of analysis, and their lucid illustrations. In his examination of a building, the method of its first construction and of each successive change or addition is investigated; and this structural testimony compared with the recorded evidence of contemporary chronicles. Professor Willis's oral explanation of the history of a cathedral, such as York, Lincoln, etc., is one of the great features of the Institute's annual meeting. The clearness and compressed volubility of his exposition rivet and instruct all hearers. Next to having witnessed with your own eyes the building of one of our old cathedrals, or of any subsequent century's alteration thereof, is to hear the Professor describe how it was done. Under his hands the stones speak and give up their story. By the vestiges of an earlier erection, to be descried in that yet standing,—of Norman, say, amid Early English or Decorated,—he creates again the structure to which those vestiges belonged: as Professor Owen, with the help of a few bones, can construct an animal, "which lived and roared before the flood." In Winchester Cathedral, for instance, the casual observer will only recognise a Perpendicular (late Gothic) nave, of the 14th and 15th centuries. Professor Willis leads you behind the scenes, as it were; lays bare the still existing Norman core in piers and walls; and stone by stone builds up afresh the Norman nave, with its low pier arches, its triforium and clerestory, which William of Wykeham cavalierly transformed into the then latest architectural fashion of his day. Again, from the traces of certain small old windows in Chichester Cathedral, and the circumstance of the spaces diminishing between them, he re-constructs the Norman apse of the former building, with a demonstrative force that carries conviction to his hearers, and that makes the before hidden links of the history obvious to every reader. His knowledge of what Norman churches were, had led him to look for the indications confirming a theory. Many a venerable error he will thus demolish in his course, many a loose theory or baseless date, by rigorous collation of existing documents with the silent language of the fabric itself.

WILLMORE, JAMES TIBBITS, Engraver, was born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, September 15, 1800. He is one of the most eminent and popular of the landscape engravers who have distinguished themselves by their reproductions of Turner. His style, one of great delicacy and finish, he has opened out for himself. It renders admirably that marvellous aërial perspective, so poetic and original an attribute of his great exemplar. The beauty of such engravings as "Mercury and Argus," "The Old

Téméraire," and the "Ancient Italy," is known to all lovers of art. Among Willmore's other works are, "Crossing the Bridge," after Landseer; "Wind against Tide," after Stanfield. That from J. J. Chalon (not a very inspiring original), "The Water-Party," issued by the Art-Union to its subscribers, ill represents his powers. His latest works, "Harvest in the Highlands," after Landseer, and "The Golden Bough," after Turner (the picture in the Vernon Gallery), are both very beautiful examples of his art. Willmore was elected Associate-Engraver of the Academy in 1843; he being one of the few line-engravers of real eminence who was willing to accept the invidiously restricted honour to which the Academy was, until last year, confined.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, Journalist, was born at Plymouth, January 13, 1810. Mr. Wills has been for the last twenty years one of that important class of literary men whom the present demand for knowledge keeps in full and profitable occupation; and who—although their names seldom appear on title-pages—are amongst the most prolific and useful of public writers. Mr. Wills was one of the literary "set" who started "Punch," and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original staff of the "Daily News," and occupied for a considerable time the post of sub-editor of that paper, to the leading columns of which he occasionally contributed. In 1850 he also joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing "Household Words," of which he is the working editor.

WILSON, GEORGE, M.D., Author and Professor, was born in Edinburgh in 1818, and began the study of medicine at the age of fifteen, after having acquired the ordinary branches of a middle-class education at a private academy, and the High School of the city. A strong leaning towards the study of physical science induced him, though for his years a distinguished scholar, to devote himself to medicine, then the only avenue to an acquaintance with the natural sciences. Apprenticed in the laboratory of the Royal Infirmary, he early selected chemistry as his favourite pursuit, and in the laboratories of Professor Christison of Edinburgh, and Professor Graham, University College, London, he had at a later period additional opportunities for acquiring proficiency in the science in question. Nominally devoted to medicines, he took the degree of Surgeon at Edinburgh in 1837, and that of Physician in the same city in 1839. In 1840 he began to lecture on chemistry in the extra-Academical School of Edinburgh. In 1845 he was appointed Chemical Lecturer in the School of Arts, and to the Veterinary College of his native town. In 1855 he was made Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and afterwards Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh. For those distinctions he was indebted to the reputation he had acquired as a teacher and writer, in spite of the hindrance to active exertion which indifferent health opposed to his competition with more robust men. To this

cause may be attributed his never having travelled or studied abroad, and his rare appearance at the meetings of the British Association. He is author of the following among other works : "An Elementary Treatise on Chemistry," "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph," "The Life of Dr. John Reid," "The Life and Works of the Hon. Henry Cavendish," "Researches on Colour," "Blindness," "The Five Gateways of Knowledge;" besides various papers, chiefly on chemical subjects, published in the scientific journals; biographical sketches contributed to the "British Quarterly Review;" and lectures delivered before different public bodies, and published in various ways. He is more of a literary man than many of his scientific contemporaries, and is indebted to the grace of his style for his acceptance as author and teacher.

WILSON, HORACE HAYMAN, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, was born in London in September 1796, and educated at the Soho Square School. On leaving that seminary, at the age of fifteen, he was placed in the counting-house of a merchant; but having no relish for commercial pursuits, he soon left the desk to study medicine, and in 1805 passed as a Member of the College of Surgeons. About the same time Mr. Wilson was appointed to an office in the Calcutta Mint, and set sail for the East; and having during his voyage commenced the study of Oriental languages, he pursued it with ardour after arriving at the scene of his new duties. Induced by a perusal of the works of Sir W. Jones, Mr. Wilson devoted his attention chiefly to the Sanscrit language, made rapid progress in the study, and published some translations. Experiencing the want of a convenient Sanscrit-English dictionary, he prepared one for publication; and on appearing in 1819, it was welcomed by Sanscrit scholars. After the publication of this valuable work he had the distinction of re-organising the Benares Sanscrit College, which had fallen into decay; and after returning to Calcutta in 1821, he employed the materials he had collected in the Upper Provinces in a variety of contributions to the volumes of the "Arabic Researches" and the "Oriental Quarterly Magazine," and took an active part in improving the Sanscrit College at Calcutta. On being appointed Boden Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, Mr. Wilson, in 1833, left India, after having been presented with complimentary addresses by the various learned bodies with which he had been connected, and landed in England after an absence of more than quarter of a century. On reaching Oxford, he entered himself as a member of Exeter College, and was admitted by the University to the degree of A.M.; after which he delivered his inaugural lecture. Professor Wilson's works are somewhat voluminous. Besides his Dictionary and a Sanscrit Grammar, he has published numerous works illustrative of the history, mythology, antiquities, traditions, proverbs, and legends of the East; and supervised and corrected an edition of Mill's "History of India." He is Librarian to the East India Company; Oriental Examiner

and Visitor to the East India College of Addiscombe; and he is, besides, President of the Royal Arabic Society. Soon after returning from India, Professor Wilson was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and upon their formation became a member of the Numismatic and Philological Societies. It is to the Continent, however, that he is principally indebted for literary honours, having been elected a member of the Imperial Institute of France, and of the Imperial and Royal Academies of St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, besides the Asiatic Societies of Europe and America, and various other continental institutions. In 1829 Professor Wilson married a daughter of George Siddons, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the celebrated Sarah Siddons.

WILSON, JAMES, M.P. and Statistician, was born in 1805, at Hawick, where his father was long engaged in the hosiery trade. The latter, a member of the Society of Friends, embarked his son, while very young, in business, as a manufacturer of hats; but the speculation not proving successful, James left his native place to seek his fortune in the metropolis. He subsequently removed from London to Newcastle; but circumstances there also proving adverse to his prosperity, he was gradually attracted towards that sphere in which nature had intended him to shine. In 1839, Mr. Wilson published a treatise entitled "Influence of the Corn Laws;" in 1840, "Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures;" and in 1841, "The Revenue, or what should the Chancellor do?" At length, he got into the tide which was to lead him on to fortune. Having, in 1843, established the "Economist" newspaper, and gained celebrity as its chief editor, he was, at the general election of 1847, returned, on Liberal principles, as member of Parliament for Westbury. He commenced his parliamentary career with a speech on the "Commercial distress," which then prevailed to an alarming extent; and subsequently spoke with great ability on the motion of Lord G. Bentinck, relative to the Sugar Plantations. The familiarity with which he treated the subjects under discussion, and the masterly manner in which he dealt with statistics in defence of the new fiscal system, marked him out for preferment; and in May, 1848, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control—a post which he continued to occupy till the break-up of the Russell Cabinet. When Parliament was dissolved in 1852, Mr. Wilson was again returned for Westbury, and on the formation of the Coalition Ministry he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He remained in that position after the Government had been reconstructed under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, and although, in the autumn of 1855, a rumour was afloat that he was about to accept the permanent office of Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, it has proved to be erroneous. Mr. Wilson would be a loss to the House of Commons, of which he is one of the ablest members. He is not, indeed, a man to create a great sensation, and then expose himself to ridicule, or sink into insignificance; but he endeavours to render his knowledge

of figures and finance useful to the State; and he is most successful in his object. At the general election of 1857 Mr. Wilson was elected M.P. for Devonport.

WINDHAM, MAJOR-GEN. CHARLES ASHE, M.P., C.B., "the Hero of the Redan," was born in the county of Norfolk, where his family flourished before the Conquest, and where he possesses considerable landed property. He entered the army in 1826, and passed many years of his life as an officer of the Coldstream Guards. He became Captain in May 1833; Major, in November 1846; Lieut.-Colonel, in December 1846; and Colonel, in June 1854. During all these years, the probability of the brave Guardsman having an opportunity of performing exploits worthy of a hero of romance, must, indeed, have appeared slight. However, when the Allied armies invaded the Crimea, Windham acted during the campaign as Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the Fourth Division, and was appointed by General Simpson to the command of the second brigade of the Second Division, upon Brigadier-General Lockyer's appointment to the Ceylon command. Meanwhile, when the celebrated flank movement of the army was made on Balaklava, this gallant officer was on that occasion the bearer of the despatches to Admiral Dundas, requesting the co-operation of the fleet; and he afterwards proceeded with the order to Sir Edmund Lyons, directing him to take the Agamemnon round to Balaklava. In the battle of Inkermann he enacted a distinguished part. Having been despatched to order up General Torrens' brigade to the right, and informed on the way that two of his guns had been captured, and were being carried off by the Russians, he took upon himself the responsibility of sending, with General Torrens' consent, the 63d, which effected their object in recovering the guns. When he rejoined Sir George Cathcart, he found the Fourth Division, which had proceeded to attack the Russians in flank, under a murderous fire. He was close to Sir George when that warrior fell, and being the only mounted officer of the division untouched, and its command devolving upon him to the end of the battle, he got his troops up the hill, and led them again into action, with an energy worthy of all praise. His gallant conduct on that occasion attracted little notice. The next achievements of Colonel Windham, however, were of a character far too high and heroic to pass without observation. When the tri-color flag waved over the Malakoff, as a signal for the English to advance upon the Redan, Colonel Windham was about the first man, on his side, to enter that redoubtable stronghold; and when the assault became a scene of carnage and confusion—when soldiers were being mowed down by the Russian fire, and officers were falling on all sides—and when the different regiments were mingled in a mass, and all the brigadiers except himself were wounded or unfit to lead, Colonel Windham, still struggling against fearful odds, made a gallant effort to form his men once more for the attack. Several times he was partially successful; but the soldiers melted away

as fast as he collected them. He sent thrice to Sir W. Codrington, begging for support, and as often were the officers who acted as his messengers wounded as they passed to the rear. Finding his efforts on the left futile, Colonel Windham passed through one of the cuts of the inner parapet and walked over to the right, at the distance of thirty yards from the Russian breastwork, exposed to a close fire, but without a wound. When he reached the inner parapet at the right face he got some men together, but no sooner had he brought them out than they were killed, wounded, or dispersed by a concentrated fire. Colonel Windham then walked back again across the open space to the left to retrieve the day. The men on the parapet of the salient, who were firing on the Russians, sent their shot about him, and the latter, who were pouring volley after volley on all points of the head of the work, likewise directed their muskets against him; but, as if bearing a charmed life, he passed through this cross-fire in safety, and reached the inner parapet on the left, where his men were becoming thinner and thinner. A Russian officer now stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands, to make room for a fieldpiece; and Colonel Windham, seeing there was no time to be lost, said to Captain Crealock, "I must go to the General for supports. Now mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining in safety the fifth parallel, through a storm of grape and rifle bullets. What conversation passed between him and the General is a matter of dispute. At all events, it was already too late; the unequal struggle was over; and as they spoke, the soldiers, overborne by numbers, were seen escaping from the Redan. When intelligence of deeds so daring reached England, the "Gazette" speedily announced that Colonel Windham had, for distinguished service, been promoted to the rank of Major-General. He was moreover, soon appointed Governor of the Karabelnaia, that part of Sebastopol occupied by the English. His native county was not forgetful of the honour won for her by this brave officer. The Norfolk magistrates hastened to vote a congratulatory address to General Windham, for the heroic services he had rendered in leading the assaults of the British army on the Redan fort at Sebastopol on the 8th September; and to adopt measures for erecting an appropriate memorial in commemoration of the great valour and deeds of that distinguished officer. The Earl of Albemarle remarked on the occasion, that "it was right that Norfolk should pay honour to so distinguished an individual as Major-General Windham, as he was connected with one of the most ancient and respected families of the county. Some years ago he was talking to his old friend Colonel Windham, when the Colonel mentioned that he had got a commission in the Guards for his boy Charles, but that he was young enough and might wait. Lord Albemarle replied, that he had served a campaign when he had completed his 16th year, and that no man could enter too young into the army. The advice was taken, and the gallant officer, who had now attained the rank of

Major-General, entered the army." On the 5th of July, 1855, General Windham was elected a Companion of the Bath; and on the resignation of General Barnard, in November, he became Chief of the Staff, and as such, responsible head, as in the French service, of the two great departments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. After the close of the war, General Windham returned to England, and at the general election of 1857 was returned to Parliament as one of the Knights of the shire for East Norfolk. Burke, in his "Landed Gentry" states that General Windham is a direct descendant of Geoffrey Lukyn, of Mashbury, Essex. The General's father assumed the name of Windham in place of Lukin, on inheriting the property of his connexion, William Windham, the famous statesman who flourished in the age of Pitt and Fox. The mutiny in the Bengal army has once more called General Windham into active service, and he now holds a command on the Staff in India,

WINDISCHGRÄTZ, PRINCE, some time Generalissimo of the Austrian troops, one who has bombarded more capital cities than any commander of his time, was born in 1786. Descended on the maternal side from Wallenstein the great Duke of Friedland, proud of his descent, but *borné* in intellect, and possessing little knowledge, he is, even as a soldier, hardly more than a first-rate corporal; a good drill-adjutant, and a great hand at frightening a mob. But he nevertheless enjoys considerable esteem among the Austrian officers: principally on account of his high aristocratical manners, which have earned him the title of "The first Austrian Gentleman." It had long been well known that his political opinions were on the side of Absolutism; and for many years it had been certain that, if a revolution should happen, Windischgrätz would be the general of the Absolutist party. The movements in the spring of 1848 took every one so entirely by surprise, that none dreamed of offering any resistance to the popular will. But as early as the month of July a remarkable circular was handed round among the troops. It was drawn up by the officers of the Galician army-corps, and was expressed in the plainest terms,—"That the army was the real representative of the populations of the monarchy; that the officers were the representatives of the intelligence, and the privates the representatives of the strength, of these populations; consequently to them belonged the task of reconstituting the Austrian monarchy. And as the emperor and those immediately about him were evidently not in a state of free action, the Galician corps of officers hereby call upon the other officers of the army to place themselves immediately at the disposal of *that general* whom public opinion has long pointed out as the saviour of his country, in order to rescue the monarch, and crush Vienna, that focus of revolution." The Prætorian guards thus gave plain warning of their intentions. The Minister of War at Vienna had no objection to their end, but a deep objection to their plan of carrying it out. If the counter-revolution were to succeed, it must not take

the form of a military reaction. A character of national feeling must be given to it; hence Jellachich, in spite of his very meagre military qualifications, must be put at its head; and, instead of directing it against Vienna, Hungary must be made the first point of attack. This would have been all very well, could Jellachich have executed what was expected from him; but he was beaten on every occasion, and it then became necessary to recur to the earlier plans. Windischgrätz took the chief command of the army; bombarded Vienna, as in the month of July he had already bombarded Prague; rejected all overtures on the part of the Hungarians, imprisoned their envoys; and whilst he was recruiting and strengthening his forces for a campaign in their country, amused himself in Vienna, from the beginning of November until the middle of December, by holding courts-martial, and carrying their sentences of death into execution. At length he took the field, and, with sudden speed, hurried in three weeks from Vienna to Pesth; the Hungarian leaders retreated before his superior force, and after the battle of Mohr, which was disastrous to them, they were compelled to leave Pesth itself to his disposal, and to retire over the Theiss. Windischgrätz was now extolled in every Absolutist paper as the greatest of European generals. In an incredibly short time Hungary was to be brought under the yoke; and certainly at that date no one even dreamt that the Hungarians would recover themselves as they did, and so quickly drive the Austrians beyond their frontiers. When, however, this happened, in the month of April, the whole blame was thrown on Windischgrätz. It was especially laid to his charge that he had not marched on Debreczin in the month of January, and, above all, that he had not absolutely prohibited the circulation of the Hungarian bank-notes. He was superseded in his command. The newspapers, which just before had extolled him to the clouds, now trampled him in the dust; and the people, rendered bitterly indignant by his executions in Vienna, Presburg, and Pesth, exulted in the fall of the harsh and blood-stained aristocrat. Not a voice was uplifted in his defence; no one pleaded for him or recollected that he had been compelled to allow the Austrian army time to repose in Pesth; it having been entirely worn out by forced marches from Vienna to Pesth, in the dead of winter, and the desperate though unsuccessful resistance of the Hungarians at Senitz, Tyrnau, Parrendorf, Altenburg, Babolna, and Mohr. Windischgrätz underwent what any one else under the same circumstances must have undergone: he was beaten. Had Windischgrätz conquered, history might have called him a hero. As it is, he will most probably be remembered only as the man who destroyed some of the most flourishing cities of Germany, and who murdered Robert Blum, one of the best speakers in the Frankfort Parliament; to say nothing of a parcel of unhappy journalists, whose totally unpractical and confused ideas hardly deserved to be chastised with musket-balls. Since the success of the reaction has been guaranteed by the Czar, Windischgrätz has been invited to resume his former governorship of

Bohemia; a post which he has hitherto had sagacity enough to decline. With the exception of a few days' fighting in 1814, Windischgrätz's valour has all been expended upon his fellow-citizens.

WINTERHALTER, F., Painter, was born at Baden in 1806. He first visited England in 1842; since which he has been fortunate in obtaining the highest patronage in the land. His portrait-group of the Queen, the Prince, and the royal children, won marked favour, and was in 1848 exhibited by special command to the public, in Buckingham Palace; a concession which ensured its inspection by admiring crowds. It has since been engraved by Cousins: the publisher, Mr. Moon, giving the painter 1000 guineas for copyright and the engraver for his work 3000 guineas,—the largest sum ever paid an engraver. For Her Majesty, Winterhalter has subsequently executed many works: a portrait group of Wellington and Peel (1850), also engraved; various portraits of herself, of which one was presented to Sir Robert Peel; portraits of Prince Albert, of the young Prince Alfred, etc. In 1852, Mr. Winterhalter exhibited at the Royal Academy an important subject-piece, very carefully drawn, and executed with miniature-like finish,—"Florinda; Roderick the Goth sees Florinda for the first time, as she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus." This picture was purchased for the Royal Collection.

WISEMAN, CARDINAL, the chief of the Romish Church in England, is by birth a Spaniard and by descent an Irishman. He was born at Seville in 1802. At an early age he was brought to England, and placed in St. Cuthbert's Catholic College at Ushaw, near Durham. He was thence removed to the English College at Rome, where he was ordained a priest, and made a Doctor of Divinity. He was a Professor for a time in the Roman University; and was then made Rector of the English College at Ushaw. Dr. Wiseman came to England in 1835, and in the winter of that year delivered a series of lectures. He subsequently returned to Rome, and is understood to have been instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to increase the Vicars-Apostolic in England. The number was doubled, and Dr. Wiseman came back as coadjutor to Dr. Walsh of the midland district. He was also appointed President of St. Mary's College, Oscott. In 1847 he again repaired to Rome on the affairs of the Catholics, and no doubt prepared the way for the subsequent change resolved on in 1848, which was delayed by the troubles which ensued at Rome. The Cardinal's second visit to Rome led to further preferment. He was made Pro-Vicar-Apostolic of the London district, in place of Dr. Griffiths, deceased. Subsequently he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, translated to London *cum jure et successione;* and in 1849, on the death of Dr. Walsh, he became Vicar-Apostolic of the London district. In August he went again to Rome, "not expecting," as he says, "to return," but "delighted to be commissioned to come

back," clothed in new dignity. In a Consistory held on the 30th of September, Nicholas Wiseman was elected to the dignity of Cardinal, by the title of Saint Pudentia, and was appointed Archbishop of Westminster. Under the Pope, he is the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, and a Prince of the Church of Rome. As a Cardinal, he has sworn temporal as well as spiritual allegiance to the Pope. Dr. Wiseman is the seventh English Cardinal—if he can be called English, having been born in Spain, and passed the greater part of his life in Rome—since the Reformation. The other six were Pole, Allen, Howard, York (a son of the Pretender, who was never in England), Weld, and Acton.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., is esteemed one of the most eminent of English Antiquaries, as well in his own country as among scholars on the Continent; and his erudition in the different branches of archæology entitles him to this high position. Mr. Wright is descended from a good Yorkshire family, but is himself a native of the Welsh border. He was educated at the Grammar-school of Edward VI., at Ludlow, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. and M.A. While still an undergraduate, he became a regular contributor to "Fraser's Magazine," the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and other periodicals, and has since distinguished himself as an able writer on historical and antiquarian subjects. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæological Association, which has since branched off into two societies. Mr. Wright is also a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent. On the death of the Earl of Munster, in 1842, Mr. Wright was elected into the place, vacant by that event, of Corresponding Member of the Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres); and it was then remarked that Mr. Wright was one of the youngest, if not the youngest, person who had ever been elected to that honour. Mr. Wright is the author of various works on the political and literary history, as well as on the antiquities of this country; and he is the editor of a still greater number of the literary reliques of the middle ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated the best editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Visions of Piers Ploughman."

WRIGHT, THOMAS, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," presents, in his useful career, an instance of self-denial and practical philanthropy which has rarely been recorded. He was born in humble life, and was forty-seven years a weekly servant in Ormerod and Son's iron-foundry, in Manchester. His wages, as foreman in one of the departments, was 3*l.* 10*s.* weekly, 2*l.* of which he handed over to his wife for housekeeping; the rest he, for many years, employed in his good work of the reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell; sympathising with the lost position of the inmate,

and by kind persuasion and earnest prayer exhorting him to amendment and restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution, Wright made it his business, as frequently as possible, to visit them, and implore them to make their peace with their offended Maker; and the success of his endeavours was often marked by the testimonies which the good old man received from the objects of his philanthropy; each breathing a silent prayer that God would bless and reward their venerable benefactor in his declining years. "In numerous instances," says the chaplain of the Salford prison, "Wright has succeeded in reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen. In a variety of cases he has assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their caste in society by means of emigration; and in several instances condemned criminals have sought to obtain his Christian sympathy and assistance at the foot of the gallows." His prison visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various other prisons, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a subscription was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his daily toil, and thus enable him exclusively to follow up his work of social reformation. The sum of 3246*l.* was thus raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool; and this sum having been invested, the venerable philanthropist is in receipt of a competent income with which to carry on his genuine labour of love.

WROTTESLEY, JOHN, BARON, and M.A., a Peer of the United Kingdom, born in 1798, succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1841; is distinguished for his attainments in astronomical science. In 1839 his lordship received the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his "Catalogue of the Right Ascensions of 1318 Stars," of which Society his lordship was one of the founders, in 1820. In 1853 he called the attention of the House of Lords to Lieutenant Maury's valuable scheme of meteorological observations and discoveries; and on Nov. 30, 1855, succeeded the Earl of Rosse as President of the Royal Society. A son of his, the Hon. Cameron Wrottesley, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, who had distinguished himself by his mathematical attainments, fell at the siege of Bomarsund in 1854.

WYATT, MATTHEW DIGBY, the well-known practical Writer on Decorative Art, is the youngest son of Matthew Wyatt, the late police magistrate of Lambeth Street, and was born in 1820, at Rowde, near Devizes, where he was educated. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of his brother, Thomas Henry Wyatt, architect, and in the same year he gained a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society. In 1844 he left England for the Continent, where, for upwards of two years, he studied the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy. In 1846 Mr. Wyatt returned to England, bringing with him, as a result of his Continental visit, a carefully-finished series of studies of the geometrical mosaics of the middle ages, selected from the principal

basilicas and churches of Italy and Sicily; and next, he read to the Institute of British Architects and other societies some papers illustrative of the history of mosaic work and its employment in decoration. In 1848 he arranged and decorated the Adelphi Theatre. In 1849 he made to the Society of Arts a very able Report of the Exposition of Industry at Paris, with the history of previous French Industrial Expositions. In the same year he acted as Secretary to the members of the Society of Arts who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition, when he visited the principal seats of manufacture in the kingdom; and his appointment was confirmed by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. Wild, Mr. Wyatt greatly assisted in the combinational and other details of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park; and afterwards published "The Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century;" a series of 160 folio plates, elaborately printed in colours and gold, of the choicest specimens in the Exhibition. This was followed by "Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages;" 120 plates in colours and gold, from drawings made by him in Italy and Sicily. Then followed "Metal-Work and its Artistic Design," fifty coloured plates. Since then he has superintended the Fine Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; and has published twenty-three "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park at Sydenham," besides the Guides to the Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian Courts. Upon these periods, and upon the combination of art with manufactures, Mr. Wyatt is an able and experienced writer and illustrator. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855 Mr. Wyatt was one of the Jurors for Furniture and Decoration (his colleague being the Duke of Hamilton); he was then created a Knight of the Legion of Honour for the services rendered to manufactures and to the arts, and in the establishment of schools for industrial drawing.

ADDENDA.

BROWN, FORD MADOX, a Painter whose works may, for the most part, be fairly classed with the Pre-Raphaelite school, though some of them preceded its distinct establishment, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. His career as a student was pursued chiefly in Belgium and Paris, and some of his earlier works are a good deal tinged with continental qualities. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England, by sending two cartoons to the competition of that year in Westminster Hall. Though certainly among the most powerful, they were not found in the list of rewarded works; their somewhat daring realism being perhaps a little in advance of the year 1844. He was equally successful and unsuccessful, in different senses, with another cartoon and a fresco in the following year. It is very pleasing to find in the Diary of Haydon, who had a keen eye—none keener—for new facts in the Art of his day, a tribute to Madox Brown's fresco of this year, as the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall. The painter now visited Italy, and seems to have arrived at that shifting period of an artist's life which gives birth to transitions in style, as we do not find him making any very prominent appearance in our galleries till 1848, when he sent the fine picture of "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the newly-opened Gallery in Hyde Park, where also, in the following year (1849, the first definite year of Pre-Raphaelitism), he exhibited "King Lear"—one of his most characteristic works—and "The Young Mother." In 1850, his only exhibited work was a "historical portrait" of Shakspeare. At the Royal Academy in 1851 he produced his large picture of "Chaucer reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This subject is worked out with all Madox Brown's peculiar qualities of style, and is probably more brilliant and truthful in effect of out-door light than any other painter has attempted to make a work on so large a scale. It appeared also in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his truly noble picture of "Christ washing Peter's feet" (which in 1856 gained the prize of the Liverpool Academy, and in 1857 was among the works of the British School at Manchester), and the rather peculiar little subject entitled "Pretty Baa-lambs," much ridiculed at the time by many who could not appreciate its elaborate and successful study of sunlight in the open fields. Next to these pictures came the "English Fireside" in 1853, since which year the painter has not exhibited publicly. The collection of Pre-Raphaelite works in Russell Place, in 1857,

afforded, however, ample proofs that he had not been idle in the interval. There was the "Last of England," a truly historical picture, drawn from the life of our own times, and illustrating Australian emigration. This is, in our opinion, Madox Brown's finest work hitherto. In the same collection were various remarkably truthful and well-studied landscapes, a branch of art to which Mr. Brown has of late years given much attention. The principal among these, an "English Autumn Afternoon," is such a landscape as could only be produced by one whose mind revelled in colour and rich combination of material. The specially English — and modern English — character of this artist's later works, seems to indicate a new phase of thought in him, and awakens great interest in his future career.

CANNING, CHARLES JOHN, VISCOUNT, Governor-General of India, is son of the Right Hon. George Canning, for some time Prime Minister of England, by a daughter of Major-General Scott of Balcomie, Fifeshire. He was born in 1812, at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he particularly distinguished himself. In 1836 he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Warwickshire, and in 1837, succeeding his mother in the viscounty, which had been bestowed upon her as the widow of a great and popular statesman, he took his place among the peers of England. When, in 1841, Sir R. Peel became Prime Minister, Lord Canning was admitted to office as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and held that post till the beginning of 1846, when, for a few months, he was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. In July 1846, Lord Canning resigned office with the other colleagues of Sir R. Peel; but in 1852 he accepted the office of Postmaster-General in the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen. In that capacity he displayed zeal and ability. He looked upon the Post Office, it has been said, as an eminently popular institution, as a powerful engine for promoting the happiness of the people, for binding together distant nations with the strong bond of mutual interest, and for civilising the remotest regions of the earth. He saw what an increase of power the improvements of Mr. Rowland Hill had given to this mighty engine, and what additional strength it would possess if worked in all its parts by agents of energy, ability, and zeal. He found plans in agitation for the re-modelling of an establishment into which the laxity of his predecessors had introduced many persons ill qualified for their posts, whilst it contained many others, who, if competent at first, were now disqualified by age, It was above all things necessary that the new arrangements should be carried out with kindness as well as firmness; and that those who, under a culpably kind *régime*, had gained a lien on the department, and were disqualified for employment elsewhere, should be dealt with tenderly and considerately. In order, then, that he might find employment for all who required it, and at the same time advance the most competent to the higher offices, Lord Canning sacrificed his pa-

tronage, and for many months made no new appointment whatever. But he did more. He applied himself to business with the zeal which is observable in some who love work for its own sake; and with the steady purpose of those who regard it as a duty, he mastered the details of an eminently complicated business. He identified himself with the progress of the institution; and while lending the whole force of his mind to the development of the powers of the institution, he strove to adapt it to the requirements of the day, and make it serviceable, not merely to this nation but to the world: he had a thought, too, and a glance, for the humbler agents in it, did his best to better their condition, and aided, with his purse and with his friendly counsel, their efforts on behalf of those amongst them, who were too early overtaken by death to have made provision for their families. In 1855, when the Marquis of Dalhousie resigned the Government of India, Lord Canning was appointed his successor, and left England in December of the same year to assume the position, which events have since rendered one of awful responsibility. Lord Canning is a near relation, through his mother, of the Duke of Portland; and he married, in 1835, the eldest daughter and coheir of the first Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

CROMPTON, SIR CHARLES, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, is a native of Derby. He was born in that town in 1792, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won considerable distinction. Becoming a student of law in London, at the Inner Temple, he was, when about twenty-six, called to the bar, and went the Northern circuit. While pursuing his professional pursuits with success, he was, in 1836, appointed Assessor of the Court of Passage at Liverpool, and in 1851 put on the commission nominated to inquire into the proceedings, practice, and jurisdiction of the High Court of Chancery. In the following year, having previously been elected a bencher of the Inner Temple, he was invested with judicial functions as a puisne-judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and honoured with the rank of knighthood. Mr. Justice Crompton is son of Dr. Peter Crompton, of Eton House, near Liverpool.

GRAHAM, THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent Chemists of the day, was born in the year 1805, at Glasgow, in the vicinity of which his father carried on business as a manufacturer. After being educated at the Glasgow Grammar-school, he was entered at the University of that city and in 1826 took the degree of M.A. Having spent two years in Edinburgh, Mr. Graham returned to his native place, established a laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, and figured as lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute. Elected Professor to the Glasgow University, he held that office till 1837, when appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry in the London University. He retained that professional position till 1855, when, on the retirement of Sir John Herschel, he was elevated to the Mastership of

the Mint. Dr. Graham's scientific acquirements are attested by the discoveries he has made, and the works of which he is the author. Among the most remarkable of the former is the law of the diffusion of gases, to which the Keith prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh was awarded in 1834. Among the most celebrated of the latter we may mention, "Elements of Chemistry," which has passed through two editions in England, and been extensively circulated in Germany. In 1836 Dr. Graham was elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1855 he had the degree of D.C.L. conferred on him by the University of Oxford.

HAVELOCK, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY, C.B., was born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated at the Charterhouse. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, Ingress Park, his father's property in Kent, was sold to Government, and Havelock was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of Chitty, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir Thomas Talfourd, the author of "Ion." An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo; and Henry, yielding to the military propensities of his family, endeavoured to obtain a commission. A month after Waterloo he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade (the 95th), where his military training was assisted by Captain (afterwards Sir) Harry Smith, the victor of Aliwal. Havelock served for eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and Havelock was appointed Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagoh, and Paghan. At the close of the war he was associated with Captain Lumsden and Dr. Knox on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the "Golden Foot," when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year he was appointed Adjutant of the Military Dépôt formed at Chinsurah by Lord Combermere. The Chinsurah establishment having being broken up, Havelock returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the College, was appointed Adjutant of his corps by Lord William Bentinck. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served twenty-three years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Affghanistan, and Havelock accompanied it on the staff of Sir Willoughby Cotton. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir Willoughby Cotton. Having obtained leave to visit the Presidency, he prepared a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjaub in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone, as Persian Interpreter. When the Eastern Ghilzies having risen blockaded Cabul, Havelock was sent to join Sir Robert Sale, then marching

back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attack on Mahomed Akbar, in April 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, Havelock commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet Majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian Interpreter to General Pollock, and was present at the action of Mamoo Keil, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir John M'Caskill's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff. Next year he was promoted to a Regimental Majority, and nominated Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior, and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonet by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. At Moodkee he had two horses shot under him; at Sobraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon-shot, which passed through his saddle-cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Colonel William Havelock, was killed at Ramnuggur. His own regiment, the 53rd, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post. Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet-Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord Hardinge, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quartermaster-General, and then Adjutant-General, of Queen's troops in India. On the despatch of the expedition to Persia he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the Erin for Calcutta, in which vessel he was wrecked, in April 1857, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the Fire Queen, and, on reaching Calcutta was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the moveable column, with which he, in several decisive actions, defeated the Mahratta leader, Nena Sahib, slaying his followers in large numbers, and capturing above a score of field-pieces; and whose revenge for which found a vent in the fearful and unheard-of massacre of English ladies and children at Cawnpore—a deed never to be effaced so long as we have British troops on Indian soil. General

Havelock was *en route* to the relief of Delhi, but these repeated skirmishes, and the fatigues incident to long marches under an Indian sun, have caused him to return to Lucknow with diminished forces. In consequence of the Government dispatches being so very barren of intelligence, we can but inadequately appreciate the services of General Havelock on this trying occasion, yet sufficient is known for us to observe, that no dignity the Crown can confer upon him will be at all equivalent to the indomitable courage displayed by him and his handful of troops. The Commander-in-Chief has conferred upon him the good-service pension of one hundred pounds a-year. In the "London Gazette" of Tuesday, the 29th of September, 1857, his promotion to the rank of Major-General was expressed as follows:—"In consequence of the eminent services performed by Colonel Henry Havelock, C.B., in command of a division of her Majesty's army engaged in active operations in the field in India, the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that he be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the army, in conformity with the 10th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854, and that his commission shall bear date the 30th July, 1857." About 1828, General Havelock married the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman of Serampore.

JERROLD, WILLIAM BLANCHARD, Author, Journalist, and Editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper," the eldest son of the late Douglas Jerrold, and godson of the late Laman Blanchard, was born in London, in December 1826. Having been educated at Brompton Grammar-school, and afterwards, for six years, in France, he came back to London in his seventeenth year, studied at the St. Martin's Lane Life Academy as an artist, and illustrated some of his father's articles in the "Illuminated Magazine." When the "Daily News" started, he was engaged upon it, and reported the Bail Court. On the literary staff of "Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper," he wrote a series on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in a Shoe." In 1847 he published, in monthly parts, a story called "The Disgrace to the Family;" and in the following year wrote a story in the "Illustrated News," entitled "The Progress of a Bill." Subsequently Mr. Jerrold contributed leaders to the "Daily News;" was on "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper" as a contributor since his father joined it, and wrote all articles whenever he was ill or away. During the last few years he has been a large contributor to "Household Words," and also to the "Athenæum." In 1850 Mr. Jerrold produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumber;" in 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his lamented father, Mr. Jerrold became Editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper." He founded the Birkbeck Life Assurance Company, to extend the benefits of life assurance to the working classes. In 1849 Mr. Jerrold married the only daughter of Laman Blanchard.

SCOTT, THE REVEREND ROBERT, D.D., one of the most accomplished of living scholars, and Master of Balliol College, Oxford, was born about 1810 in Devonshire, where his father, who was a clergyman, then had a living. Having been educated at Shrewsbury and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he acquired high distinction, he translated some of "The Fathers," and edited a Greek and English Lexicon in conjunction with Dr. Liddell, now Dean of Christ Church. In 1854, Dr. Scott became Master of Balliol, and in that capacity took a prominent part in the discussions of the Congregation holden on the 5th of June, 1857, when a new form of statute on the subject of middle-class examinations was promulgated. He spoke with earnestness and emotion of his happiness in joining in educating the mass of the intelligent and laborious middle classes of England. He said, "The middle classes beg us to aid them. I only wish we had first asked them." He entered at length into the advantage of the statute, and described the responsibility which devolved upon the University in having now the opportunity of joining in a work so valuable to the nation at large. He rejoiced to believe that the sister University of Cambridge entered on the consideration of the question in a spirit similar to their own. He believed that many parents throughout the country, when they found their children already distinguished, would with confidence send them up to share in the advantages and endowments of Oxford. Dr. Scott derives his descent from the old Scotts of Harden — a family of which Sir Walter was a cadet, and of which Lord Polwarth is the chief.

WOMEN OF THE TIME.

A.

ABDY, MRS. MIRA, a Writer advantageously known to the general readers of periodical literature, is a native of the metropolis. Her girlhood, passed among intellectual friends in the neighbourhood of Russell Square, offered many opportunities for the cultivation of her mind. Of these she availed herself to the utmost; securing those peculiar advantages of a social town-life which are the best compensations it can offer for the absence of the pure country pleasures that would almost seem to be the inalienable right of childhood. Her gift of song is probably a family endowment, inherited through her mother, whose brothers, Horace and James Smith, authors of the "Rejected Addresses," exercised no small influence over the early years of their niece's life; less, perhaps, from any direct encouragement bestowed on her quick intelligence than by the atmosphere of wit and geniality which they diffused throughout the family circle. "My uncles," writes Mrs. Abdy, "are identified with my earliest recollections for the good-humoured pleasantry and vivacity which delighted my childish fancy, long ere I was able to estimate fully the wit and talent by which they charmed." That the love of poetry was inherent in her nature can hardly be doubted, since she confesses to the sin of rhyme as early as her ninth year. The period of poetical reveries, however, passed away; they gave place to the more active duties of practical life. At an early age she became the wife of the Rev. John Channing Abdy, the second rector of that name who had held the living of the extensive parish of St. John, Southwark. Ever alive to the multifarious duties devolving on the wife of a hard-working, conscientious clergyman, Mrs. Abdy yet found leisure for the cultivation of her talents, and, encouraged by her husband, made her first appearance in print soon after their marriage. Her earliest contributions, both in prose and verse, appeared in the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine," under the initials "M. A." She subsequently connected herself, under her own name, with the "Metropolitan," also edited by Campbell the poet, and continued to write for it constantly whilst under his superintendence. In the palmy days of the Annuals, Mrs. Abdy was a frequent and

popular contributor to their pages. As a prose writer she has always exhibited much of that peculiar vein of talent which is displayed in the writings of Miss Austin, and it is to be regretted that it should, in her case, have been confined within the narrow limits of short tales and sketches. Her verses, often bearing reference to events and questions of the day, evince a warm and lively interest in the progress of society and the amelioration of its many evils. "An Appeal on Behalf of Governesses," which constitutes her longest poem, was considered deserving of the first prize offered for literary productions on that subject. Mrs. Abdy's poetical writings, widely scattered abroad during the last quarter of a century, have been collected by their authoress in five small volumes, intended for private circulation. They present strong evidence of that refinement of taste, combined with a warm Christian spirit, which is ever the best endowment of a female mind. This lady, early left a widow, has fulfilled ably and judiciously the sole guardianship of an only son, who promises to uphold, in the third generation of his family, that reputation won by his forefathers, as able and earnest clergymen of the English Church.

ALBONI, SIGNORA MARIETTA, the most popular Contralto Singer that has aided the performance of Italian Opera in London within the memory of the present generation, was born at Citta di Castello, in Romagna, on the 10th of March, 1826. The spring of 1847, which heralded the first appearance of Jenny Lind before an English audience, witnessed the début of this magnificent young vocalist at the rival Opera House, in the part of Arsace in "Semiramide." Owing to the circumstance that her fame, imperfectly matured, had not spread to any great extent in this country, her auditors were taken by surprise on discovering in the *débutante* a finished musician, who had evidently graduated in the best schools of musical instruction, and who was, moreover, endowed with a superb mellow voice, embracing a compass of two octaves and a half (from E flat to C sharp), and free from those imperfections which ordinarily impair the executive power of low female voices. In addition to these charms her dramatic powers were good, and her expression noble and true; the musical world had not a fault to find with her, unless it were a degree of *embonpoint* which rather detracted from her otherwise graceful appearance. But in spite of this slight drawback, Signora Alboni suddenly found herself famous, and continued to sustain in other operas the reputation achieved on her first night. Her representation of the young Cavalier De Gondi in Donizetti's "Maria de Rohan" was charming, fresh, *débonnaire*, and full of spirit. The same may be said of her acting as Orsino in "Lucrezia Borgia," in which she created a furor of enthusiasm by the *Brindisi*, sung with a heartiness and gaiety which gave a striking originality to her rendering. As Pippo, in "La Gazza Ladra," she was pronounced unrivalled; and in the character of Malcolm, in "La Donna del Lago," was thought to have been unsurpassed since the days of Pisaroni. At the close of 1847 she made her first appearance at

the Opéra Italien at Paris, selecting, once more, the part of Arsace, which she sang, as before, in conjunction with Grisi. No sooner had Alboni uttered the first notes of the recitative, "Eccomi alfin in Babylonia," than the house resounded with applause. Her success increased to the end of the season, reaching its culminating point in "La Cenerentola." Her performance in this opera was the chief event worthy of record during her second visit to London in 1848. The third and latest season which she spent here was that of 1849, when she succeeded Jenny Lind as prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre; emancipating herself from the limits which nature had pointed out as most suitable for the display of her powers, and consequently impairing, in some measure, their effect. Her performance of the music belonging to the parts of Rosina, Ninetta, Zerlina, and Norina, in "Don Pasquale," must be acknowledged to have risen frequently to excellence; but the public did not cease to regret that she should have quitted the ground on which she stood alone to enter a sphere which exacted some sacrifice of the beauty and evenness of her voice, and in which she provoked comparison with those artistes who claimed it as their realm. During the seasons of 1850–51 Mlle. Alboni appeared in Paris, adding to her *répertoire* the part of Fides, which she is reported to have sung charmingly, although failing in the dramatic energy which is an essential requisite of the character. She likewise sustained the prominent part in "La Corbeille d'Oranges," an opera written expressly for her by M. Auber. In 1852, after singing at Madrid and elsewhere, she followed the example of her contemporaries, and visited the United States, eliciting a good deal of quaintly-expressed enthusiasm on her tour. Shortly after her return, in 1853, rumour conveyed to us from Italy the news of Mlle. Alboni's retirement from the stage, consequent on her marriage with Count Pepoli, an Italian nobleman. We had had sufficient instances, however, of recantation in such cases to warrant a hope that the great "contralto" might some day present herself among us, to revive the reputation of her youth. This expectation was ere long fulfilled by her reappearance in England during the season of 1855.

ARNAUD, MADEMOISELLE H., a French Authoress, who is exclusively known in this country by her adopted signature of "Madame Charles Reybaud," has produced many very charming stories, distinguished by a pure and delicate tone of sentiment, as well as by high intellectual ability. "Les Anciens Couvents de Paris," one of her later works, has been translated and widely circulated in England; those who have met with it can scarcely fail to appreciate the melancholy charm of these life-histories, so simply conducted to their close within the old convent walls. The dreary, monotonous atmosphere of such a refuge, is here created with a truth of effect that actually oppresses the reader with its influence. Nor are the writer's descriptive powers less successful in summoning before us the relics of that graceful aristocracy whose glory was destroyed by the first French Revolution; shrouding their pride and

their poverty within the narrow circle of the family domain. Mlle. Arnaud is equally happy in her picture of life and nature in tropical countries, presented in "Mlle. de Chazeuil," and other of her works. Indeed, there are few which do not afford some individual excellence. For the advantage of those who desire to extend their acquaintance with this lady's writings, it may be well to mention, "Madame de Rieux," Marie d'Enambuc," "Les Deux Marguerites," "Gabrielle," "Mézelie," and "Le Dernier Oblat," as especially worthy their attention. She has likewise published the "Château de St. Germain," "Les Aventures d'un Renégat," "Doña Mariana," "Faustine," "Léna," "Lucie," "Misé Brun," "Pierre," "Romans de Cœur," "Sans Dot," "Espagnoles et Françaises," "Valdepeiras," and other shorter tales and sketches in the Paris feuilletons.

B.

BARTHOLOMEW, MRS. ANNIE E., known both as artist and author, was born at Soddon, in Norfolk, during the early part of the present century. She was the daughter of Arnall Fayermann, Esq., but was adopted in infancy by her grandfather, the Vicar of East Dereham, the brother of the late Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster. Having early displayed a marked taste for art, she adopted the profession of a miniature-painter; but subsequently enlarging the sphere of her artistic labours, has become known to the public by fruit pieces and rustic figures, in addition to her carefully finished miniatures. In 1827 Miss Fayermann married Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of "Deck not with Gems," and other popular songs. In 1838 she became a widow, and some few years later was united to her present husband, Mr. Valentine Bartholomew, a celebrated flower painter. A short time before her second marriage this lady published a volume of poems, called "The Songs of Azrael." She is likewise the authoress of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of "The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter;" and also of a farce, called "It's only my Aunt," which was produced at the Marylebone Theatre in 1849, and played there with great success, as well as in the provinces and in America.

BELGIOJOSO, THE PRINCESS CHRISTINE. The history of this lady, a native of Lombardy, affords an instance of female heroism and the strange fluctuations of fortune, such as would have merited a prominent place in the annals of a far more romantic age than the one in which we live. Endowed with high rank, large possessions, and no common share, it is said, of wit and beauty, the Princess Belgiojoso was, during the earlier portion of her life, the object of universal homage and admiration. A leader of fashion, and

a distinguished patroness of literature and art, authors, artists, and musicians vied with each other in laying the productions of their genius at her feet, and borrowed from her name honour and éclat. But the scene changed, and the lady emerged from a *lionne* into a heroine. Deeply sensible of the wrongs of her country, and sympathising heartily in the efforts of her countrymen to free themselves from the yoke of their oppressors, she raised a troop of two hundred horse at her own expense, and at the time when Italy was convulsed by revolution led them herself against the Austrians. She is reported on this occasion to have displayed such skill and courage as would have done honour to an experienced soldier. This act of patriotism, however, for a time proved fatal to the worldly fortunes of the princess, as her property was sequestrated by Austria and she herself banished from its dominions. At this juncture she sought an asylum at a farm in Asia Minor, and being totally destitute, was compelled to labour with her hands for the supply of each day's necessities. This occurred several years ago. Since then she has devoted her attention to literature, and has contributed successfully to some of the leading journals of Paris and New York. The Sultan of Turkey subsequently granted some tracts of land on the Gulf of Nicomedia for the use of this remarkable woman, and the Italian emigrants attached to her fortunes; and finally, by an edict of grace, the court of Austria annulled its former sentence of banishment and sequestration, leaving her free to revisit her country and to resume the rank from which she had been deposed in consequence of her patriotic zeal.

BELLOC, MADAME LOUISE, wife of the Director of the French Imperial School of Design, is known for her literary labours and great zeal in promoting the cause of female education in France. With her name must be associated that of Mdlle. Montgolfier, the daughter of the famous aeronaut, who has proved an unwearied partner in her schemes and exertions. After the revolution of the three days Madame Belloc was appointed by the Government of France to assist Lafayette in establishing public libraries; but as this plan encountered various obstacles, and was finally abandoned, she organised, in concert with her friend, a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies also combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families; in the preparation of books, chiefly intended for the young, some of which received the honours of the Académie; and in the task of translating many English and American works into their native language. Madame Belloc and her husband reside in the neighbourhood of Versailles.

BLACKWELL, MISS ELIZABETH, affords the first instance on record, in modern times, of a woman pursuing one of the learned professions with sufficient earnestness to level the countless barriers which defend its dignities from her grasp, and at the same

time to reflect back by her acquirements that honour which she derives from her calling. The renown of "the lady physician" is not confined to America, the land in which the great project of her life was nursed and matured; it has travelled across the Atlantic, and has been discussed amongst us, with admiration often, with sneering contempt sometimes, and with stern disapproval, it may be, now and then. But even those who would desire that women should remain stationary whilst all around them is progressing in light and knowledge, must yield their respect to the marvellous energy displayed by this pioneer of her sex. A closer acquaintance with her sound and reasonable motives might even carry them further, and gain their sympathy for her purpose. It is not generally known that the subject of this notice is an Englishwoman by birth, having first seen the light at Bristol about the year 1820. Her father emigrated to New York whilst his family of nine children were still young; but misfortunes in business overtook him, and at his death the widow and orphans found themselves in somewhat embarrassed circumstances. Elizabeth was at this time seventeen years old, and the succeeding seven years of her life were devoted to instruction in a school which was established by herself and her two elder sisters. The fruits of their combined exertions sufficed to support and educate the other members of the family; to purchase a comfortable homestead, and to smooth away pecuniary difficulties. It was not until 1843 that Miss Blackwell, after much consideration, finally resolved to undertake the study of medicine. She was influenced in this determination, not by a personal taste for and curiosity about its mysteries, for that she entirely disclaims, but first by a desire to open a new field for the exercise of feminine talent and energy hitherto restricted within limits wholly inadequate to their requirements; and secondly by a conviction that she herself and others after her might minister far more tenderly and suitably than men to the necessities of their own sex during periods of illness and suffering. The first step on her self-appointed course was the acquisition of Greek and Latin; for two years she devoted her leisure hours to this object, and then felt that the time had arrived when she must put her hand to the plough and make study the business as well as the pleasure of her life. But although the will was not wanting, the means seemed very difficult of attainment. Fifty medical men, and at least a dozen schools, denied her the advantages she sought; but her firm conviction "that she had a place in the world which she should find sooner or later," was destined to be realised, and her path, although not smooth, was at least practicable. In 1845 she went to North Carolina, where she read medicine under the direction, successively, of two gentlemen distinguished alike by their professional abilities and their superiority to the narrow prejudices of society. When dismissed by them, she gladly availed herself of the advantage offered by Dr. Allen, of Philadelphia, of admission to his private anatomical rooms; for although she shrank with the natural sensitiveness of a woman from these painful details of her career, she

appreciated its responsibilities too well to neglect any part of the preparatory duties it involved. During the time thus occupied Miss Blackwell continued to give lessons in music and languages, defraying in this way the whole expense of her education, amounting to 200*l*. It happened, fortunately, that she encountered amongst the institutions of America that small element of liberality which had befriended her with individuals; and during one summer she resided at the Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, where she was much encouraged by the kindness of the Principal, and profited by the number and variety of the cases brought under her observation. She was also permitted to attend the requisite lectures at Geneva College, New York; and here she graduated in 1849, receiving with her diploma the heterogeneous designation of "Miss Dr. Blackwell." It is worthy of remark that her thesis on the subject of ship fever was deemed worthy of publication by the faculty. At this point, where most men would have rested from their labours, she started anew, and sought in England a varied field for observation. She experienced a warm reception from many distinguished fellow-workers, and was welcomed at the various schools and hospitals with unwonted honours. This was, however, by no means the case in Edinburgh, nor to the same extent in Paris, although she resided for some time as a pupil at the excellent Hôpital Maternité, in the Rue du Port Royal, where she concentrated her attention on the diseases of women and children. It was suggested that her attendance at classes might be facilitated if she would adopt masculine attire,—a proceeding to which the French were habituated by the example of more than one distinguished individual; but this suggestion was indignantly rejected by Miss Blackwell, whose varied experiences could never tarnish that feminine delicacy which has distinguished and ever will distinguish her. Before we bid adieu to this fine-spirited and adventurous woman, it may not be *mal-à-propos* to mention that her name has received additional lustre from the poetical talents of her sister Anna Blackwell, an authoress of considerable promise, whose works have been republished in England; and that another sister, Emily, has since studied medicine, and obtained a diploma.

BONHEUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSA, an Artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux in the year 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she is likewise one of a family of children which has afforded several contributors to the stores of contemporary art, although their fame has been somewhat obscured by the superior brilliancy of her own achievements. Enthusiastically devoted from her earliest years to those pursuits which have constituted the chief object of her life, Mdlle. Bonheur soon evinced her determination to profit to the utmost by the instructions of her father, who has been her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. At the same time she proved her desire to gain from a steady contemplation of nature that intimate know-

ledge of its laws, which, to genius like hers, is the best aid and inspiration. As the avocations of her family necessitated a residence in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment; and it is a matter of surprise, no less than of congratulation, that the influence of external circumstances did not lead her to swerve from that path of her profession to which a natural instinct alone pointed. It was no unaccustomed thing, we learn, for Rosa Bonheur, when scarcely past the age of childhood, to start early in the morning for the environs of Paris with her drawing-box at her back, and to return only at night-fall after a long day of hard work and earnest study of rustic scenes and objects. At other times the pencil would be replaced by a large piece of modelling-clay, and with no rules for her guidance beyond those suggested by her own intelligent mind, she would execute animals in relief with a fidelity which gave evidence of such plastic talent as would have conducted her to excellence in sculpture had not her ambition sought other laurels. After a time these rural expeditions were diversified by others less agreeable; to the *abattoirs*, or public slaughter-houses of the capital, which offered models too valuable to be neglected in spite of feminine taste or timidity. It is said to have been in such a scene that the young artist received her first practical encouragement, in the form of a commission for a design to be carried at the head of the procession of the "Bœuf Gras." At the early age of seventeen she entered fairly upon her career, by the exhibition of two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Deux Lapins," which went far towards determining her reputation. From that time a succession of admirable and highly-finished compositions have continued to issue from her hand, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been subsequently added to the pictorial attractions of the Luxembourg. It is acknowledged to be a perfect representation of the scene, as well as a marvellous example of artistic finish; each trifling accessory, like the little plants crushed beneath the team, being as carefully considered and portrayed as the more prominent features of the *paysan* and his oxen. The degree of excellence here attained had, it is needless to say, been the result of continued study, in which Mdlle. Bonheur has exhibited of late years no less energy and enterprise than in the days of her childhood. Up to the present time she assiduously frequents the Horse-Market, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill-suited to the decided character of her face, for the purpose of avoiding remark and enjoying greater freedom for observation. The dealers, with whom she is thus frequently brought in contact, imagine her to be a youth ambitious of a knowledge of horses; an idea which is confirmed when, as is often the case, she exchanges the *rôle* of spectator for that of purchaser, and mounting the object of her admiration conducts it in person to its destination; an ante-chamber divided only by a partition from her studio, and fitted up as a stable for the convenience of the various animals

domesticated therein. She has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. When in England she was at one of the "Falkirk Trysts" buying horned and black-faced sheep. Cows and oxen will probably be added to her existing stock. It is undoubtedly owing in a measure to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life, that we owe such masterpieces of representation as "The Horse Fair," a picture which formed the great attraction of the French Exhibition in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. Disdaining to avail herself of the increased facility for imitation which is presented by her subjects in the quieter phases of their existence, Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works generally, and particularly in the one above alluded to, a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which characteristically distinguishes her from other eminent animal-painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with an inexhaustible interest. Several of this lady's productions are now in process of engraving for the benefit of the English public, whose appreciation of her extraordinary gifts is not inferior to that with which she is regarded in Paris; a short visit paid by her to this country during the height of her professional popularity afforded an opportunity for some expression of the general feeling, which was not neglected by the representatives of the artistic world.

BRAY, MRS. ANNA ELIZA, the authoress of many works distinguished by great literary merit as well as by a degree of antiquarian knowledge rarely found amongst her sex, is the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a gentleman of ancient family and moderate private fortune. Her early life was spent in Surrey at a short distance from London, and her youthful pleasures and occupations were shared by an only brother, who subsequently became known to the public by his literary and antiquarian writings. Miss Kempe gave early evidence of the possession of unusual abilities, which evinced themselves, before they found their appointed channel, in an ardent love of study and a remarkable success in all that she was induced to undertake. Her talent for dramatic representation was so decided that Dowton the actor promised her no small meed of fame and fortune should any adverse fate lead her to turn her attention to the stage. A thorough proficient in all feminine accomplishments, and of the fine arts a really earnest and devoted student, this taste was the means of introducing her to the acquaintance of the late Mr. Stothard the painter, who directed her artistic studies, and to whose accomplished son, Charles Stothard, she was married in 1818. This union was marked by the most perfect congeniality of feeling and interests, the acquirements of the young wife enabling her to be indeed a helpmate to her husband. Soon after their marriage she accompanied him to France, where he completed a series of drawings of the Bayeux Tapestry for the Antiquarian Society, to which he was Historical Draughtsman; and

she afterwards shared his further researches throughout Normandy and Brittany. A series of letters addressed by Mrs. Stothard to her mother during this journey were published on her return, with numerous illustrations from the pencils of her husband and herself. In 1820 they made a second tour through the picturesque old towns of Flanders, but even there their brief space of happiness was drawing rapidly to a close. In the same year Mr. Stothard was engaged in executing a drawing from part of a church in Devonshire for his valuable work, "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain;" when the ladder on which he was standing broke beneath him, and by this fatal accident his family were deprived of an admirable son and husband, and archæological art of an invaluable contributor to its treasures. When he was thus unhappily cut off, the great work which had been received with admiration and gratitude by artists of every class was still incomplete, and his widow, being well acquainted with his plans concerning it, determined to check the indulgence of her grief, and, by completing this monument of his genius, to pay the purest tribute to his memory. The task of arranging papers, selecting subjects from drawings, directing engravers, and superintending the colouring of the prints, on which the beauty of the work depended, was no slight one for a woman; but by the help of her brother, Mr. Kempe, who finished the letter-press, the work was worthily completed. Meanwhile Mrs. Stothard had commenced and finished the "Memoirs" of her late husband, published in 1823, which received high commendation from no less eminent authorities than Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. The period of these labours was marked by many afflictions; the death of her infant child; of her father; and the threatened loss of sight consequent on excessive distress of mind, combined with severe application. This last was happily averted, but it was not until two years after she had become resident in Devonshire that her ordinary pursuits could be resumed. The circumstance which fixed her abode at Tavistock was her marriage with the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of that place, the author of theological and other works, and a warm lover of literature. In this beautiful seclusion, which she has seldom quitted to mix in the external world, the greater part of Mrs. Bray's books have been written. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance in 3 vols., illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century. This was succeeded, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel description of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In her next novel, "The Talba, or the Moor of Portugal," she departed from this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh, or the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a local descriptive work, which owed its

existence to a suggestion of Robert Southey, who had for some time been a correspondent of its author and an admirer of her talents. Mrs. Bray's fruitful pen next produced "Trials of the Heart;" "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland;" "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon; "Courtenay of Walreddon;" and "Trials of Domestic Life." A uniform edition of her works, in ten volumes, was published, in 1844, by Messrs. Longman. To this list it only remains to add a beautifully illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A." which issued from the press in 1851, and "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year.

BREMER, MISS FREDERICA. "If it should so happen," says this lady, in a letter to her friend and translator, Mary Howitt, "that as regards me, any one should wish to cast a kind glance behind the curtain which conceals a somewhat eventful life, he may discover that I was born on the banks of the Aura, a river which flows through Abo, and that several of the venerable and learned men of the university were my godfathers. At the age of three years I was removed with my family from my native country of Finland into Sweden, where my father purchased an estate, after he had sold his property in Finland (about that time ceded as a province of Russia). If any one kindly follows me to my new home, I would not trouble him to accompany me from childhood to youth, through the inward elementary chaos, and the outward uninteresting and commonplace picture of a family, which every autumn removed in their covered carriage from their estate in the country to their house in the capital; and every spring trundled back again from their house in the capital to their country-seat. Nor would I inflict upon him minute sketches of the young daughters, who played on the piano, sang ballads, read novels, drew in black chalk, and looked forward with longing glances to the future, when they hoped to see and do wonderful things. With humility I must confess that I always regarded myself as a heroine. Casting a glance into the family circle, it would be seen that its members collected in the evening in the great drawing-room of their country home, where the works of German poets were read aloud, and those of Schiller made a profound impression on the mind of one young girl in particular. A deeper glance into her soul will show that a heavy reality of sorrow was spreading by degrees a dark cloud over the splendour of her youthful dreams. Like early evening, it came over the path of the young pilgrim of life; and earnestly, but in vain, she endeavoured to escape it. There is a significant picture at the commencement of every mythology. In the beginning there is a bright, and warm, and divine principle, which allies itself to darkness; and from this union of light and darkness, of fire and tears, proceeds a god. I believe that something similar to this takes place in every human being who is born to a deeper life, and something similar took place in her who writes these lines. Looking at her a few years later, it will be seen that a great change has taken place. Her eyes have

long been filled with tears of unspeakable joy; she is like one who has arisen from the grave to a new life. What has caused this change? Have her splendid youthful dreams been accomplished? Is she a heroine? Has she become victorious in beauty or renown? No! the illusions of youth are past,—the season of youth is over. And yet she is again young, for there is freedom in the depth of her soul; the light has penetrated the darkness and illuminated the night; whilst, with her eye fixed upon that light, she has exclaimed, with tears of joy, 'Death, where is thy sting? Grave, where is thy victory?' Many a grave since then has been opened to receive those whom she tenderly loved,—many a pang has been felt since then; but the heart throbs joyfully, and the dark night is over. If it be desired to hear anything of my writings, it may be said that they began in the eighth year of my age, when I apostrophised the moon in French verses; and that during the greater part of my youth I continued to write in the same ambitious strain. At the present time, although I stand on the verge of the autumn of my life, I still see the same objects which surrounded me in the early days of my spring; and am still so happy as to possess, out of many dear ones, a beloved mother and sister. The mountains which surround our dwellings, and upon which Gustavus Adolphus assembled his troops before he went as a deliverer to Germany, appear to me no less beautiful than they were in the days of childhood." To this pleasant autobiographical sketch some further facts remain to be added. In the year 1842 the English literary world was agreeably startled by the publication of "The Neighbours,"—a picture of domestic life in Sweden, which strongly recommended itself by its originality to the favour of its readers. Encouraged by the warm reception accorded to this work, its translator, Mrs. Howitt, produced, in 1843, "The Home;" and subsequently introduced to our acquaintance, in an English dress, "The Diary," "The H. Family," "The President's Daughters," "Nina," "Brothers and Sisters," "Life in Dalecarlia," and "The Midnight Sun." In 1849 Miss Bremer bade adieu to the two beloved relatives who represented the gay family circle of other days, and realised her long-cherished project of a journey to America, and a careful and prolonged investigation of its various points of interest. Her progress was facilitated by the most cordial and universal hospitality; and although this personal experience tended naturally to tint, *couleur de rose*, her sketches of domestic society, it may be doubted if any previous travellers in America of her sex has presented us with more sound and comprehensive views of its great political and social institutions generally, or more glowing and vivid descriptions of the scenery, and moral and physical atmosphere of the Southern States, than she has done. During the course of Miss Bremer's wanderings she addressed a large number of letters to her sister, which formed the nucleus of the work entitled "Homes of the New World," published in 1853. It made its appearance simultaneously in England, the United States, and Sweden, the MS. sheets having been submitted to the hands of her former experienced and careful translator. On her

return from America in 1851, Miss Bremer lingered for some time in England, cementing old friendships and forming new ones; but the fatal illness of her only sister gave her a melancholy summons homeward, and she arrived to find yet another vacancy at her domestic hearth. Since her return to Sweden she has been occupied on another work, and has also devoted herself with increased ardour to those philanthropic objects which may be said to have been present with her through life. Her energies and interests have been especially concentrated on the educational movement having reference to the children of the poorest classes, with whom, it may be remembered, Madame Goldschmidt a few years ago displayed so generous and practical a sympathy. The old Scandinavian land, therefore, owes to these, its daughters, not merely the prestige of their individual gifts, but the promotion of the great fundamental principle of social virtue and order.

BROWN, MISS FRANCES. Few episodes are to be met with in the range of metaphysical history more interesting than the life of this true poetess, who, debarred by an early visitation of Providence from participation in the active duties of the outer world, has worked out for herself a noble vocation in the inner sphere of thought. More eloquent, surely, of the power of mind than the deeds of the world's heroes, is the conquest of knowledge and wisdom by this lonely girl, under circumstances which would have doomed a less finely-constituted temperament to life-long darkness and inactivity. Frances Brown, the seventh child of a family of twelve, was born on the 16th of June, 1818, at the village of Stranorlar, Donegal, of which her father was the postmaster. The first event in her young life was the permanent loss of sight at the age of eighteen months, owing to a severe attack of small-pox, then very prevalent in the neighbourhood. In consequence of this calamity she did not even participate in the limited advantages of education enjoyed by her brothers and sisters at the village school; but becoming very early sensible of her own deficiencies she endeavoured to remedy them by inquiries of all who were capable of adding to her stock of information, and by listening attentively to her young companions, as they conned over the portions of the English grammar and dictionary which formed their appointed school-tasks. Her memory being wonderfully retentive, and her perseverance unwearied, she soon obtained an accurate knowledge of the sense of words, and found herself qualified for the full enjoyment of such literature as circumstances placed within her reach. "Susan Grey," "The Negro Servant," "The Gentle Shepherd," Mungo Park's "Travels," and "Robinson Crusoe"—which have become naturalised in all remote country villages—were her first treasures, and supplied subjects of sympathy and food for imagination, until the kindness of an acquaintance opened out a new era in her mental history, by the loan of the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," and subsequently of the other works of Sir Walter Scott, long passages from which the young enthusiast would repeat to herself in the silence of the

night. Among the many difficulties which impeded her intellectual culture the want of sight was undoubtedly the greatest, as it rendered her wholly dependent on the services of her family, whose condition was such as to admit of but few leisure moments. Frequently would Frances gain time for the reader by the completion of their appointed tasks; habit and necessity having rendered her more ready and active in the little offices of every-day life than might be imagined. The lighter description of reading was thus managed without difficulty; but as it happened, in her thirteenth year, that an ardent taste for history superseded the love of fiction, she had then to conquer the personal disinclination of her young relatives for drier, but more instructive works. Her ordinary resource was to promise as a recompense the recital of some story or novel, which, perhaps, they had formerly read but long ago forgotten; and in this way her memory may be said to have earned its own supplies. These historical studies, which she pursued as thoroughly as lay in her power, necessitated a knowledge of geography, and this also was acquired in due time by the exercise of patience. Her own ingenuity in all these cases necessarily supplied the place of those excellent rules and theories for the education of the blind which might have assisted her materially under more favourable circumstances of locality and position. Simultaneously with this ardent thirst for knowledge grew and strengthened that passionate love of poetry, which is an equally strong element in Miss Brown's nature. Her attempts at versification commenced in her seventh year, and continued uninterruptedly until her fifteenth; the corners of provincial newspapers supplying models, and her miscellaneous reading affording subjects. Then, however, a revolution was effected in her ideas of poetry by Pope's "Homer's Iliad" and Byron's "Childe Harold;" the former inducing her to burn her own manuscripts in disgust, and the latter to resolve against verse-making for the future. The necessity for expression proving irresistible, she resumed her pen after an interval of some years; and about 1840 was encouraged to further efforts by the publication of three short poems, which she had contributed to the "Irish Penny Journal." In 1841, having a number of short lyrics on hand, she sent them to the editor of the "Athenæum," requesting in return merely a copy of that journal, which she had long desired to possess. The friendly encouragement of Mr. T. K. Hervey was the means of introducing Miss Brown more fully to the public, and her frequent contributions to the Journal, then under his direction, enabled her to procure for herself increased literary advantages. Her first collection of poems — a graceful little volume, entitled "The Star of Atteghei" — was published in 1844; and shortly afterwards its author received, through the kind consideration of Sir Robert Peel, some acknowledgment in the shape of a small literary pension, amounting to 20*l.* a-year. About this time Miss Brown made her first essay in prose composition, in an article which appeared in "Fraser's Magazine;" and she has since contributed tales and essays to "Chambers's Journal," "Hogg's Instructor," "Tait's

Magazine," the "People's Journal," the "Leisure Hour," etc. Her poems have for the most part appeared in the "Athenæum," but a second collection has succeeded the first, and a juvenile story, called "The Ericksons," has also been added to her published works. In 1847 Frances Brown left her native country, which offered no encouragement to intellectual tastes, and took up her abode for a time in Edinburgh; in 1852 she again removed with a sister, who, until her marriage, acted as her amanuensis, and finally settled in London, for the more convenient prosecution of those literary labours to which her life is necessarily devoted. In the year 1855 Lord Lansdowne was so favourably impressed by a little poem from her pen, which he met with in the "Athenæum," that he sent her a substantial testimony of his appreciation of its merits, in the shape of a cheque for 100*l*. It may be hoped that the small pension she now enjoys will, ere long, receive some such modest addition from the Crown as may enable her to cultivate literature rather as the solace of her calamity than as the indispensable and unceasing business of her life.

BROWNING, MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT. A reference to the various works which have given lustre to the name of this lady can scarcely be better introduced than by a slight sketch of her personal characteristics and history as afforded in the "Literary Recollections" of Miss Mitford. "My first acquaintance," writes this authoress in 1852, "with Elizabeth Barrett commenced fifteen years ago, and she was then certainly one of the most interesting persons I had ever seen. Of a slight, delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on either side of a most expressive face,—large, tender eyes, fringed with dark lashes,—a smile like a sunbeam, and such a look of youthfulness, that I had some difficulty in persuading a friend, in whose carriage we went to Chiswick, that the translatress of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, the author of the 'Essay on Mind,' was, in technical language, 'out.' During my stay in town we met frequently, and after my return to the country we corresponded very regularly; her letters being just what letters ought to be,—her own talk put upon paper. The next year was a painful one to herself and all who loved her: she broke a blood-vessel in the lungs. If there had been consumption in the family, that disease would have supervened; but, happily, she escaped this fatal English malady. The vessel, however, refused to heal; and after attending her for a year at her father's house in Wimpole Street, Dr. Chambers, on the approach of winter, ordered her to a milder climate. Her eldest brother—a brother in heart and talent worthy of such a sister—together with other affectionate relatives, accompanied her to Torquay; and there occurred that fatal event which saddened her bloom of youth, and gave a deeper hue of thought and feeling, especially devotional feeling, to her poetry. Nearly a year had passed, and the invalid, still attended by her companions, had derived much benefit from the mild sea-breezes of Devonshire. One fine summer morning, her favourite brother, together with two

other fine young men, his friends, embarked on board a small sailing-vessel for a trip of a few hours. Excellent sailors all, and familiar with the coast, they sent back the boatmen, and undertook themselves the management of their little craft. Danger was not dreamt of by any one,—indeed, after the catastrophe no one could divine the cause; but in a few minutes after their embarkation, and in sight of their very windows, and just as they were crossing the bar, the boat went down, and all who were in her perished. Even the bodies were never found. This tragedy nearly killed Miss Barrett: she was utterly prostrated by the horror and grief, and a natural, but most unjust feeling, that she had been in some sort the cause of this great misery. It was not until the following year that she could be removed in an invalid carriage, and by journeys of twenty miles a-day, to her afflicted family and her London home. On her return began the life which she continued for so many years,—confined to one large and commodious, but darkened chamber, to which only her own family and a few devoted friends were admitted. Reading, meanwhile, almost every book worth reading, in almost every language; studying with ever-fresh delight the great classic authors in the original; and giving herself heart and soul to that poetry of which she seemed born to be the priestess." We learn from the source whence the above remarks are derived that Miss Barrett's vocation displayed itself very early in life; that she wrote largely at ten years old, and well at fifteen. Her first important essay in authorship was a translation of the "Prometheus" of Æschylus, published anonymously in 1833; her own maturer judgment pronounced this attempt a failure, and it was, therefore, replaced in the collected edition of her works by an entirely new version. Five years later appeared "The Seraphim,"—a poem, holding, as it were, an intermediate position between an ancient Greek tragedy and a Christian mystery; the idea of which had suggested itself during the progress of her labours on the "Prometheus Bound." With it were associated some miscellaneous poems, a portion of which had already appeared in the pages of periodicals, where they had won (in spite of some obscurity of manner and expression) high appreciation for their poetic beauty and earnest tone of feeling. Though chiefly known to the multitude by these productions, Miss Barrett also wrote many admirable and erudite prose articles on the Greek Christian Poets, and other subjects, which were considered to afford evidence of unusually keen insight, and extended intellectual attainments. After a long continuance of that secluded life which has been referred to in the words of her intimate friend, a gradual improvement took place in her state of health; and the beauties and pleasures of the external world, from which she had been debarred for years, once more became accessible to her. Several years ago she became the wife of Robert Browning, the poet, and immediately after her marriage accompanied him to Pisa. They subsequently removed to Florence, which has continued to be their permanent home, although occasional visits to England have afforded opportunity to Mrs. Browning's friends of rejoicing with her in the

possession of a lovely boy, and a renewed measure of health and strength. The publication in 1850 of her collected poems, in 2 vols., gave a great impetus to her reputation, and obtained very general acknowledgment of her title to rank, in many points of view, as the first female poet of the age. A small number of unpublished poems appeared in this edition, and among them was "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," which has been cited as one of her happiest inspirations. An inspiration it might, indeed, be called, inasmuch as it was written in twelve hours, having been required at the last moment to complete the uniformity of her volumes, and composed in haste to save the packet which was to convey the proof-sheets to America. In 1851 appeared "Casa Guidi Windows," a poem, the theme of which was the repeated struggle for liberty which she had opportunities of witnessing from the windows of the Casa Guidi, her own Florentine residence. Although critics have not failed to do full justice to the generous impulse, fine imagination, and social and political wisdom of this production, the fantastic and rugged forms in which the ideas are frequently clothed would be likely to render it only partially acceptable. It is probably by such poems as the "Poet's Vow," "Catharina to Camoens," "Bertha in the Lane," "Cowper's Grave," and a host of others which throng upon the memory, that Mrs. Browning will touch the hearts of her readers most closely, and it will be from them, therefore, that she will derive her most enduring renown. In 1856 Mrs. Browning published "Aurora Leigh."

C.

CARLEN, MADAME EMILIE FLYGARE, is a native of Sweden, and may be said to divide with Miss Bremer the realms of imaginative literature in that country, since the Baroness Knorring no longer lives to claim her share of intellectual sway. Madame Carlen, is, however, less familiarly known to the reading public of Great Britain than the authoress of "The Neighbours," owing, in a measure, to the comparatively disadvantageous circumstances under which she has been introduced to their notice. Those of her works which have been produced in an English dress owed it to the chance observation of anonymous, and, sometimes, indifferently good translators; instead of appearing in regular succession under the auspices of an established literary favourite, powerful enough to secure a patient and favourable hearing for her *protégée*, until she should be accepted on the ground of her own merits. It is said that this lady commenced her career as a writer very early in life, and was led to it by a desire to extend the pecuniary resources of her parents, which were then very limited. She subsequently became the wife of a lawyer, who is himself known as a clever poet; and has continued

to divide her attention between the superintendence of a quiet household in Stockholm, and the composition of novels, unequal in merit, but displaying at times very great inventive talent, and certain powers of description, in which she is unrivalled. In none are these characteristics more strongly developed than in "The Rose of Tistelön," a translation of which appeared in 1844; a tale of retribution, worked out in a smuggler's lair, it afforded ample opportunity for the introduction of the passion and incident, which seem to spring easily and abundantly from the mind of this authoress. Her chief individuality, however, rests on her forcible specimens of marine painting; the representation of a wild, seafaring life, which constitutes the prominent feature of this work, is wonderfully vivid, and contrasts most effectively with its delicate delineation of female character. Of a less peculiar, but by no means inferior order of talent, is a novel called "Woman's Life," published in England in 1852. Here Madame Carlen presents as distinct a picture of elegant social life as she had formerly drawn of its dark contrasts; and proves herself an equally keen observer of the torrents and eddies of human feeling which may surge beneath its calm surface, as of those which convulse the aspect of nature viewed from the wild shores of her native land. As a study of innate passionate caprice, the character of the heroine is admirable and consistent to the end. We are conducted to the result, her restoration to a sounder state of mental health, by a path so gradual, so naturally full of drawbacks, difficulties, and sorrows, as could have been depicted only by one possessed of the insight of genius. Amongst the other works by this lady which have been circulated in England may be enumerated "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lovers' Stratagem," "Marie Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John;" but this list by no means includes the whole of her novels, which are very numerous, and afford evidence that fertility of imagination is one of her most prominent characteristics.

CARPENTER, MRS. MARGARET. Of the various departments of the fine arts in which the honour of womanhood is efficiently supported, none are more ably represented than that of portrait-painting, in which this lady is the champion of her sex. Born at Salisbury in the year 1793, she is the daughter of the late Associate-Academician, Alexander Reynolds Geddes, Esq., of the 31st Regiment; himself known to the artistic world by many portraits and admirable copies of the old masters. When very young, Miss Geddes received two years' instruction in figure-drawing and painting from a resident master at Salisbury; and, during her abode in the country, had the advantage of studying from the fine collection of pictures at Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl of Radnor, who evinced a warm interest in her advancement. At his recommendation she took the step which first made her generally known, and sent pictures to the Society of Arts for three successive years. On each occasion she received a public acknowledgment of her talents, and for a study of

a boy's head, afterwards purchased by the Marquis of Stafford, the largest gold medal was awarded. In 1814 Miss Geddes removed to London, which offered greater facilities in every point of view for the pursuit of her professional exertions, and three years later married Mr. W. H. Carpenter, whose general acquaintance with the fine arts has procured him the appointment of Keeper of the Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. During a considerable part of this century Mrs. Carpenter has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution; contributing to their walls portraits and figure studies, which are very highly appreciated, not only for their truth, but for their firmness of touch and brilliancy of colour; qualities which are not generally the most striking characteristics of feminine art. It may be observed, that accidental circumstances have combined with inclination to associate this lady through life with the world of art. Her sister was married in 1822 to the late William Collins, R.A., the delineator of a class of subjects in which his pencil will scarcely find a rival; although in his case, as in that of Mrs. Carpenter, the tastes and talents which have rendered the name illustrious are inherited in a measure by the second generation.

CHILD, MRS. LYDIA MARIA, is an American Authoress, whose prose works had gained very considerable popularity in England some few years since, but who, in common with others of the same class, has been partially obscured by the glory of later luminaries. This lady, originally Miss Francis, was born at Massachusetts, but spent the chief part of her youth in Maine. The circumstances under which her first literary effort was made are thus related:—One Sunday afternoon, during a visit to her brother, a Unitarian clergyman, Miss Francis took up a number of the "North American Review," in which was eloquently set forth the adaptability of early New England history to the purposes of fiction. She had never either written or dreamed of becoming an authoress; but the spell was upon her; and seizing a pen, she wrote (as it was afterwards printed) the first chapter of "Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims," which was completed in six weeks, and published with success in 1824. One year later, and soon after the appearance of her second work, "The Rebels," Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. David Lee Child, and in 1827 undertook the editorship of "The Juvenile Miscellany;" the only monthly periodical for children which was then established in America. During the next six years her pen was busily engaged, and from it issued "The Frugal Housewife," a little book which, although written for the poor of the New World, found also great acceptance with different classes in the Old; "The Mother's Book," a manual of education; "The Girl's Book;" and "The Coronal," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse. She also prepared some volumes for "The Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives;" and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 Mrs. Child threw herself with

generous enthusiasm into the cause of abolition, and wrote "An Appeal for that Class of Americans called Africans," which engendered such bitter feeling against her, that the interests of her next work, "Philothea," a romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia, suffered in consequence. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston to New York, for the purpose of conducting the "National Anti-Slavery Standard;" and the latter, whilst assisting her husband in his editorial labours, commenced a series of letters in the "Standard" (her own paper), and the "Boston Courier," which were afterwards re-issued in two volumes, under the title of "Letters from New York." The latest work of this writer, with the exception of a little book called "Spring Flowers," is "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose tales, which appeared in 1846.

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, the story of whose life is but a continuous record of brave endeavours for the good of her fellow creatures, and more especially for the assistance of emigrants, was born at Wootton in Northamptonshire, about the year 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, a man of respectable, though not of high, extraction, was distinguished by an uprightness of character, and a pure philanthropy of soul, which conduced to the wise education of his children, and materially influenced their tastes and dispositions. A more precocious development of the great principle of a life could scarcely be met with than was displayed by the subject of this notice, whose imagination chanced to be early excited by the details of a correspondence maintained between her family and some American settlers. Her first attempt at colonisation, she tells us, took place in her seventh year, by means of a washhand basin, in which she navigated boats of broad beans laden with touchwood dolls; these were generally located in the bed-quilt, whilst the vessels freighted with corn were sent back for the conveyance of their friends. As the full bearing of these experiments could not then be divined, and the only immediate consequence was the frequent overturn of the miniature ocean, they were strongly discouraged, and were afterwards carried on in a dark cellar, lighted only by a rush-light stuck in a teakettle. This dismal scene was the birthplace of many of those ideas which have resulted in so much practical usefulness. Under the direction of a sensible mother, on whom her father's death left her wholly dependent for guidance, the mental powers of the young Caroline grew apace. The energy and thoughtful kindness of her character were exercised for the benefit of the poor and needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage with Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army, which took place in the twentieth year of her age, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was drawn to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters. To remedy rather than to lament an evil has always been her practice; and by the co-operation of the Governor and other residents in the Presidency, she established an industrial home or school, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil

association, and instructed in every kind of practical knowledge. By close personal supervision the foundress of this institution introduced into it a perfect system of order, in consequence of which it survived her departure, and has continued a permanent and most useful record of her judicious method of organisation. After a residence of some years at Madras, Captain Chisholm's health was found to require a temporary change of climate, and he removed with his family to South Australia. No sooner were they established at Sydney, than Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived there both friendless and penniless. A band from the Highlands, destitute of everything, down to a knowledge of the English language, were the first objects of her charity; she cheered their desponding hearts by words of kindness and sound advice, and lent them money for the purchase of tools, by which they could provide for the necessities of each day by the work of their own hands. But such casual aid, however valuable to individuals, was felt by her to be wholly inadequate to the pressing exigencies of the case. When Captain Chisholm's professional duties recalled him to Madras, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and thenceforward his wife devoted all the time that could be spared from her private duties to the schemes of usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. Here, as at Madras, the protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's earliest efforts. The condition of young women who, on arriving at those shores, found themselves exposed to the dangers and miseries of a homeless and unprotected state, was pitiable in the extreme; and for these destitute beings she proposed to found an asylum. As it was only by the assistance of the wealthier classes that this plan could be carried out, she was unwearied in her attempts to interest them by the excellence of the cause itself. Influence she had none; and many were the harsh rebuffs she encountered, great the sacrifice of personal feeling she had made, before she could wring from the Governor a small and rudely constructed government store for her use as an emigrant's home, or from the public such small funds as might be necessary for its maintenance. To the local press, however, belongs the merit of having seconded her efforts. By degrees her appeal was more fully met; further space was added to the forty-nine feet square originally granted, and very soon after it was opened one hundred young women were safely housed within its walls. Here Mrs. Chisholm also took up her residence, constituting herself a mother to these friendless beings, and for their sakes depriving herself of the society of her own children, whom she could not prudently retain with her in so crowded an abode. As her plan comprehended a future provision for her *protégées*, she made frequent journeys into the interior of the colony, for the purpose of forming committees, and establishing country homes; taking with her at the same time parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards

refunded; but when the settlers and country people became acquainted with her name and object, they were always eager to supply conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact, that her own expenses during seven years' service amounted only to 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* At a time when labourers were required in the interior, and there was an excess in Sydney, supported at Government expense, she undertook many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families; sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm also established an office in Sydney, where all persons needing employment could attend from ten till four; and by these various measures has planted 11,000 persons in positions of respectability and comfort. Manifold indeed have been the blessings conferred in her capacity of "the emigrant's friend," since no appeal was ever deemed unworthy of her most careful and kindly consideration. In addition to these labours, Mrs. Chisholm has collected a large body of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony. Her notes, which were sometimes taken down in their houses, sometimes by the roadside, and frequently in ploughed fields with the plough for a table, were published under the title of "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales" Early in the year 1845 Captain Chisholm rejoined his wife. He had always sympathised warmly in her work, and now gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. But in 1846 it became desirable that they should revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of one hundred and fifty pounds, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to continue them more effectually. She came as the champion of the cause of emigration, and as the unpaid agent of thousands of individuals who hoped by her means to have lost relatives discovered, deserted children restored to them, and grievances of every kind redressed. Possessing no advantages of rank or influence, and with an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention, and obtained confidence by degrees, as it was discovered that she never made a claim or a charge without having documentary evidence to support it. At length the order was made which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government; and a similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised free transmission, in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. Meantime the private commissions were not neglected. By the help of her family Mrs. Chisholm sought out lost relatives; transmitted money, which had been entrusted to her charge for the purpose of enabling members of families to join their absent friends; answered questions, volunteered information, and corresponded with 5000 persons in Ireland alone, belonging, of course, to the lowest orders of society. But the great achievement

of Mrs. Chisholm's visit to England was the establishment of the "Family Colonisation Loan Society," intended to promote what had been most unwisely discouraged, the emigration of entire families, and also to supersede the pauper-like system of free passages, by loans to such as would contribute their own savings towards the necessary expenses of the voyage. A certain evening in the week was set apart by her for the reception of all who desired information or advice at her modest home at Islington; and to these "group meetings" every class was freely admitted. The books of the society, to which Captain Chisholm acted as honorary secretary, soon contained enough paying subscribers to fill a ship. Vessel after vessel was sent out, each one superior to the last in the nature of its accommodation, but all providing for comfort and propriety in a manner quite unexampled. Having worked out a better system of colonisation, rectified abuses, and excited an active interest for the cause which she had so deeply at heart, Mrs. Chisholm returned in 1854 to her original field of labour, whither her husband had preceded her. She was greeted at Sydney with universal enthusiasm, and recent accounts affirm that a subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of her family, which it was hoped might represent not unworthily the gratitude and esteem with which she is regarded. The philanthropy of this admirable woman has not been the mere amusement of a leisure hour, but the business of her life, to which personal comfort and domestic enjoyment have been wholly sacrificed. Nobly has she fulfilled her engagement, solemnly registered at the commencement of her work, to dedicate all her talents to the God who gave them, and, knowing neither creed nor country, to try and serve all justly and impartially.

CLARKE, MRS. MARY COWDEN. This lady, who has rendered good service, not only to the literary world but to society at large, by her "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," is the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and one of a family which, in the person of Madame Clara Novello, has contributed a brilliant ornament to the musical profession. She was born in June, 1809, and in 1828 was married to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, the friend of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and of Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced her minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, which, after sixteen years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination. The reflections which led her to this arduous undertaking may be given in her own words:—"Shakspeare, the most frequently quoted, because the most universal-minded genius that ever lived, of all authors best deserves a complete concordance. To what subject may we not with felicity apply a motto from this greatest of poets? The Divine, commending the efficacy and 'two-fold force of prayer—to be forestalled ere we come to fall, or pardoned being down;' the Astronomer, supporting his theory by allusions to the 'moist star upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands;' the Naturalist, striving to elucidate a fact respecting the habits of 'the singing masons,' or 'heavy-gaited toads;' the Botanist,

lecturing on the various properties of the small flower within whose infant rind poison hath residence, and medicine power; the Philosopher, speculating upon 'the respect that makes calamity of so long a life;' the Lover, telling his 'whispering tale in a fair lady's ear,' and vowing the winnowed purity and persistive constancy of his heart's dear love.' The musician, orator, soldier, humorist, may all equally, adorn their page or emblazon their speech with gems from Shakspeare's work." To furnish a faithful guide to this rich mine of intellectual treasure, has been with Mrs. Cowden Clarke the ambition of a life; how faithfully realised, can be testified by all who have occasion to benefit by her labours. That it has not, however, entirely absorbed her intellectual energies, was proved by the publication, in 1848, of "The Adventures of Kit Bam, Mariner;" in 1850, "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines;" in 1854, of a novel, called "The Iron Cousin," and of various magazine articles, chiefly relating to those masterpieces of dramatic literature, with which the study of many years had thoroughly familiarised her.

CORBAUX, MISS FANNY, a lady distinguished as an Artist and as an investigator into many abstruse points of Biblical History, was born in the year 1812. Her father was English by birth, although he had lived much abroad, and was well known among the scientific men of England and France as a leading statistician and mathematician. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published several works, among which, the "Dictionnaire des Arbitrages des Changes," and the "Doctrine of Compound Interest," were regarded, and the latter still continues to be a standard work of reference among financial and commercial men. Miss Corbaux gave evidence of an innate disposition for drawing in her earliest years, attempting to delineate the forms of surrounding objects before she could utter their names, and even familiarising herself in this way with the letters of the alphabet. Her first recollections are associated with the large slate (a favourite toy), on which she freely indulged her natural predilection for design; thus unconsciously confirming her power and taste for art, long before such a contingency as their ever being applied as a means of support could be foreseen. She was still very young when her father lost a comfortable competence, the wreck of what had been a liberal fortune, and found himself, owing to advanced age and broken health, both of mind and body, unsuccessful in his strenuous efforts to retrieve his position. Under these circumstances, his daughter, then in her fifteenth year, was obliged to think seriously of turning her talents to useful account, and no one perhaps ever entered on so responsible and anxious a career, more entirely cut off from every kind of help. Separated by adversity from the independent class, to be grafted upon the totally distinct one of professional industry, she belonged as yet to neither. The only instruction she had received was of that insufficient and unsatisfactory kind, termed "learning to draw" at school, and now her family reverses left her with no means of increasing this small stock of knowledge by private lessons. Chance had not even made

her acquainted with any one who could advise her in the selection of a style, a course of study, or the theory and manipulation of the art upon which depended, not only the immediate resources of the family, but her own future existence. The young artist was thrown entirely upon herself. The great difficulties and additional labour attending an apprenticeship of this kind may be represented by a little anecdote, which cannot be better given than in Miss Corbaux's own words:—"I tried," she says, "to use colours; but so little idea had I of painting, that when the well-known coloured print, 'Gaston de Foix,' was lent me to copy, I remember my extreme anxiety to copy the appearance of the engraving, by imitating its lines of shading, in the armour and draperies, with the colour. How often I sponged out the face, weeping over my disappointment that I could not prevent my colours from being black and muddy, nor make my dots as small as those in the stippled engraving. What with crying and trying, in six weeks of incessant labour I did finish a copy as many inches square." It is a curious circumstance, and one which affords the strongest evidence of her great natural powers, that at the very time when this courageous girl was thus struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of her art, she received the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. These honours were awarded in 1827. The following year, an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the silver Isis medal; and a portrait, in miniature, exhibited in 1830, was deemed worthy of the higher acknowledgment of the gold medal. A short time before this last occurrence, Miss Corbaux learned casually that the National Gallery and British Institution were open to students. She lost no time in profiting by the advantages they offered, and in a case like her own, the opportunity of seeing others paint was no less valuable than the acquisition of good models. During the first year of admission to these galleries she made many copies and small studies, and learned a great deal of the resources and management of water-colours; so that, at the age of eighteen, she found herself able to launch fairly into professional life. In 1830 she was made an honorary member of the Society of British Artists, and for a few years exhibited small oil-pictures at its gallery; but being obliged to relinquish this branch of art, Fanny Corbaux joined the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and has hardly ever failed to contribute a work of fancy to its annual exhibitions. Her time, however, has been chiefly devoted to portrait painting—a branch of art not adopted from choice, but necessitated by circumstances. To qualify her for those higher departments of imaginative art, to which a strong predilection would have guided her; to carve out a path to excellence, fame, and competence, through the usual course of academic study, technical training, and the precarious chances of exhibition, required time, which, in the earlier periods of her life, could not be spared from immediate necessities; and advantages in art-education, from which she was excluded by her sex.

Although every facility for realising both artistic excellence and professional success is gratuitously open to any young man who can produce as his qualification for claiming it an elementary work of reasonable promise, no arrangement, unfortunately, is made in this country for extending them to women; and for want of such advantages the superior walks of imaginative art are rendered inaccessible, whilst that which is left within their reach is rendered doubly difficult of attainment. Nature, certainly, has not denied the elementary qualities of excellence; the fine and correct eye, the delicate taste, feeling for character, refined and often picturesque imagination; the enthusiasm, poetry, love of the art; the patience to overcome difficulties; the ambitious dreams that haunt genius yet unpractised, and brighten the hopes of a dim future. But the female aspirant who has these hopes and dreams must learn to suppress them, and chain down her aspirations to the limited class of literal matter-of-fact delineations left within her grasp. Portraiture, chiefly personal, varied occasionally by rustic and fancy figures, form the only resource of those whose powers aim at something beyond flowers, fruit, and landscape. The public sees nothing higher than this round of subjects, beautifully executed by the able feminine pencils whose productions grace our Exhibition walls, and it gets accustomed to consider female talent unequal to conceive anything higher and perform it as well. It forgets to ask why "fair artists" are not afforded a chance of becoming also great artists, without the sacrifice of their feminine gifts; why "the graceful pencil" is not disciplined to become a powerful pencil, without losing its grace? To Miss Corbaux belongs the merit of having removed in one instance the barrier which separated her sister-students from art knowledge. Finding that there was no regulation more stringent than that of custom to prevent their attendance at the Academy lectures, she obtained the co-operation of some other ladies, and endeavoured by example to smooth the path for less dauntless spirits. She continued to form one of the audience on these occasions, until the practice of reproducing the lectures in the columns of a literary newspaper enabled her to profit by them with less trouble and fatigue. The precedent, however, was established for those who cared to follow it. The youthful struggles through which Miss Corbaux became qualified for her professional career, constitute its chief incident. Her first attempts at portrait-painting were sufficiently decided and rapid to remove anxiety for the time present, and hold out fair hope for the future. Her engagements, indeed, were as numerous as could be fulfilled with a due regard to health, and have always resulted from a real appreciation of her talents. Few persons have owed less to personal influence; and after more than twenty-five years of this unostentatious routine she must take leave of it with the conviction, that the chief blessings of her life are owing not to the help of man, but to the gifts of God, and to the admirable energy with which she has improved them. Having contemplated Miss Corbaux under the aspect of an artist, it is time to view her in another capacity, and one which gives her

other claims on our gratitude and respect. Biblical history and criticism may seem an eccentric study for a lady to fix upon in search of recreation; but such choices are generally the joint result of peculiar innate capacity and outward circumstance. Endowed with a thoughtful and inquiring mind, which had been diverted from the ordinary amusements of young people by an early sense of care and responsibility; with a frame and a constitution impaired beyond remedy by premature exertion; this lady resolved to anticipate in time the want of an object in after life, by opening sources of interest and occupation for the intellect when the bodily powers should have given way. She selected a department of literature which demanded a preliminary acquaintance with the history, illustrations, and languages of antiquity; but the feeling that there was yet so much original matter to be worked out in sacred history, gave an interest and an impulse to these studies. Their results she has as yet only communicated in the form of papers (contributed to literary societies and periodicals), discussing subjects of Biblical history and criticism, and elucidating many points in Egyptian history immediately connected with Scripture illustration. Among these many valuable series may be cited: letters on the Physical Geography of the Exodus, published in the "Athenæum;" and another set, giving the history of a very remarkable nation, called "the Rephaim" in the Bible, and showing their connexion with the political and monumental history of Egypt, and that of the Exodus, which appeared in the pages of "The Journal of Sacred Literature." The latter investigation has opened quite a new field of historical and chronological research, and the view of the authoress has been adopted and embodied in their works by more than one learned man. It is earnestly to be hoped that a sufficient measure of time and health may enable Miss Corbaux to carry out her design of incorporating these fragmentary writings into a complete work on the remote period of sacred history to which they belong.

COSTELLO, MISS LOUISA STUART, commenced her literary career at an early age by the publication of a volume of poems, which attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, to whom, in 1835, she dedicated her "Specimens of the Early Poetry of France," the work by which she first became generally known. Travel next engaged her attention, and in 1840 appeared "A Summer amongst the Bocages and the Vines," in which some of the most interesting parts of Normandy and Brittany, and the banks of the Loire, from Nantes to Orleans, were very fully described. This was succeeded, in 1842, by "A Pilgrimage to Auvergne, from Picardy to Le Velay," a route which traversed the northern and several of the eastern departments of France, till it terminated in the central region of the Monts d'Or. In 1844 a third series of travels, entitled "Béarn and the Pyrenees," carried the tourist across the ancient province of Maine, through Poitiers, La Rochelle, Bordeaux, and Agen, to the birth-place of Henri Quatre, and the country of the Basques, on the Spanish

frontier, completing a description of the western and south-western districts of France. In the interim Miss Costello published, in 1841, an historical romance, called "The Queen's Poisoner," a title subsequently changed, in Mr. Bentley's list of standard novels, to that of "The Queen Mother," the most prominent character in it being the well-known Catherine de' Medici. Towards the end of 1844 appeared the "Memoirs of Celebrated Englishwomen," commencing with the Countess of Shrewsbury and closing with Lady Mary Wortley Montague. In 1845 a home excursion resulted in "The Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of North Wales;" and the same year witnessed the publication of "The Rose-garden of Persia," a work on a principle similar to that which treated of the early French poetry, consisting of translated specimens and biographical notices of the most remarkable amongst the Persian poets. In 1846 were published the fruits of a journey undertaken in the previous year, bearing the title of "A Tour to and from Venice, by the Vaudois and the Tyrol;" in 1847 the biography of "Jacques Cœur, the French Argonaut," made its appearance; and in 1848 Miss Costello wrote another work of fiction, called "Clara Fane." Five years elapsed without the production of any further substantive work; she then, in 1853, published the "Memoirs of Mary the young Duchess of Burgundy." Miss Costello's next labour was the biography, in the commencement of the year 1855, of "Anne of Brittany," the dedication of which to her Majesty Queen Victoria was granted by special permission. Over the preceding period of twenty years Miss Costello's contributions to some of the leading periodicals of the day have been both numerous and interesting. As a song-writer, too, she is well known, and there are perhaps few ballads that have attained a wider circulation than "Queen of my Soul."

COUTTS, MISS ANGELA GEORGIANA BURDETT, born April 25th, 1814, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, and, by the mother's side, a granddaughter of Thomas Coutts, the banker, to whose enormous wealth she succeeded indirectly. This inheritance, which entitles Miss Coutts to a place among the representative women of her time, was entirely unexpected during her childhood; for the marriage of her grandfather to Miss Mellon, and his gift to her by will of his whole fortune, had apparently diverted it from his family, whose expectations were still further reduced by a union between his widow and the Duke of St. Alban's. The Duchess, however, having no children of her own, justly determined that the fortune derived from her first husband should revert to his family, and therefore adopted as her heiress Miss Angela Burdett, who succeeded, in 1837, to this vast property, burthened only by the condition that she should assume the name and arms of Coutts. The extensive and inestimable power of benefiting society and her fellow-creatures, which devolved upon her with this bequest, seems to have been recognised by its possessor, whose charities are known to have been extensive. Amongst those of an important character have been the endowment of a bishopric in Adelaide,

South Australia, and the foundation of a handsome church and schools in London, the first stone of the buildings having been laid by Miss Coutts herself on the 25th July, 1847.

CROSLAND, MRS. CAMILLA, better known under her maiden name of Miss Toulmin, was born in Aldermanbury, London, and was the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood. A strong love of reading and natural quickness of intellect supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and when the death of her father, and subsequently of her brother (also a solicitor), threw her entirely upon her own resources, she was enabled to adopt literature as a profession. The first of Miss Toulmin's compositions which appeared in print was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals, among which may be especially mentioned "Chambers's" and the "People's Journal;" has edited for some years the "Ladies' Companion and Monthly Magazine;" and has published successively the following works:—"Lays and Legends illustrative of English Life;" "Poems;" "Partners for Life;" "A Christmas Story;" "Stratagems, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life;" "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves for Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Heldreth, the Daughter." The themes chiefly selected by this authoress are the trials of the poor and the political and social progress of the people. These subjects, which now occupy the attention of many writers, were but little discussed when she commenced her literary career; hence we must attribute to her the merit of having been a pioneer in a righteous cause. In 1848 Miss Toulmin married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, and has continued to reside in its environs.

CROWE, MRS. CATHERINE. This lady, by birth Miss Stevens, was born at Borough Green, in the county of Kent. In 1822 she exchanged her maiden name for that which she has since made generally known, on her marriage with Lieutenant-colonel Crowe, of the British army. Her literary career was commenced in 1838, by the publication of "Aristodemus," a tragedy to which high praise has been awarded, although, from the comparative indifference with which dramatic literature is regarded in the present age, it may not have extended as widely as it should have done the reputation of its writer. Mrs. Crowe did not pursue this style of composition, but exchanged it for a more popular one, and published a novel called "Manorial Rights," which was succeeded by "The Adventures of Susan Hopley." The rapid succession and variety of its incidents secured for this story immediate popularity with a certain class of readers, and offered temptations to the dramatist, which resulted in its reproduction at some of the minor theatres. In 1847 Mrs. Crowe produced a third novel, "Lilly Dawson," the design of which was to portray the gradual expansion of intellect and goodness, through the agency of the affections. She next appeared as the translator

of "The Seeress of Prevorst;" "The History of a German Clairvoyante;" and, probably led by the contemplation of these wonders to the examination of others, which found an answering chord in her own mind, produced, in 1848, "The Night Side of Nature," a history of the supernatural, or rather a collection of those incidents which form the basis for a belief in it, linked together by many skilful and original remarks. A series of tales, founded on various dark and tragical points of human experience, followed, under the title of "Light and Darkness, or Mysteries of Life. These, with a pleasant little book for children, called "Pippie's Warning, or Mind your Tempers," and two additional novels, "The Adventures of a Beauty," and "Linny Lockwood," are among the works which have proceeded from Mrs. Crowe's pen.

CUSHMAN, MISS CHARLOTTE, a lady who has won a world-wide celebrity by her original impersonation of those dramatic characters requiring great intensity of power and passion, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts. The eldest of five children, left fatherless at an early age, it became desirable that she should cultivate to the utmost a strong talent for music inherited from her mother. The limited means of the latter did not allow her to obtain the best instruction for her daughter; but notwithstanding this drawback, her progress was considerable, and she had already gained some local reputation, when the visit of Mrs. Wood (formerly Miss Paton, and afterwards the wife of Lord William Lennox, from whom she was divorced) to Boston, introduced her to the notice of this lady at a public concert, in which they both took part. With the generosity which generally characterises true excellence, the established favourite did her utmost to encourage the budding vocalist; pronouncing her voice to be the finest contralto she had ever heard, and warmly recommending her to turn her attention to dramatic music and the stage. This proposal seemed a fearful one to her family connexions, worthy descendants as they were of a long line of rigid Presbyterians, whose strong views they, for the most part, inherited. But Charlotte was inflexible in her resolution to adopt the course pointed out to her. No doubt the true bent of her genius was even then whispering in her soul, although it needed the force of circumstances to interpret clearly its faint articulations. After a preparatory course of training her brightest dream was realised. She made her appearance as the Countess, in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," with marked success; and a brilliant career seemed opening before her, when the sudden change of climate from Boston to New Orleans, together with excessive practice, and an endeavour to extend her voice from a pure contralto to an available soprano, destroyed it altogether for vocal purposes. The buoyant energy which is Miss Cushman's strong characteristic, supported her through this painful disappointment. She retained her faith in the future, though thick gloom veiled it from her eyes; and confidence in her own powers, though the best field, as it seemed, for their exercise, was closed for ever. The advice of one whose judgment as well as friendship she could trust,

decided her on adopting the stage as a profession, and remaining in New Orleans, which was to have been the scene of her vocal triumphs. She entered vigorously on the study of tragedy, secluding herself day after day in a garret, that she might be free from casual interruptions. The ambitious part of Lady Macbeth was the one which she selected for her *début* as an actress; and the perfect success which attended it fully justified her choice. It is recorded, that the want of a suitable dress nearly prevented her appearance; that her last hope rested on an appeal to the first actress of the French theatre, who not only lent the article, but exerted all her taste and ingenuity in fitting it to the more slender form of her rival. The effect was at least respectable, and the result was success. After some little time, Miss Cushman quitted New Orleans for New York, hoping to obtain an engagement at the principal theatre; but her reputation was not as yet established, and pecuniary considerations induced her to bind herself for three years to one of the minor houses. Scarcely had she established her family with her, and entered on her new course of life, than she was attacked by severe illness. It was a critical point in her career; and deeply anxious to avoid the forfeiture of her engagement, she recommenced her duties with nerves unstrung and strength shattered. For a week she acted to crowded and approving audiences, supporting a fresh part each night; but a violent attack of fever prostrated her completely, and at the same juncture the theatre she was connected with caught fire, and her whole theatrical wardrobe perished with it. The fine spirit which had supported her in many emergencies did not desert her now. An interval elapsed, and then she reappeared before the public, introducing to their notice a younger sister of her own, Mrs. Merriman, whose teacher she had been, and whom the desertion and subsequent death of her husband would have left uncared-for and unprotected, but for her own strong and tender love. The sisters found favour with the dramatic world, and the peculiar manner in which their talents were associated gave an additional interest to their acting. Miss Cushman was unwilling to deprive her sister of the opportunity of appearing in the principal female parts for which her grace and beauty rendered her eligible. She herself adopted, therefore, in several instances, the masculine character, and by such means was enabled to encourage the more fearful and timid nature whom it has been the great object of her life to foster and protect. Surely, if she needs an apology for "donning the doublet," her motive will be accepted as a sufficient and a touching one. In 1845 Miss Cushman came over to England; but as the result of this step was uncertain, she would not involve others in its risks, and landed on our shores solitary, almost friendless. Proposals were made to her by various managers, and after some uncertainty she accepted an invitation to the Princess's Theatre. One engagement succeeded another, and she acted there for eighty-four nights, evincing her varied capabilities as Lady Macbeth, Julia in the "Hunchback," Mrs. Haller, Beatrice, Lady Teazle, Rosalind, and Juliana in the "Honeymoon." The warm reception which she met with in this country induced her

sister Susan (Mrs. Merriman) to join her, and they acted together at the Haymarket and in the chief provincial towns of Great Britain; the characters which they especially made their own being those of Romeo and Juliet. Miss Cushman returned to New York in 1849, but has paid us several visits since that; and during the season of 1854 added a fresh laurel to her wreath by a wonderfully vivid and powerful personation of Meg Merrilies. Her sister married Dr. Muspratt of Liverpool, and continues to reside in that town.

D.

DUDEVANT, MADAME AMANTINE-AURORE, otherwise Georges Sand, Novelist, Dramatist, and Social Philosopher, claims a royal descent through her paternal ancestor, Maurice, maréchal de Saxe, well known to have been the son of Augustus II., king of Poland. The only daughter of this distinguished general was married, in 1739, to Count Arvid Bernard de Horn, once President of the Swedish Council, but afterwards disgraced for interference in political strife. On his death, the widow bestowed her hand on M. Dupin de Franceuil, fermier-général, and the fruit of this union was an only son, named Maurice, who became a volunteer in 1793, and attained the rank of captain under the Empire. He was killed by a fall from his horse, and left behind him one daughter, Amantine-Aurore-Dupin, the subject of this memoir, born in 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in one of the fairest valleys in Berri, by her grandmother the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for brilliant wit than profound judgment, whose mind was completely imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Her theories became, of course, exemplified in the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace; could handle a gun, or flourish a sword with equal dexterity; but who would certainly have found it easier to follow the stag beneath the avenues of Marly, as her grandmother had done in days of yore, than to make the sign of the cross, or to follow the avocations ordinarily pursued by young ladies of her own age and rank. That these Amazonian tendencies, however, by no means checked the growth of passionate intellectual tastes, we find a record in a passage from her works, which, if studied with some previous insight into the history of their author, reveals many a phase of her outward and inward experiences. "Who is there among us," she says, in her "Lettres d'un Voyageur," "who fails to recall with rapture the first book which he devoured or tasted in early youth? How many a time has the dusty cover of an old volume, found in some long-forgotten shelf, summoned up the sweet visions

of childhood! How often recalled the verdant plain bathed in the rosy hues of eve, in which it was read for the first time, and the cruel speed with which the deepening twilight obscured those divine pages! And now the lambs are bleating, the sheep are in the fold, the cricket chirps loudly on field, on hearth, the time for departure has arrived! Unhappily, the path is rough and stony, and many a flowing rivulet obstructs the passage. Hasten as you may, the evening meal will have commenced, and the grandmother, inexorable on a point of etiquette, will utter a reproach, slight and tender indeed, but more effectual than the severest punishment. Oh, those happy times spent in my own fair valley! Oh, Corinne, Bernardine de St. Pierre, l'Iliade, Millevoye, Atala! Oh, the willows by the stream! and, alas! for my own faded youth!" In her intellectual, as well as her more active amusements, Mademoiselle Dupin was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories which developed themselves in after-life, resulted from the unrestricted course of reading, which biased her feelings and imagination in girlhood. When Aurore had reached the age of fifteen, a judicious friend represented to the Comtesse de Horn that the education of Rousseau's Emile would ill accord with the new tone of thought and manners introduced by the Restoration, and the young lady was accordingly placed in the Convent of the Dames Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving that religious instruction which had heretofore been entirely neglected. Her ardent imagination was quickly captivated by the poetry of the Roman Catholic faith; she embraced it with her whole soul, and frequently, like St. Theresa, spent whole hours in ecstacy at the foot of the altar. The death of her grandmother, to whom she was tenderly attached, heightened this religious ardour, and having quitted the convent to close the eyes of Madame Dupin de Franceuil, she returned to it with a full determination to take the veil. The authority of her family, however, obliged her to rescind this resolution, and, six months later, to give her hand to the Baron Dudevant, a man of mature years, and little calculated in any way to interest the affections of a young wife. He had formerly served in the army, but had abandoned the vocation for that of gentleman-farmer, which was highly congenial to his peculiar tastes. The fortune of his bride, which amounted to 20,000fr., enabled him greatly to extend his agricultural schemes; and having filled his folds with the finest merinos, improved the quality of his ploughs, and doubled the number of his fields, he was in nowise troubled by the fact that Aurore, with her seventeen summers, her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, was leading a monotonous, neglected, and miserable existence. The consolation afforded by two beautiful children supported Madame Dudevant under her troubles for some time, but, wounded even through her natural affections, she sank at length under a severe attack of illness. The physicians of Berri prescribed, as a remedy, the waters of the Pyrenees, and, M. Dude-

vant being still absorbed in the occupations of rustic life, she started alone on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux, where she spent some time amongst various old friends of her family, she first saw the world in sunny guise, and was taught by the homage of society how prominent a part she was fitted to display in life's drama. It may be imagined that this initiation tended in no degree to reconcile her to the comfortless home and the unappreciating husband. Vague ideas of revolt presented themselves, from time to time, with increasing force, notwithstanding her efforts to banish them by the sedulous cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and by the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a vacation at Nohant, and was the first to direct the glance of its mistress towards that literary horizon which she was destined hereafter to extend so greatly. This communion of mind left its traces in the heart of the young man, who returned to Paris burthened with the weight of a deep but silent attachment. It would seem that feelings of doubt and suspicion now aggravated the harsh characteristics of M. Dudevant, for their life became insupportable to both; and his wife, by the sacrifice of her whole fortune, procured his assent to a separation. She hastened immediately to Paris, and once more entered the familiar precincts of the Couvent des Anglaises; but her mind had become too much habituated to stormy agitations to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and she longed for the busy turmoil of life and feeling. Mingled, however, with this stronger emotion, there was a yearning for the purer idols of departed days, a remorse for their betrayal, an acknowledgment of their power. "In the midst," she says, "of the fiery pleasures in which thou vainly seekest a refuge, the mysterious spirit of religion will seek to reclaim thee. Never shalt thou forget the divine sensations connected with this first faith! Thou shalt return to it from the caverns of corruption, and the voice which was raised to blaspheme shall unconsciously intone songs of love and enthusiasm." Madame Dudevant's next transition was to a little garret in the Quai St. Michel, where we find her struggling with absolute poverty, and forming plans with Jules Sandeau, whose worldly circumstances were no better than her own, for the supply of each day's necessities. The lady having a little skill in painting, accepted some employment offered by a toy vender in ornamenting candlesticks and snuff-boxes; but this wearisome and ill-paid work fatigued without remunerating her, and the two aspirants for fortune resolved to seek advice from M. Latouche, the editor of "Figaro," on whom, as a native of Berri like themselves, they seemed to have some small claim. He suggested literature as a profession, promising them an opening in his own publication; and thus originated that curious working partnership which so greatly mystified the Parisian press. A series of articles in "Figaro" were succeeded by a novel called "Rose et Blanche," to which was appended the semi-real signature of "Jules Sand." The authors having received 400fr. for this manuscript, devoted themselves for a time to a life of ease and gaiety, and it was at this

period that Madame Dudevant first outraged decorum by the assumption of male attire, intended to provide for greater independence of action. The proceeds of the work exhausted, Misery again knocked at their door, and the lady was advised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtaining a legal separation, or at least an alimentary allowance from her husband. Before her departure, she arranged with Jules the plan of a novel, certain portions of which were to be completed by each before their next meeting. The student did not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on her return Madame Dudevant surprised him with the complete manuscript of "Indiana," which was sold for 600fr., and met with a startling success. It was the first book which introduced to the public the name of "Georges Sand," for the young man being too honourable to accept a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, refused to permit their ordinary *nom de plume* to be used in this instance. Finding it impossible to shake his resolution, she contented herself with retaining the second part of the signature, and the discussion occurring on St. George's day, adopted that name as a prefix. After the publication of "Indiana," Georges Sand occupied a position in every respect suited to her rank; it was evident that Fortune had attached herself firmly to her chariot-wheels, and men of the world vied with men of talent in seeking admission to her society. The scene had changed, and with it the actors, as from this time forth Jules Sandeau, the solitary companion of her poverty, disappears from our view. The next works which proceeded from her pen were "Valentine," published in the *feuilleton* called the "Revue de Paris," and "Lélia," in the "Revue des Deux Mondes;" which, though containing, like "Indiana," violent attacks on the institution of marriage, and which were therefore severely dealt with by a portion of the press, were extensively read and admired. After a journey through Italy in company with M. Alfred de Musset, Madame Dudevant produced "Le Secrétaire Intime," which was succeeded by "André," "La Marquise," "Lavinia," "Métella and Mattéa;" all of which appeared in the *feuilletons* above mentioned. Between the years 1835–7 she added to this list "Leone-Leoni," "Jacques," "Simon," "Mauprat," "La Dernière Aldini," "Les Maîtres Mosaïtes," "Pauline," "Un Hiver à Majorque," and "Spiridion." During this period she instituted a legal process against her husband, for the purpose of regaining the possession of her fortune and the guardianship of her children. In these objects she was successful, as the proceedings revealed a course of neglect and positive ill-treatment on the part of M. Dudevant which, in the opinion of the tribunal by which the case was adjudicated, justified, or at least excused, her own abandonment of home-duties. Thus Nohant once more became her home, and the two children, Maurice and Solange, continued her inseparable companions, even during her frequent visits to Paris and journeys abroad. The beneficial influence exercised on the mind and feelings of Madame Dudevant by this increase of pure domestic happiness, was afterwards evidenced in her exquisite creation, "Consuelo," and in several smaller works re-

markable for the purity and simplicity of their construction. When M. Lamennais established, about 1837, a journal called "Le Monde," intended to defend the rights of labour against the oppression of capital, Madame Dudevant published in it a series of papers called "Lettres de Murcie," which were successively followed by the following novels: "Horace," "La Petite Fadette," "Le Compagnon du Tour de France," "Consuelo," "Jeanne," "La Comtesse de Rudolstadt," "Fanchette," "La Mare au Diable," "Le Péché de M. Antoine," "L'Orco," and "Les Maîtres Sonneurs." After taking a prominent part during the Revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success in "François le Champi," which was subsequently followed by "Claudie," "Molière," "Les Vacances de Pandolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine," and "Le Pressoir," and "Mauprat." Her plays, previously to their representation in Paris, are usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Château de Nohant, which is now Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode. An interesting sketch of her ordinary mode of life, which might almost be called patriarchal in its simplicity, has been afforded by a countryman of her own, which, as carrying her history down to the latest epoch, may serve to conclude this slight memoir. Her income, we learn, amounts to some ten or twelve thousand francs a-year, and a large portion of it is expended for the benefit of the surrounding poor, who regard her in the light of a personal friend, to whom their troubles and necessities may be fearlessly confided. Her household is pervaded by an atmosphere of ease and freedom, which renders it charmed ground to the guests to whom the domestic circle is generally extended. The hostess herself rarely devotes more than five or six hours to sleep, the greater part of her time being still employed in literary composition. The breakfast-bell rings at eleven; but as Madame Dudevant seldom appears until the meal is partly over, and her daughter has quitted her mother's house for that of a husband, Maurice usually presides. After this meal, the châtelaine, accompanied by some favoured guest, takes a short ramble in a beautiful wood which forms part of her domain, but at the end of half an hour retires to her own apartment, leaving her guests to their own amusements, for which ample facilities are provided. At six o'clock, which is the dinner-hour, the party assembles, and Madame Dudevant, though somewhat grave and quiet herself, listens with pleasure to the lively conversation which goes on around her. In the evening the assembly adjourns to the park, where games are instituted or singing parties formed beneath the trees. When out-door amusements are impracticable, the lady of the house places herself at the piano, where she improvises after the manner of her instructor, Liszt; or, it may be, reads aloud some recently-completed novel or comedy. At eleven o'clock books and work are put away, and dominos, that most popular of diversions in France, help to pass away the time till the clock strikes one, when each person betakes himself

to his apartment. Occasional dramatic representations, in which Georges Sand herself takes part, vary the quiet routine of this château life, which contrasts pleasantly with the feverish scenes of her early history. The autobiography of her life, which was long looked for, has been in the pages of "La Presse:" a strangely varied and melancholy record it must needs be of one who, endowed with splendid genius, and recognising in the depth of her artist soul the true beauty of moral worth, has yet perverted her gift and betrayed her conviction. But as there is, happily, a bright phase in the nature of the woman, so is it with the author. Turning aside from those of her earlier works which are unworthy of her higher instincts, and from those of her later ones which are unworthy of her talent, we shall find among her charming stories of rustic life, and her art-novels, with their vivid pictures of Italian life and scenery, and fine conceptions of character, a power and beauty which claim precedence for Georges Sand amongst the remarkable women of her age and country.

E.

EASTLAKE, LADY ELIZABETH, wife of the President of the Royal Academy, achieved, as Miss Rigby, a considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic;" a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who had married an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. Five years later, appeared "Livonian Tales" from the same pen, comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess," which had been previously brought out in a distinct form, and had found favour with the public. Lady Eastlake has also been an occasional contributor to the pages of the "Quarterly Review." Two articles by her on "Dress" and "Conversation" have been reprinted, and form a number of "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

ELLIS, MRS. SARAH. This lady is descended from a family of the name of Stickney, belonging to the Society of Friends, among whom she received her early education. She first made her appearance as an author in a series of small volumes intended for the amusement of young people, entitled "The Poetry of Life," etc. In the year 1837 she became the second wife of the Rev. William Ellis, a distinguished missionary to the South Sea Islands, and well known throughout the world as the author of "Polynesian Researches," and other able and interesting works. The peculiar bent of Mrs. Ellis's mind would appear to be eminently didactic, since the principal portion of her writings is devoted to the mental

and moral improvement of her own sex. In 1838 appeared "The Women of England," a work designed to enforce the moral responsibility attaching to them for the use of their "talent" of influence, either for good or ill, exercised on the world in general. In 1840 Mrs. Ellis published "Sons of the Soil," and in 1841 a graphic picture of life in the South of France, entitled "A Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees;" also, "Family Secrets," a series of tales in three volumes. In 1842 she addressed a volume of counsel and advice to "The Daughters of England;" and in the year 1843 two volumes respectively to "The Wives" and the "Mothers of England." She also published a small volume entitled a "Voice from the Vintage." Mrs. Ellis has contributed many works to imaginative literature, in which the social questions of the day are very frequently discussed and a moral purpose aimed at; among them may be especially mentioned "Pictures of Private Life," which appeared in 1844; "Look to the End;" "Prevention better than Cure," etc.

EMBURY, MRS. EMMA CATHARINE, the daughter of Dr. James Manley, an American physician of eminence, was born in New York, and at an early age contributed to the periodical literature of the day, under the name of "Ianthe." In 1828 she married Mr. Daniel Embury, a banker of Brooklyn, and a person of sufficient taste to appreciate the literary talents of his wife, and to encourage their exercise. A volume of her youthful compositions appeared a short time afterwards under the title of "Guido, and other Poems;" and many graceful lyrics, scattered here and there, tended to confirm her reputation for poetic feeling. Of later years, however, she has been chiefly known as a prose writer, having published "Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl;" "Pictures of Early Life;" "Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers;" "The Waldorf Family;" "Glimpses of Home Life," etc.

ENGLAND, VICTORIA, QUEEN OF, only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (who at the date of her marriage with his royal highness was relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen), was born May 24, 1819. Her general education was directed by the Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, then wife of the third Duke. Her coronation took place June 28, 1838, with great pomp. She was married to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the 10th of February, 1840. Happily, the political constitution under which we live, and the high discretion which has marked Her Majesty's government, render unnecessary in this notice such an analysis of personal government as those which are given in this volume in the biographies of some other living sovereigns.

EUGÉNIE, EMPRESS OF FRANCE, and COUNTESS-DUCHESS OF TÉBA, born May 5th, 1826, is the daughter of Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, Countess-Dowager de Montijos.

The father of this lady had been English consul at Malaga at the period of her marriage with the Count de Montijos, an officer in the Spanish army, who was connected, more or less closely, with the houses of the Duke de Frias, representative of the ancient Admirals of Castille; of the Duke of Fyars, and others of the highest rank, including the descendants of the Kings of Arragon. The death of the Count de Montijos, which occurred many years ago, left the Countess a widow, with a fortune adequate to the maintenance of her position, and two daughters, one of whom married the Duke of Alba and Berwick, lineally descended from James II. and Miss Churchill. For Eugénié, the second, a still higher destiny was reserved. In 1851 the Countess Téba, accompanied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuileries by the dignity and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty, of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish type. Her mental gifts were proportionably attractive; for she is reported to be naturally *spirituelle*, and her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed on Spanish women, who seldom quit the precincts of their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the other Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Louis-Napoleon and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realisation, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the Elysée. The marriage was celebrated at noon on the 29th of January, 1853, at Notre Dame; and the Emperor and Empress, after making their appearance some hours later on the balcony of the Pavillon de l'Horloge at the Tuileries, to receive the acclamations of the multitude, adjourned to the comparative seclusion of St. Cloud. It is almost unnecessary to allude to the magnificence of the preparations made for the ceremony, as they are sufficiently recent to be fresh in the memory of the reader. However, the one item of 4600 francs, expended in Point d'Alençon lace, will suffice to give an idea of their character. Although a union which should have added to the political importance of the nation might probably have been more immediately acceptable to it, no mark of honour and loyalty was withheld from the Imperial bride. The dotation asked for her of 130,000 francs per annum (the same sum which had been granted to the Duchesse d'Orléans) was eagerly accorded; and the municipal council of Paris voted 600,000 francs for the purchase of a *parure* of diamonds, as a present from the city to the Empress. It may be imagined how much enthusiasm was excited among so impressible a people as the French by the purport of a letter which she addressed to M. Bezet, prefect of the Seine, in reply to this proposal. After warmly thanking the council for their token of regard, she declined the rich gift; alleging that the city was already overburthened, and that the sum in

question would be more usefully employed in the foundation of some charitable institution for the poor and destitute. In accordance with this suggestion, the money was devoted to an establishment for the maintenance and education of sixty young girls chosen from the working-classes of Paris. The life of the Empress Eugénie since her marriage has been comparatively uneventful; being made up of the ordinary routine of state etiquette; of migrations to the various royal *maisons-de-plaisance*, varied by an extended progress through France in company with her husband; and a sojourn for the benefit of her health at Biaritz in the Pyrenees, which has peculiar associations for her, having been the favourite summer resort of her family in the days of her girlhood. On the 16th of April, 1855, the Emperor and Empress of the French arrived in England on a short visit to the Queen, during which they proceeded in state to the City, etc. In 1856 the Empress Eugénie became mother of an heir to the House of Buonaparte.

F.

FRANKLIN, LADY JANE, must ever remain associated in minds with the hopes and fears that have been for so many years alternately aroused for the courageous men who embarked for the Arctic Regions in 1845 under the command of her husband, Sir John Franklin. The resolute efforts made by his wife to increase the possibility of their rescue have linked her name more closely with that of her lamented husband than the ordinary circumstances of her life could ever have done. The daughter of John Griffen Esq., of Bedford Place, this lady became the second wife of Sir John Franklin on the 5th November, 1826, and in 1836 accompanied him to Van Diemen's Land, on his appointment to the Governorship of that colony. Nine years later he started on his third and last expedition to the Northern Seas, and it was at the time when serious apprehensions were first entertained respecting the fate of the Erebus and Terror, that Lady Franklin's name became familiar to the public. In the spring of 1848 she offered rewards of two and three thousand pounds to any persons discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any extraordinary exertions with this object. A year later she addressed a moving appeal to the American nation, through the President of the Republic, for active co-operation in the search, which it will be remembered was nobly responded to by Mr. Grinnell on behalf of his country. In April, 1850, a branch expedition to aid that which had been sent out by Government was determined on and organised by Lady Franklin; 2500*l.* out of the 4000*l.* employed in fitting out the Prince Albert having been contributed from her private purse. On the return of this little vessel from its first voyage, she succeeded in raising sufficient funds to despatch it a second time,

in 1851; and it was as a member of this expedition that Lieutenant Bellot met the fate which excited such universal commiseration in England. It may be truly said, that no chance which could be won by her own efforts has been neglected by Lady Franklin. Her whole life during these long, weary years of uncertainty, has been devoted to this good work. She has maintained a voluminous correspondence on the subject with every quarter of the globe; she has travelled from port to port, bidding 'God speed' to those who went forth on their errand of mercy; she has, in fact, helped, by her own unwearied energy, to sustain that of the nation. The deep regret excited by the recent confirmation of its worst fears has been united with a feeling of sympathy for the woman, who has not only *felt* and *suffered*, but has *acted* wisely and well. In 1857 her ladyship made one more attempt to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin.

FULLARTON, LADY GEORGIANA, formerly Lady Georgiana Leveson Gower, is the second daughter of the first Earl Granville, for some years ambassador at the court of France under the Orleans dynasty. She was married at Paris, in the year 1833, to Captain Alexander Fullarton, eldest son of George Fullarton, Esq., of Westwood, Hampshire, and Ballintoy Castle, Ireland. Her career as an authoress commenced with a novel entitled "Ellen Middleton," published in 1844. This work, a domestic story of the present day, excited great attention in the reading world, and met with a peculiar welcome from that comparatively limited class to which a skilful analysis of feeling is more deeply attractive than even intricacy of plot or the skilful conduct of a story. Simple in construction, unexaggerated yet pathetic in tone, the interest is sustained unflaggingly to the last page, although the authoress ventured on the unusual experiment of revealing the main incident of her book in its earliest chapters. Lady Georgiana Fullarton's second work, also a novel, called "Grantley Manor," and bearing on the war of creeds, affords some beautiful contrasts of character and great evidence of constructive skill; its successor, "Lady Bird," a tale, (published in 1852, after the author's conversion to Catholicism), may be designated by that rarely merited epithet, a "prose poem;" rendered, by the power of a delicate and earnest imagination, illustrative of the busy warfare of human emotion.

G.

GASKILL, MRS. L. E., the Author of "Mary Barton," is the wife of a minister of the Unitarian persuasion, residing at Manchester, and one of the writers to whom we now look most confidently for the advancement of our imaginative literature, and its bias in a right direction. Her great talent and knowledge of certain phases of life have been conscientiously and powerfully exercised for the remedy of

particular evils in our social system; and the influence of her representations might probably be traced among the writers as well as readers of the day. Mrs. Gaskill's first work, "Mary Barton," appeared anonymously in 1848, but it needed no support beyond its own merits to secure for it immediate popularity and approval. In this picture of Manchester life among the working classes, the fruits of personal observation are presented by the authoress with a forcible truth, which makes itself felt as such, and are interwoven in a story of great pathos and power. "The Moorland Cottage," a simple little Christmas book, in which the stereotyped form of self-sacrifice peculiar to works of fiction is abandoned for something nearer nature, followed in 1850. Two years later appeared another novel, called "Ruth," in which we have temptation, error, the harsh dealing of that class of society which acknowledges not the mitigation of circumstances, admits not the expiation of repentance, contrasted with the working of that far purer code of ethics founded on the charity of the Bible. Mrs. Gaskill has likewise published some sketches of life in a village, which were contributed to "Household Words" under the title of "Cranford;" and more recently a tale in two volumes, called "North and South," in which she returns to the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and carries her readers through the painful details of a "strike." In 1857 Mrs. Gaskill published a life of the lamented Charlotte Bronte, author of "Jane Eyre."

GILLIES, MISS MARGARET, was not educated with a view to a professional life, for her family belonged to a class in which daughters are seldom required to create an independence for themselves; nevertheless, the genius for which she is now distinguished was manifested from her childhood. She was always drawing; sometimes copying from the pictures or the fine collection of engravings to which she had access in the house of the near relative in Scotland with whom she chiefly resided at that period; sometimes taking portraits of the numerous visitors, who seldom suspected that they were acting as sitters to the little girl at work with her pencil and paper in a quiet corner of the room. Whatever might be the faults and deficiencies of these early productions, they generally caught the characteristic expression of their subjects. Then, as now, whatever else might fail under her hands, the expression of the faces was right; but then it was often comic and humorous. She is now eminently distinguished for delineating emotions of earnestness and deep pathos. When, after leaving her early home in Scotland, family reasons and domestic circumstances called on her for exertion, Margaret Gillies at once applied herself to the study of painting. She did not happen at first to fall into the hands of a good master; a misfortune which has caused her much regret, and considerably retarded her progress. After some time, however, she became a pupil of Frederick Cruikshank, and devoted herself to miniature painting, in which she made satisfactory progress. In this branch of art she soon acquired a good position in the Royal Academy, which she has steadily maintained. But she has not confined herself exclusively

to this branch of her profession. She has also studied oil-painting, first in London, and afterwards, for a short time, in Paris, under Henri Scheffer; enjoying the great advantage of frequenting his studio, and that of his celebrated brother Ary Scheffer. She has exhibited several successful portraits in oils, and her later studies give a fair promise that she may, if she chooses to devote her time to it, attain a high position among painters of fancy or subject-pictures in oils. At present, however, she is best known as a painter in water-colours. She was elected, about three years since, a Lady Member of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the three last exhibitions of this institution, to which she has been a contributor, her pictures have attracted much attention, and have been generally admired, for the skill of their grouping, their correct drawing, high finish, and graceful draperies; but above all, for the power and depth of their expression. It is as a painter of mind and emotion that Margaret Gillies is chiefly distinguished, and is attaining a growing reputation.

GLYN, MISS ISABELLA, an Actress of great and versatile talent, was born at Edinburgh, May 22d, 1823. The strict Presbyterian views of her family led them very seriously to oppose her inclination for the stage when it first developed itself; but the feeling continued to gather strength, and one or two accidental circumstances tended to foster it. On the occasion of a visit to England, chance threw her among a company of amateurs, who were engaged in getting up a performance for the St. James's Theatre, and she was induced to undertake the leading female character. During a subsequent residence in Paris, under M. Michelot, of the Conservatoire, she commenced her education for the French stage; but the failing health of a near relative necessitating her return home in 1846, she was advised to remain, and to devote herself wholly to the English drama. Miss Glyn's reputation for talent having spread widely in literary circles, she attracted the attention of Mr. Charles Kemble, who volunteered to aid her from time to time in the study of Shakspeare, and interested himself most warmly in her subsequent career. On the 8th November, 1847, Mr. Kemble's influence secured for his pupil a hearing at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. Her success in the part selected, that of Lady Constance in "King John," obtained for her an engagement at the Olympic, where she appeared as Lady Macbeth, and Juliana in the "Honeymoon." On the retirement of Mrs. Warner from Sadler's Wells Theatre, Miss Glyn was invited to fill the vacancy, and opened her series of performances in September, 1848, as Volumnia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and Queen Catherine. Her performance of the last-mentioned part presented certain fine characteristics of the Kemble school, in which she had partially graduated. During the season of 1849 she supported not merely her old characters with increasing effect, but various fresh ones, among which should be especially enumerated those of Margaret of Anjou;

Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra; and Julia, in the "Hunchback;" which last had been suggested as an experiment, after the admirable conception of high comedy afforded in her acting of the earlier scenes of Antony and Cleopatra. During the third year of her performances Miss Glyn achieved a new triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," which has been traditionally regarded as the test of the power of a great actress. As Bianca, in "Fazio," she revealed an amount of mental and physical force for which her admirers were even then unprepared; and in 1852 put the crowning point to her professional fame, by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's celebrated play of that name. Miss Glyn's physical organisation is peculiarly adapted for the majestic characters of tragedy, and combined as it is with great intellectual energy, has elevated her to a high position in this branch of dramatic art. Her life is passed exclusively in the study and practice of her profession. The fame which she has won she has earned. Her excellence as an artiste is based on principles, not impulses; and each new character she personates is merely a fresh application of them.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME (*née* Jenny Lind), a Vocalist, whose refinement and originality have procured for her an unprecedented measure of popularity, was born October 21st, 1821, in the city of Stockholm, where her father gave instruction in languages, and her mother carried on a school for young children. Although surrounded by no external influences likely to have engendered a love of music, she gave evidence of the most passionate feeling for it, even in her earliest years; and, when only three years of age, could remember and sing correctly any melody which she had the opportunity of once hearing. The silver tones of her voice were the accompaniments of all her childish occupations; and in song the joys and sorrows which impressed her susceptible nature found their best utterance. At nine years of age Jenny Lind, then a thoughtful girl, whose countenance, though unadorned by beauty, indicated a depth of feeling and intelligence beyond her years, happened to be introduced to Madame Lundberg, a favourite actress at the Stockholm Theatre. This lady was charmed and astonished by the young singer, and urged her parents to lose no time in preparing her, by a course of good musical instruction, for the operatic stage, of which there was little doubt that she would one day become a brilliant ornament. The strong prejudices entertained by her mother against this profession were, at length, overcome by the entreaties of Jenny and the arguments of Madame Lundberg, who extended her kind offices still further, by introducing her to Croelius, an experienced musical teacher of great renown in Stockholm. Struck by the facility with which the young vocalist performed the exercises set before her, and auguring great things for her future career, he took her to Count Pücke, at that time manager of the Court Theatre; but this interview seemed unlikely at first to terminate favourably for her hopes. The Count, accus-

tomed to the finished *tournure* and self-possessed manners of experienced public favourites, looked somewhat contemptuously on the diffident and unattractive child, and inquired of Croelius what characters he imagined her capable of sustaining on the stage. Struck, however, by the persistence of the teacher in his prophecies of future eminence, Count Pücke consented to hear her sing, and, awakened like her previous auditors to a perception of her remarkable gifts, no longer hesitated to admit her among the pupils of the Musical Academy. Here her progress was rapid, and she was soon deemed qualified to make her appearance on the stage, where she gained in juvenile parts a popularity as great as that enjoyed in Paris by Léontine Fay and Déjazet, some years previously. For Jenny Lind, as for them, vaudevilles were expressly written; and the truth of her dramatic conceptions, as well as the originality of her style of acting, secured for her the reputation of a prodigy. This professional talent, together with the modesty and amiability of her demeanour, procured her admission on terms of intimacy into the higher circles of society, and in many of the principal families of Stockholm she was a frequent and a welcome guest. Meanwhile her musical studies were unremittingly pursued, and the foundation laid of her present artistic excellence. So passed the time until her twelfth year, when the sunshine of Jenny's life became overcast. She had outgrown her childish parts without becoming sufficiently mature in age and appearance to sustain more ambitious ones. But a still greater misfortune supervened; the upper notes of her voice lost their silvery sweetness, and the hope of training her as a singer for the Grand Opera was abandoned. She was now seldom seen on the stage, the memory of her triumphs almost passed away, and forbidden to exercise her voice, the only consolation left to the disappointed girl was the continuance of her instrumental and theoretical musical studies; to which she devoted herself for the space of four years. It happened towards the close of this period that the fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was announced, as a part of the intended performance at a grand concert. The female vocalists of Stockholm having been found unwilling to accept the part of Alice, to whom, in this act of the opera, very little is assigned by the composer, Berg, the Director of the Academy, thought of his former pupil, Jenny Lind. She embraced his proposal with eagerness, though looking forward with nervous agitation to the fulfilment of her task. On the appointed evening she sang the few bars allotted to her, and it almost seemed as though a miracle had been wrought in her favour. Every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and a torrent of applause followed the execution of the little solo, which had been rejected by so many singers as unworthy of their powers. Great was the surprise and happiness of Jenny Lind when, on the following day, Berg informed her that she was considered qualified to undertake at once the part of Agatha, in Weber's "Frieschütz," to which her hopes and desires had for many years been directed. This character was the one

which had first awakened her sympathies; the laborious study of it had been with her a labour of love; the thought of one day representing it worthily the aim of her professional ambition. Her discouragements and disappointments were all forgotten when the dreams of her youth were at length realised, and she appeared before the public as Agatha with a success which determined her subsequent career, and has ever induced her to regard this character as the keystone of her fame. For a year and a half she continued the star of the Opera of Stockholm, performing in "Euryanthe," "Robert le Diable," "La Vestale" of Spontini, and other operas, and labouring meanwhile with indefatigable diligence to remedy certain natural deficiencies in her organ. Always pure and melodious in tone, it was originally wanting in elasticity; she could neither hold her notes to any considerable extent, nor increase and diminish their volume with sufficient effect: but, undaunted by difficulties, she worked out her voice as a sculptor labours on a block of stone, and ultimately achieved that brilliant and facile execution which, it is now difficult to believe, was partially denied her by nature. When the young vocalist felt that she had profited to the utmost by the instruction accessible to her in her native city, she was yet sensible that vast improvement might be derived from the study of those great models of her art who are to be met with in other capitals of Europe. The great desire of her soul was to become a pupil of Garcia, esteemed the greatest singing-master in the world; but the difficulty of providing for the expenses of her residence in the French capital, where she would no longer derive her usual income from the Stockholm Opera, for a time prevented the accomplishment of her wish; since her proud spirit revolted from the idea of dependence on others. Fortunately, an expedient presented itself to her mind, which enabled her to carry out the secretly cherished project. During the recess, when the operatic season had closed, Jenny Lind, accompanied by her father, visited the principal towns of Norway and Sweden; giving concerts to crowded audiences, and amassing by this means a fund adequate to her probable necessities. Having obtained leave of absence from the manager of the Opera, and bidden adieu to her parents, whose avocations did not permit them to accompany her, she started alone for Paris, full of enthusiasm for her art and eager anticipations of successful labour. Her first visit on arriving at her destination was to Garcia, who gave her a kind reception. He listened without a word or gesture to her singing, and when, full of feverish anxiety, she awaited his *dictum*, said calmly, "My good girl, you have no voice, or I should rather say you had a voice, but are now on the point of losing it. Your organ is strained and worn out; and the only advice I can offer is to recommend you not to sing a note for three months; at the end of that time come to me again, and I will do my best for you." These three wearisome months were spent by Jenny Lind in the deepest retirement. "I lived on my tears and on the recollection of my home," were her own words in reference to this melancholy period of her life. At

the expiration of the allotted time she paid her second visit to Garcia, who pronounced her voice to be greatly improved and susceptible of continued cultivation. Although she profited marvellously by the teaching of the great *maestro*, and composed cadences and ornaments which he himself considered worth copying, yet he never anticipated for his young Swedish pupil any great distinction in the musical world; and Jenny Lind has frequently remarked that, next to herself, Garcia was the person who, of all others, would have been most surprised at her triumphs, had he lived to witness them. About a year after her arrival in Paris, she was introduced by a Swedish composer of some eminence to Meyerbeer, whose discriminating judgment gave him immediate insight into her peculiar excellencies. After a performance at the Opera House, arranged by him for the purpose of testing the power of her flute-like voice, he proposed to engage her at once for Berlin; but personal feeling, as well as a promise to the manager at Stockholm, summoned her homewards, and at her reappearance, a short time afterwards, in her native city, she enjoyed the triumphant reward of her persevering efforts. Having received from Meyerbeer an invitation to the opening of the Opera House in Berlin, which was too flattering and advantageous to be declined, Jenny Lind proceeded, in August 1844, to Dresden, where that great composer was busily engaged in concluding his last new opera. Here her time was devoted to the study of her part and that of the German language, with which she was entirely unacquainted; and not even the encouragements of those whose opinion she most respected could render her insensible to the ordeal she was about to undergo in submitting herself to the severe laws of musical criticism in Berlin. The parts she sustained during this visit were those of Vielka, in the "Camp of Silesia," and Norma. With each performance her fame extended more widely, and soon secured for her many brilliant offers of engagements, which were, however, relinquished in favour of her native country. In the summer of 1845 Jenny Lind was invited to the fêtes on the Rhine given by the King of Prussia in honour of the Queen of England; and on that occasion visited Frankfort and Cologne. During the following winter she sang at Berlin, and subsequently in Vienna, where she appeared for the first time, in April 1846, in the character of Norma. Never had the *début* of a prima donna excited such intense interest as did that of the Swedish songstress in this most musical of cities; and never, perhaps, had it been aroused to greater enthusiasm. Mademoiselle Lind first sang before an English audience at Her Majesty's Theatre in the May of 1847, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." On being dragged on to the stage, as the part of Alice demands, her composure was for a moment shaken by the warm reception awarded her on the strength of her continental reputation; but this emotion was transient, and the musical amateurs and critics whom the occasion had assembled, soon acknowledged, on the strength of their own judgment, that another great artiste had appeared amongst them. The *furore* of delight excited by her vari-

ous representations of Marie in "La Figlia del Reggimento," Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and, to a lesser degree, in the operas of "Norma" and "I Masnadieri," is within the immediate memory of the reader; but the immense sums offered for boxes during her engagement, the number of hours patiently spent by her devotees before the unopened doors of the Opera House, on the chance of a place in the parterre, and the general insignificance assumed by every other subject in comparison with *the* one, could scarcely be realised now that the effervescence of feeling has past away. At the close of the operatic season, "the Nightingale" appeared on several occasions in the provinces, creating an electrical sensation; and afterwards proceeded by way of Berlin to Sweden, where she passed the winter. The anxious doubts and fears of the English musical world were happily set at rest in the following spring by her re-appearance under Mr. Lumley's management. During this visit she added to her former repertory the characters of Lucia in "Lucia di Lammermoor;" Adina in "L'Elisir d'Amore;" Susanna in "Le Nozze di Figaro;" and Elvira in "I Puritani." The unsettled state of the Continent in 1848 probably decided Jenny Lind on continuing in England. During the autumn and winter she undertook an extended provincial tour, sometimes singing in her dramatic characters, but more frequently at concerts and oratorios. Finally, in the succeeding April, she re-appeared in London for a limited number of nights, taking her final farewell of the English stage on the 10th of May, in her original character of Alice. The close of this year found her in Germany; and at Lubeck was concluded the treaty with Barnum, the exhibitor of "Tom Thumb," etc., which resulted in the least dignified scene of her career, namely, a visit to America under his auspices. The terms agreed upon were the payment, by Mr. Barnum, of one thousand dollars, or two hundred pounds, for each of the hundred and fifty concerts at which Mademoiselle Lind was to sing; and also the whole personal expenses of her party. Accompanied by MM. Benedict and Belletti, with whom distinct engagements had been made, she reached New York in September, 1850, meeting with a very tumultuous welcome; as every means of exciting the public curiosity had been resorted to by the manager of the enterprise. In pursuance of the treaty, she sang in various parts of America; the first tickets for her concerts obtaining, on more than one occasion, such fabulous prices as six hundred dollars, and the admiration excited by her vocal powers being such as to interfere considerably with her personal comfort. In June, 1851, Jenny Lind availed herself of an article in the agreement, which enabled her to conclude her engagement prematurely, and by a sacrifice of some thirty thousand dollars dissolved partnership with Barnum after the ninety-fifth concert, and continued the series on her own account. Some months afterwards various floating rumours were confirmed of her marriage to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a German pianist, whose graceful and finished style had obtained for him considerable applause in London, at the concerts of the Musical Union, in 1849. Madame Goldschmidt returned

to Europe in 1852, but during her brief sojourn in England *en route* for Germany rejected every proposal for a public appearance. Excepting on the occasion of concerts given at Vienna, Hamburg, etc., she has confined herself strictly to the retirement of private life up to the close of 1855, when her re-appearance in London and admirable execution of our finest sacred music have revived the general impression of her genius. To define the qualities of this genius, in which each individual might perceive some different charm, would be a rash attempt. Apart from those attractions which are purely vocal, her intensity of feeling, which displays itself in a simple earnestness entirely removed from the passionate fervour of the South, is, perhaps, the key to her influence over the feelings of others. This is confirmed by the delicate refinement of her artistic taste, and a certain genial charm which is all her own. These things combine to make up a great gift, which has been nobly used for the benefit as well as the pleasure of thousands. During Jenny Lind's visits to England our local charities have benefited to the extent of some eight or ten thousand pounds by her voluntary exertions on their behalf. A like sum was distributed in various cities of America, and a third donation of the same amount has since been placed in the hands of the Swedish Government, to be employed in the foundation of free primary schools in localities where the number is deficient. Chronicled thus in the hearts of future generations, the memory of the benefactress will be fresh and green when, perhaps, only a few vague legends stand between the singer and oblivion.

GORDON, LADY LUCIE DUFF, daughter of Mrs. Austin and wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, a gentleman holding an appointment in the Treasury, has for some years followed in the footsteps of her mother as a very careful translator, and, like her, has introduced some valuable works to the acquaintance of English readers. Among these may be enumerated Niebuhr's "Greek Legends," a little volume published during her girlhood; "The Amber Witch," and "The French in Algiers;" each forming a part of "Murray's Colonial Library;" an abridgment of Fuerbach's "Criminal Trials;" Ranke's "History of Prussia;" "Stella and Vanessa," a novel, rendered from the French of Léon de Wailly; "Ferdinand and Maximilian," by Ranke; "The Village Doctor," by the late Comtesse d'Arbouville; and, finally, Moltke's "Russian Campaigns of 1828–9 on the Danube," which appeared during the summer of 1854.

GORE, MRS. CATHERINE FRANCES, the most productive of our female writers, and the authoress of some of the most brilliant novels in the language, was born at the close of the last century, and published her first work, "Theresa Marchmont, or the Maid of Honour," about the year 1823, soon after her marriage with Mr. Charles Gore, a gentleman of good family, and at that time holding a commission in the army. This highly-finished and

dramatic little story was written in a week, and gave the earliest evidence of that wonderful fertility of idea and rapidity of execution which has enabled Mrs. Gore not unfrequently to become her own rival in the fields of literary competition. A single volume, comprising two stories, of the times of Louis XIV. and the first French Revolution, entitled "The Lettre de Câchet," was her next work. It made its appearance in 1827; and was succeeded by "Hungarian Tales," a series, which, in the guise of graceful, touching, imaginative narratives, disclosed to our view, almost for the first time, a picture of the national and domestic characteristics of this isolated people. These volumes are memorable, also, as exhibiting the power, nay, the early tendency of Mrs. Gore's mind to form higher and more poetical conceptions of human character than those she has afforded, as the chronicler of fashionable life, with its vices, follies, and amusements. It was in the year 1830 that a clever, sparkling novel, called "Women as they are, or Manners of the Day," introduced her to the reading world as a representative of that peculiar class of fiction; and her pre-eminence in it was confirmed a little later by the publication of "Mothers and Daughters," a tale of 1830. As the individuality of this lady's novels consists less in the plots than in clear sketches of character (belonging to a particular order); in brilliant maxims of worldly wisdom, and flashes of epigrammatic wit, emitted with a prodigality that perhaps no other writer of the day can afford to imitate; the attempt to analyse her multifarious productions would be a hopeless one. Of "Mothers and Daughters" it will be sufficient to remark, that it has become a standard work, and was the one on which the authoress based her claims on public attention for many years. After writing three volumes of short tales and sketches, called "The Fair of Mayfair," Mrs. Gore took up her abode for a time on the Continent, which may account for a very unusual interregnum in the appearance of her works. In 1836 she came before the public once more, as the acknowledged author of "Mrs. Armytage, or Female Domination," one of her most successful efforts; and as the anonymous writer of "The Diary of a Désennuyée," which was rather inferior to it in merit, "Stokeshill Place, or the Man of Business," and a collection of tales under the title of "Mary Raymond" came out in 1837; together with the "Memoirs of a Peeress," edited by Lady Charlotte Bury, with a view of mystifying the public in regard to its authorship. This work formed one of a chain of fashionable novels, concerning which extreme interest and curiosity was aroused at the time by the supposition that they were closer transcripts of actual life than could be acknowledged by the unknown author. To this rival though contemporary series of Mrs. Gore's works belongs "The Diary of a Désennuyée," already mentioned, and "The Woman of the World," which appeared in 1838, about the same time with the "Heir of Selwood," and the "Rose-Fancier's Manual." The former is distinguished by a more prominent and romantic plot, more earnestness of description — perhaps less piquancy of style — than its predecessors generally,

although many clever glimpses of English and Parisian society are interwoven with the story. The botanical work was merely a translation from the French, and was not sufficiently practical in its lessons to have become an authority on the subject of rose culture. In 1839 we have "The Cabinet Minister;" "Preferment, or My Uncle the Earl;" and "The Courtier of the Days of Charles II.;" followed by "The Dowager." The year 1841 was a memorable one in Mrs. Gore's literary history, inasmuch as it witnessed the production of "Cecil, or the Adventures of a Coxcomb;" which took the world by storm; winning the favour of the many by the brilliant vivacity of its narrative, and of the few by those fine allusions and touches of social wisdom with which it abounds. The authorship of "Cecil" was at first attributed to masculine genius, from the intimate knowledge of club life which it displayed, and likewise on the score of its learning; for the latter, however, Mrs. Gore is said to have been indebted to the author of "Vathek." "Cecil, a Peer," the sequel to "Cecil, a Coxcomb," was published a few months afterwards, but neither deserved nor secured an equal measure of popularity. The pen of this indefatigable writer had, meantime, supplied the result of her acquaintance with French society in the shape of "Greville, or a Season in Paris;" followed by "The Man of Fortune," and "The Lover and the Husband," a free translation of Charles de Bernard's powerful story of "Gerfarut." In 1842 we have two novels from her pen, called "Fascination" and "The Ambassador's Wife," the latter being a picture of things as they are, or might be, among the aristocratic classes in Russia; and during the following year, "The Banker's Wife," "The Money-Lender," "The Birthright, and other Tales," "Modern Chivalry," and "The Inundation, a Christmas Story;" succeeded by "Agathonia," a romance of the early days of Rhodes. In 1845, the author of "Cecil" appeared once more before the public with a novel entitled "Self," which scarcely realised the expectations created by the success of its predecessor. At the same time Mrs. Gore continued the series of her acknowledged works by "The Queen of Denmark," an historical novel; "The Story of a Royal Favourite;" and "The Snow Storm," a Christmas book. These were succeeded by "Peers and Parvenus," "Men of Capital," "The Débutante," and "Sketches of English Character," in two volumes, collected from "Heads of the People," a periodical work illustrated by George Cruikshank and others. Within the last few years she has produced "Castles in the Air," "Temptation and Atonement," "The Diamond and the Pearl," "The Dean's Daughter," "Mammon," etc. To the long catalogue of works published at various periods we may add "The Soldier of Lyons," "The Hamiltons," "New Year's Day," a tale in one volume; "The Tuileries," "The Opera," "Pin Money," "Polish Tales," "The Popular Member," "Romances of Real Life," and "The Sketch-Book of Fashion." It has been observed with truth, that Mrs. Gore is one of those authors on whom a reader may confidently repose. Within the range of her capabilities she has her talent

ever at command, and though one of her novels may be more interesting in its story, or have that story better developed than another, yet beyond such a difference we have little to fear from shortcomings or to hope from exceedings in the perusal of her successive writings. Rapid and profuse as has been her expenditure of talent, there is little abatement of her accustomed measure of excellence. The same clearness of conception and vigorous rendering of character, the same happiness of style, remain; and if her somewhat circumscribed views of society tend to repetition, the richness of details amply compensates for the scantiness of the material. That happy quaintness, too, flows on unexhausted, which by a single word changes the current of the reader's thoughts, and running before his foregone conclusions, brings him to another point from that to which the sentence is apparently tending; and she thus keeps alive attention as of old, in that state of mitigated excitement more agreeable to the present generation than intenser emotions, whether of mirth or sadness. Large-minded in every sense of the term, liberal and clear-sighted in her views of life, it is impossible to doubt that, had circumstances not induced Mrs. Gore to devote her talent to the acquirement of present popularity, it might have formed no unimportant agent in the regeneration of contemporary literature, and by its means, of that society which she has contented herself with describing. It must be acknowledged, however, that in all this lady's pictures of fashionable life there is a covert satire that would fain point a moral; but, unhappily, the illustrations are too often endowed with a charm that might substantially neutralise the effects of her warnings. Of Mrs. Gore's domestic life it merely remains to add, that a considerable part of it has been passed abroad; and that the death of her husband, who had long been a confirmed invalid, left her a widow some years since, with two children—a son and a daughter. In 1853, the daughter of Mrs. Gore became the second wife of Lord Edward Thynne.

GRISI, SIGNORA GIULIA, who reigned for twenty years in London and Paris the Queen of the Italian lyric drama, scarcely equalled, and never surpassed, by any living artiste, in her realisation of its grandest tragic episodes, is the daughter of an officer of Engineers in the service of Napoleon, and was born at Milan, on the fête of St. Giulia, in 1812. Niece of the celebrated singer, Josephine Grassini, and younger sister of Giuditta Grisi, a *mezzo soprano* of considerable repute at that time in Italy, the young Giulia seemed born to vocal honours. As a little child, however, she displayed no great musical qualifications beyond the possession of a very quick ear, for her voice was affected by a chronic hoarseness of so obstinate a character as to give rise to fears of decline. Great care and attention at length removed these premonitory symptoms; but even then, no prevision of her future eminence entered the minds of her parents, who considered that the mantle of Grassini had fallen on Giuditta. The talents of this elder sister had developed themselves early; and at the age of sixteen her reputation as a concert singer was established at Milan.

Two years later, in 1823, she made her *début* on the Vienna stage, in Rossini's "Bianca e Faliero," and afterwards sang successively at the theatres of Milan, Parma, Florence, Genoa, and Venice, where Bellini, then very young, composed for her the part of Romeo, in his opera of "I Montecchi ed i Capuletti;" Giuditta's voice, like that of her aunt, being almost a contralto. Meantime the little Giulia had been sent for instruction, at eight years old, to a convent, in the small town of Gorizia; but although one of the *religieuses*, fascinated by her beauty, took some pains with her musical education, it did not progress with sufficient rapidity to satisfy her relatives, and after a time she was removed. Thenceforward her home was generally with Giuditta, either at Milan, or in those places whither she was called by professional engagements; and it was soon remarked that when the elder sister was practising *solfeggi*, or studying her parts, the younger one would be an attentive listener. In addition to an excellent ear, she possessed the advantage of a quick and retentive memory, and frequently proved that she could sing with wonderful fluency and correctness any difficult passages of vocalisation which she had once heard. The lovely quality of her voice, which had by this time thrown off its original blemishes, also excited much attention; and the affectionate Giuditta, after listening to the improvisations of the little minstrel, would sometimes give utterance to an enthusiastic prophecy that she would be the glory of her race. At Bologna, the elder sister, being closely occupied with her own duties, secured some instruction for her charge from a master of the name of Celli, which formed a safe basis for her solitary studies. She also received some lessons from Madame Boccabadati; and when, by continued exertions on her own part, her musical education was carried to an advanced point, she listened to the encouragement of her friends, and prepared to make her *début* on the stage. Her sister, then prima donna of the Bologna theatre, made all necessary arrangements with the *impresario*, and at the age of seventeen Giulia Grisi made her first appearance before the public, in Rossini's opera of "Zelmira," supporting the contralto part of Emma, for which her voice, afterwards so pure a soprano, was at that time fitted. In the bloom of youth and beauty, full of grace and intelligence, she could scarcely fail to enchant her audience; and that evening was the foretaste of her subsequent success. Giuditta shed tears of joy over the triumph which eclipsed her own; and Rossini predicted a brilliant future for the young vocalist, in whom he could perceive a Rosina, an Elena, a Semiramide, who should assist in the perpetuation of his own masterpieces. So brilliant a *début*, of course, attracted all the managerial eyes of Italy to Giulia Grisi, and Signor Lanari, *impresario* at Florence, hastened to see, and, if possible, secure her for his own theatre. In this design he was successful; and being a specious, scheming man, turned his triumph to still further advantage, by inducing her to bind herself exclusively to his service for a term of six years, at a salary which was below mediocrity. Lanari was resolute, pressing, peremptory, in his solicitations; her father

being at Milan, could not be consulted; the young girl herself was inexperienced; and so the *scrittura* was signed. The opera chosen for her first appearance at Florence was Bellini's "I Montecchi," in which she played Giulietta to her sister's Romeo, exciting throughout the city an enthusiasm truly Italian in its fervour. When the manager had reaped a considerable harvest from his speculation at home, he transferred his prima donna to Crivelli, who directed the affairs of La Scala; receiving a large sum in consideration of her services, which the bond enabled him to dispose of at pleasure. The first part undertaken by her at Milan was that of Medora, in "Il Corsaro," which was crowned, as usual, with success. Vincenzo Bellini, who was then in that city, engaged in the composition of his "Norma," visited the young actress at the close of the first act, overwhelmed her with applause and congratulations, intermingling allusions to the part he had in store for her, of the beautiful, loving, unhappy Adalgisa; that of Norma being reserved for the great Pasta. It was on the 1st of January, 1832, that this opera was represented for the first time; but, strange to say, its first reception was by no means commensurate with its beauty or subsequent popularity. The sublime Pasta and Donzelli, that example to all succeeding Polliones, failed equally in exciting the approval of the audience for the opening scenes; the "Casta Diva" made no impression, and Bellini, seated at the piano in the orchestra, trembled with anxiety until the entrance of Adalgisa, and the beautiful tones of her voice aroused some interest in the spectators. "*Deh! con te*," proved the turning point, and the caballetta which followed decided the fate of the opera, which had almost been despaired of. Pasta's magnificent acting, Donzelli's vigorous singing, Bellini's expressive music, Giulia Grisi's manifold attractions, all gained their due meed of admiration, and "Norma" was performed forty times during the Carnival. Meantime the heroine of our story, encouraged by Pasta, the object of her young idolatry, drew inspiration from her talents, and vowed to be a great tragedian. "How I should love to play Norma!" she is reported to have said to Bellini. "Wait twenty years, and we shall see," replied the maestro. "I will play Norma in spite of you, and in less than twenty years," she exclaimed, at the close of the first representation; but the composer still smiled incredulously, and muttered, "A poco! a poco!" During this same winter Madlle. Grisi seconded Pasta in other parts, the most successful being that of Jane Seymour in "Anna Bolena," which wrung from the latter these memorable words, "Tu iras loin! tu prendras ma place! tu seras Pasta!" This season proved to be Giulia's last in her native country, and she closed it in a manner somewhat startling to the theatrical authorities. Her engagement with Lanari was scarcely signed when she became sensible of its injurious bearing on her own prospects; her father's repeated efforts to secure more reasonable terms from his sense of justice were vain; and the young girl, somewhat impetuous in character, resolved, when the Carnival was over at Milan, to take the law into her own hands. The manager had engaged Pasta for twenty extra nights, relying on

the co-operation of the younger lady as a matter of course. She, however, had determined to reclaim her liberty of action, and to leave Milan at once and in secret; and having secured the assistance of the composer Marliani, a warm and devoted friend, who promised to see her across the frontier and provide for her a quick transit through Switzerland to France, she gained her father's assent to the plot. The fugitives started late on a Friday, the opera being closed on that night, and arrived safely at Bellinzona; but the fair Giulia was doomed to encounter the difficulties of a heroine, for it was here discovered that the passports had been left behind. Every moment increased the danger of pursuit and arrest; it was therefore decided that the lady should make use of a passport in the possession of her maid to cross the frontier, and, once in safety, should await her companions, who had no other resource than to return for the missing documents. Once on her way, however, the fear of Lanari and his myrmidons, whom she only escaped by half an hour, impelled her onwards. She forgot the unfortunate Marliani and the femme-de-chambre altogether; and after eleven days and nights' solitary journeying through bad roads, and over mountain-passes covered with snow, she arrived in Paris half dead with fatigue and anxiety. But her troubles were now over. Giuditta, who had recently completed her London engagement, and was singing at the Théâtre Italien, gave her a delighted welcome, and went at once to Rossini, who, with Robert and Severini, formed a triumvirate for the management of the opera. Remembering her bygone triumphs at Bologna, Rossini granted the adventurous cantatrice not merely a *début*, but a positive engagement as prima donna; and this brilliant Parisian season was the grand opening of that public career during which she has, to a certain extent, lived before the eyes of the world. Her first appearance in England took place in April 1834, when she performed the part of Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra," in conjunction with Rubini. The musical world was fascinated. Seldom had so unanimous and immediate an approval been vouchsafed; and for the twenty years, during which, with two exceptions, she annually graced the boards of a London opera-house, her return was signalised by the same warm welcome on the part of her audience, and on her own by some perceptible advance in power and mastery over her art. This first season witnessed the partial gratification of that yearning for tragic fame which has been already recorded, since she proved herself a worthy successor to Pasta in the "Anna Bolena," that pathetic part which she afterwards conquered thoroughly for her own. The year 1836 was signalised in like manner by her performance of Norma, and, consequently, the fulfilment of her prophecy to Bellini. In the following year she afforded an example of gorgeous vocalisation and grand action in the opera of "Semiramide;" it may be also observed, that she made some amends for her former ill-treatment of Marliani, by strenuous efforts for his "Ildegonda," the first opera which familiarised England with his name. The season of 1839 was remarkable for the production of "Lucrezia Borgia," which introduced Mario to our notice, and displayed Madame Grisi

in one of her most striking phases, clothed in such dark mysterious beauty as might have befitted a sorceress or a Vittoria Coromboni, and contrasting wonderfully with her equally true conception of such parts as Elvira, in "I Puritani." In 1840 she won fresh laurels in "Roberto Devereux," and also in the "Barbiere;" casting former Rosinas into the shade; whilst Mario, as Count Almaviva, gave welcome evidence of his capability to succeed Rubini, who, about that time, bade adieu to the stage. Madame Grisi did not appear in London during the season of 1842; but in the following year compensation was made to the public by the production of "Don Pasquale" and the "Cenerentola," sung by the established favourites. The summer of 1846 was their last appearance on the old familar ground. Jenny Lind became the attraction of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the principal members of the Italian corps adjourned to Covent Garden. Here the prima donna, (not, as report says, above the jealousies of her sex and profession,) appeared in resplendent voice and looks, exerting her gifts to the utmost, and retaining a staunch and devoted band of admirers. The existing theatrical *répertoire* was increased in 1848 by the addition of "La Favorita," and during the two following years Madame Grisi added to her range of characters those of Valentina, in "Gli Ugonotti," and Alice, in "Roberto." There are few facts extant in the annals of musical history which offer so fine an example of resolution of mind as the entrance of this lady upon the grand French opera, at the close of a career devoted to the slighter Italian school; and certainly no stronger proof of versatility of talent can be adduced than the success she achieved. The only failure to be recorded was in the part of Fides, in "Le Prophète," which, guided by her usually sound judgment, she quickly abandoned. The announcement of Madame Grisi's intended visit to America in company with Signor Mario, and the retirement from the stage, which, in the case of both artistes, was announced to precede this event, gave a melancholy interest to the eighth season of the Italian Opera House, that of 1854. On the 1st of June the great vocalist commenced her series of farewell performances, which included "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Don Pasquale," "Les Huguenots," and "La Favorita;" terminating on the 7th of August with the first act of "Norma" and the three first of "Les Huguenots." It was a scene never to be forgotten, and not easy to be described, when that large and brilliant audience, rising simultaneously, and giving vent to their excitement in tears as well as acclamations, took what was supposed to be their last farewell of one who was endeared to them by the habit of years, no less than by her own merits. On the 9th of August the two distinguished artistes sailed for New York, but after completing their professional tour throughout America, were induced to reappear at the Italian Opera in London previous to their departure for Florence. To these details of her history it only remains to add, that Giulia Grisi was united, somewhat early in life, to a French gentleman, M. de Melcy; that the marriage was afterwards dissolved; and that general report has proclaimed her to be the wife of the accomplished *tenore* who has shared in her splendid musical triumphs.

H.

HAHN-HAHN, IDA-MARIA-LOUISA-FREDERIKA-GUSTAVA, COUNTESS VON, was born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the year 1805. Her father, the Count von Hahn, was an officer in the military service of the Grand Duke; but his personal tastes were so essentially theatrical, that he also assumed the direction of a dramatic corps. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter, by widening her sphere of education, and associating her with the intellectual as well as the aristocratical society of the day. Subsequent events in her private history assisted the development of her natural capacity for authorship. The marriage which united her, in 1826, to another Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proving an uncongenial one, she determined to sue for its dissolution; and in 1829 a divorce restored her to liberty. The disappointed heart was for a time voiceless, and mental activity supplied her with that object in life which, as a happier woman, she might have sought only through the medium of her affections. It has been remarked with justice, by more than one critic, that the works of this lady afford perpetual evidence of a strong necessity for the expression of her inward experiences. It was, no doubt, as the most natural channel for these outpourings, which seem a condition of her nature, that she devoted herself, at this epoch of her life, exclusively to poetical composition. Three volumes of verse succeeded each other from her pen between the years 1835 and 1837; but from that time her vivid imagination was called into play, and a series of novels, giving an idealised picture of aristocratic life in Germany, were published with marvellous rapidity. The most popular of these are, "The Countess Faustina;" "Ulrich;" "Sigismund Forster;" and "Cecil," a continuation of the last-mentioned work; all of which have been translated into our language and extensively read. The representation of a phase of life, manners, and opinions, which was at that time comparatively new to us, would have invested these tales with great interest for an English reader, even though they had been deficient in brilliant literary merit. But it cannot be denied that they possess many charms, apart from their thoroughly German character. That ever-present sense of individuality, which, in some cases, has been fairly charged against the Countess Hahn-Hahn as an error, adds to the interest and reality of her works of fiction, when, colouring the minds of her characters, she sounds the depths of her own; in painting their emotions, she has recourse to the storehouse of her own varied memories and experiences. The imagination to supply striking incidents, the skill to interweave them, and graphic powers of description, are never wanting. Their fascinations are manifold, but only excite a deeper regret that they should not be associated with a purer moral tone. The time occupied in the production of these

novels was diversified by tours through Switzerland, Spain, France, Italy, and Sweden; particulars of which were subsequently given to the world in works entitled "Beyond the Mountains," "Letters on a Journey," "Reminiscences of France," and "A Northern Tour." The Countess Hahn-Hahn also mixed extensively in society, fixing her home alternately in Berlin and Dresden, and Griefswald. Thus the current of her life glided on, until the death of a Russian nobleman, to whom she had attached herself with the whole force of her enthusiastic nature, disenchanted her with the world, its pleasures and ambitions, and induced her to seek in religion a hope and consolation which nothing else could impart. Pursued by an uncontrollable restlessness of spirit, she started for the East, and traversed Syria and the Holy Land; producing, in 1844, her "Oriental Letters;" and finally, having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, tracing the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in her latest work, "From Babylon to Jerusalem." Although the arguments and conclusions interspersed throughout this book are little calculated to mislead others, they reveal to us the feelings which influenced herself in quitting the simple forms of a church which she appears never to have fully comprehended. Her necessities were, a religion which should interest and occupy her imagination; a shrine whereon she might offer an acceptable sacrifice of those worldly pleasures and luxuries which had become oppressive. This she has found; and the time may not be far distant when an early prediction that the Countess Hahn-Hahn would end her days in a convent shall be realised. Meanwhile we have only to rejoice that a sorrowful and world-weary spirit has found rest, be it where it may.

HALL, MRS. ANNA MARIA. This authoress, who may be classed with her predecessors, Miss Edgeworth and Lady Morgan, as a successful exponent of the virtues and eccentricities of the Irish character, is a native of Wexford, although, by the mother's side, of Swiss extraction. Her maiden name was Fielding, but it is one by which she is wholly unknown to the public; her first literary venture having been made subsequently to her marriage. Although Mrs. Hall's works afford evidence that the scenes and people among whom her early youth was passed made a lasting impression upon her mind and memory, she might almost be said to have become naturalised in England; having quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside with her mother in London, and returned to it, if we mistake not, only in the capacity of a visitor. An acquaintance with Mr. S. C. Hall, in due time resulted in a union; and the literary pursuits of this gentleman had their influence in directing her to the world of letters. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," appeared in 1829, and was marked by some touches of delicate humour, and clear outlines of character. A volume for children, called "Chronicles of a Schoolroom," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mrs. Hall made her *début* as a novel-writer, in 1832. The scene of the story is laid in England during

the Protectorate, and Cromwell himself is one of the most prominent actors in it. The chief interest, however, is associated with the domestic scenes; and especially with the passages between a lowly Puritan damsel and her deformed but generous-hearted lover. Two years later appeared "Tales of Women's Trials," an earnest pleading of the cause of womankind against the oppression of the stronger sex, written in the happiest style of its authoress; and in 1835, "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II., affording the variety of character and incident which such troublous times offer for the benefit of the romance-writer. After the publication of "Uncle Horace," a book which obtained a smaller measure of popularity than its predecessors, Mrs. Hall produced her "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character," a collection of excellent sketches, which may be regarded as a pendant to those which made her literary reputation. A tale called "The Groves of Blarney," which occupies the greater part of the first volume, was dramatised, and brought out at the Adelphi in 1838, with success. "Marian, or a Young Maid's Trials," issued from the press in 1839, and was the forerunner of "Stories of the Irish Peasantry," published in a collected form, after their appearance in "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal." Mrs. Hall's name was soon afterwards associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on Ireland, its scenery, character, etc. In 1845 she added to her works of fiction a novel called "The Whiteboy;" and later a graceful fairy tale, "Midsummer Eve," originally produced in the pages of the "Art-Journal." With the exception of numerous contributions to periodicals, the only literary effort of this authoress which remains to be noticed is a collection of pleasant illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius and virtue in our own little island, which appeared originally under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines," in the "Art-Journal."

HAYES, MISS CATHERINE, a Vocalist of considerable repute, was born in Limerick, about the year 1820. From a comparatively humble station in society, her fine soprano voice and undoubted talent have long since raised her to an equality with those eminent musical artistes on whom the plaudits of the world and the golden gifts of fortune are showered with such boundless liberality. The progressive steps by which this change in her social position was achieved have a peculiar and almost romantic interest. The vocal powers of Miss Hayes, which developed themselves sooner than is ordinarily the case, secured her, from earliest childhood, the reverence and admiration of her young associates. She would often beguile their leisure hours with some thrilling ballad, caught up she knew not when or how, and embellished with an instinctive talent of which she was wholly unconscious. The fame of this native singing-bird gradually penetrated into higher circles. A lady, who was herself a distinguished amateur, became interested in the gentle, modest girl, who frequently visited her, and profited largely by the superior musical experience of her new friend. The young

pupil displayed remarkable flexibility of voice, combined with purity of style and power of expression; but the kind instructress scarcely appreciated the full value of the treasure she had brought to light, until Catherine on one occasion, inspired by more than ordinary enthusiasm for her art, poured forth a brilliant and perfect shake, as much to her own astonishment and delight as to that of her companion. Some little time afterwards a fortunate accident obtained for her a larger auditory and a more powerful patron. She was in the habit of paying occasional visits to an aged relative of her own, residing in the family of the Earl of Limerick, whose town-house adjoined that of the bishop of the diocese; the gardens of both houses extending down to the banks of the Shannon. The young songstress was seated one evening in her favourite resort—an arbour at the water's edge—warbling ballad after ballad, and revelling in the solitude which gave her courage to reveal the full compass and power of her voice, when its clear tones arrested the attention of a pleasure-party that happened to be rowing near at hand on the river. Boat after boat dropped silently down the stream; not a sound interrupted her until the prolonged shake—her newest toy—with which she concluded the "Lass o' Gowrie," wrung a loud burst of applause from her unseen listeners. Among them was the Bishop of Limerick, who had always shown himself an energetic and constant patron of such musical talent as the neighbourhood afforded; and on this occasion he did not belie his usual character. Catherine Hayes was at once invited to the See-house, and became the star of a series of réunions, given principally for her instruction. Delighted with the progress, and interested in the character of his young protégée, Bishop Knox opened a subscription amongst his friends, for the purpose of procuring such an education as might enable her to turn her remarkable gifts to the fullest advantage. The necessary funds were soon collected, and in 1839 Miss Hayes was placed under the care of Signor Sapio, of Dublin, in whose family she resided for three years. During this interval she practised unremittingly, and occasionally sang in public with such success as to justify her in gradually increasing her terms from five to ten guineas for each appearance. The attainment of proficiency and popularity as a concert-singer continued to be the summit of her ambition, until the visit of Grisi and Mario to Dublin afforded her the opportunity of witnessing their performance in the grand opera of "Norma." From that evening dated an ardent desire to excel in the lyric drama; every other triumph seemed poor and incomplete in comparison; and at length she obtained the consent of her friends to her departure for Paris, where she studied under Emmanuel Garcia, the master of Malibran and Jenny Lind. At the end of a year and a half her instructor dismissed her, with the assurance that he could add no further charm to her voice; and by his advice she repaired to Milan, and obtained there, under the direction of Signor Felice Ronconi, that dramatic facility necessary for her intended career. In 1845 she made a brilliant *début* in "I Puritani," at the Marseilles Opera-house, and, after additional

study, accepted an engagement as prima donna at La Scala. Her first appearance was in the character of Linda di Chamouni; and such was the furor of enthusiasm created by her singing and acting (to which a graceful and prepossessing person added a further charm), that she was recalled twelve times before the curtain. From Milan Miss Hayes proceeded, in 1846, to Vienna; thence the following year to Venice; making a kind of triumphal progress through the principal Italian cities. The musical world of London had an opportunity, in 1849, of deciding whether fame had done more than justice to this young step-daughter of England; and the verdict in her favour was satisfactory. An affecting meeting took place at the close of her first performance at Covent Garden, between the prima donna and her earliest patron, the Bishop of Limerick. She had recognised him amongst her audience, and lost no time in presenting herself in his box, where on her knees she ascribed to him, with tearful gratitude, that success of which he had been a delighted witness. In 1851 Miss Hayes left Europe for the New World, and after visiting the United States, established herself for a time amidst the semi-civilised denizens of California, who evinced their enthusiasm by liberal contributions to her treasury in the shape of nuggets. Tidings received at the close of 1854 spoke of her arrival at the Sandwich Islands—a strange field, it would seem, for her exertions, but at any rate one hitherto untraversed by any of her professional sisterhood. She subsequently extended her tour to Australia and British India. Catherine Hayes has rescued her country from the charge of producing no vocalist capable of interpreting with due effect the higher order of dramatic music. Her pathetic representations of the Linda and the Lucia of Donizetti claim for her an elevated position amongst her compeers; but in ballad-singing she may fairly be called unrivalled; and it is surely no detraction from her professional character to say that, whilst in operatic music she is great among many, it is still the genius of her own national music which really distinguishes her. [Since the preceding portion of this memoir was sent to press, we have been informed that Miss Hayes was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, Oct. 8, 1857, to William Avery Bushnell, Esq., of New York.]

HERVEY, MRS. ELEONORA LOUISA, a very graceful writer of prose and verse, was the daughter of George Conway Montagu, Esq., of Lackham House, Wilts, a member of a collateral branch of the family of the Dukes of Manchester. The subject of this notice was born in 1811 at Liverpool, which was also the native place of her mother. During the period of girlhood she appeared frequently before the public in the Annuals and periodicals of the day, as the authoress of many charming little poems, displaying real vigour of thought and pathos of sentiment. The name of Miss E. L. Montagu became thus increasingly known to the reading world; and it was well prepared for the more complete display of her powers afforded in "The Landgrave," a dramatic poem, published in 1839.

Although pronounced by some critics to be, as a whole, deficient in those elements of stage effect which are requisite for successful representation, this poem presented in detail high evidence of dramatic power, as well as of that true poetical sentiment which had been abundantly evidenced in previous compositions. In 1843 Miss Montagu became the wife of Mr. Thomas Kibble Hervey, known as a poet, and for many years editor of the "Athenæum." The works produced by her since that event are, "Margaret Russell," an autobiography, which was published anonymously, but obtained an immediate recognition of its merits; "The Double Claim," a pathetic little story, tracing out the instinctive workings of parental and filial affection; "The Juvenile Calendar, or Zodiac of Flowers," a Christmas-book, illustrated by Doyle, in which the aspects of nature during the months of the year are moralised, or rather poeticised, in a series of fanciful fairy legends, each having its allegory and its moral; and finally, "The Pathway of the Fawn," a tale having for its theme the reformation of a dark and selfish nature through the agency of a patient appeal to those common instincts of good, which, even when dormant, are seldom utterly quenched.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, Poet and Novelist, born at Uttoxeter, is descended from ancestors who suffered imprisonment "and took patiently the spoiling of their goods" in the assertion of their right of private judgment in matters of religion, at the foundation of the Society of Friends, better known by the designation of Quakers. Miss Botham's education, if it did not embody advantages easily attainable in the present day, was liberal for the period at which it was acquired. Associated with an elder sister, she studied under her father's roof French, Latin, and made some progress in chemistry; and almost by stealth gained a competent knowledge of imaginative and dramatic literature — studies strictly forbidden among the Quakers as "unprofitable books." The love of poetry, cherished from childhood, led her to write verses almost as soon as she could write at all; and after becoming the wife of Mr. William Howitt, she published various works in conjunction with her husband. Besides these, Mrs. Howitt is author of "The Seven Temptations," a series of dramatic sketches; "Wood Leighton," a novel; and some volumes in prose and verse for children. She has translated Miss Bremer's works, and the "Improvisatore" of Hans Christian Andersen, into English. Mrs. Howitt edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young may be especially mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love." She has been a large anonymous contributor to the periodical literature of the last twenty years. A daughter of Mrs. Howitt has appeared before the public, both as an artist and author, and has achieved no ordinary success in both pursuits.

I. J.

ISABELLA II., QUEEN-REGNANT OF SPAIN, was born at Madrid on the 30th of October, 1830. Her father, Ferdinand VII., had been induced by the influence of his wife to issue the Pragmatic Decree, revoking the Salic law; and when his death occurred, in 1833, his eldest daughter, then little more than an infant, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother, Maria-Christina. This event proved the signal for civil warfare, as the interest of the late king's brother was supported by certain classes of the people. The country was desolated by the struggle between the Carlist and Christino parties, until the Cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella by pronouncing sentence of exile on Don Carlos and his adherents. In 1840, finding it impossible to carry on the government without making concessions to public feeling, for which she was indisposed, the Queen-Regent retired to France, resigning her power into the hands of Espartero, whom she had been previously compelled to summon to the head of affairs. For the next three years, during which he was able in great measure to direct the education and training of the young Queen, she was subjected to purer and better influences than it had yet been her fate to experience; but on the 15th of October, 1843, she was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, and thenceforward took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Two years later Maria-Christina returned to Madrid, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place on the completion of her sixteenth year. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, the young Queen has never known the beneficial influence of domestic happiness. Estrangements and reconciliations have by turns succeeded each other in her married life, and even in her maternal hopes she has been doomed to disappointment, by the death of her two infant children a short time after their birth. The mental abilities of the Spanish Queen have been frequently pronounced to be excellent, and the following words of a resident at Madrid may be quoted as giving an idea of her general habits and qualifications:—"The letters written by the young Queen Isabella are the most charming things in the world. So say not only her courtiers, but her enemies; and those who have read them declare, that if her Catholic Majesty were not Queen of Spain she would certainly be a blue-stocking. Although a sovereign, or rather because she is a sovereign, Isabella II. is a veritable lioness; not the *lionne* of the fashionable world, but in the true acceptation of the word, partaking the nature and spirit of the king of the forest. If the young Queen should ever lose her crown, she will certainly have defended it sword in hand, for she fences like Grisier, and it is her favourite amusement. The manner in which she

employs her time is this. At three o'clock in the day she rises. When dressed (and her toilette is one of the least important of her occupations), she orders a very elegant light equipage, the gift of her royal sister of England, and goes out, generally alone. Sometimes, however, she is accompanied by her husband, to his own great despair and terror, as he imagines himself protected by a miracle whenever he re-enters the palace in safety; for the Queen is her own driver, and generally urges on her horses to their utmost speed. She dines at five o'clock, eats very little and very fast; as soon as the repast is finished she practises for some time with the sword, then mounts her horse and takes a ride. These exercises ended, she becomes a young and pretty woman; she sings, dances, and, in fact, enjoys every pleasure which belongs to her age and sex. But when one o'clock strikes, Isabella assembles her council, over which she always presides, and the woman gives place to the queen."

JAMESON, MRS. ANNA. Manifold and various as are the phases of a genius which has elevated this authoress to a position amongst the most influential contemporary writers of either sex; powerful and judicious as may be her treatment of the different literary and social topics which from time to time occupy her attention; it is by her ardent enthusiasm for art, and by her elegant and discriminating criticisms on its several branches, that she is pre-eminently characterised. As the daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte, an artist well known during the earlier years of the present century, Mrs. Jameson derived from hereditary sources this strong bias of her mind; which, fostered as it was by the associations of childhood, and matured by a liberal education, enabled her subsequently to diffuse amongst her readers a measure of her own true appreciation of every form of beauty and excellence. The personal connexion of this lady with the world of letters commenced about two years after her marriage with Mr. Jameson, who was then engaged in legal pursuits, and afterwards held (and still holds) an official appointment of some importance in Canada; it is a fact universally known that this union proved less fortunate in its issues than in its promises, and has long been practically though not legally dissolved. In the year 1826 Mrs. Jameson was induced to collect for publication various notes and memoranda made by her in the course of a tour through France and Italy some time previously, which appeared in an anonymous volume, entitled the "Diary of an Ennuyée;" a name bestowed by the publisher, who then knew nothing of its history. The sketches having been written solely as private records of her foreign observations, the authoress, when induced by accidental circumstances to commit them to the public eye, introduced fictitious dates, events, and characters, together with a slight thread of story, with the view of veiling her identity from an audience she was not disposed at that time to encounter in person. Should this disinclination, however, have arisen from doubts of her literary success, all motives for

secrecy were speedily set at rest. The reading world was not slow to estimate at their full value her refined taste, graphic powers of description, and enthusiasm for all that is picturesque in nature and spiritual in art; whilst it was sensible of the unwonted charm possessed by a book of travels affording glimpses of the workings of an individual mind of no common order, and presented those fewer scenes and objects that interest the intellect and imagination rather than the many which more particularly attract the eye. The next production of Mrs. Jameson's pen was the "Loves of the Poets," two volumes, published in 1829, and essentially literary in their character. The design of the writer, which originated during an extensive course of reading, was to exhibit in a small compass, and under one point of view, many anecdotes of biography and criticism, and many beautiful poetical portraits, scattered through a variety of works, all tending to illustrate the influence which the beauty and virtue of women have exercised over the characters and writings of men of genius. The work was commenced with enthusiasm, was continued under many difficulties, and brought to a premature conclusion, we are told, not from want of materials or of interest in the subject, but because the authoress despaired of her own power to do it justice. Whatever may be her own views in regard to them, the readers of these charming sketches of heart histories, extending from the days of the old classic poets to modern times, can scarcely fail to consider them as graceful monuments of female genius well employed in the cause and honour of her own sex. "The Loves of the Poets" was followed in 1831 by "Lives of celebrated Female Sovereigns;" and a year later by the "Characteristics of Women;" a work comprising an exquisite and searching analysis of the female characters of Shakspeare, marked by such delicate insight and profound critical power as entitle its author to rank among the best commentators on our great dramatic poet. In the year 1833 appeared a series of biographical notices of the "Beauties of the Court of Charles II.," written for the purpose of illustrating the elaborate copies of their portraits by Sir Peter Lely at Hampton Court, which had been made by Mr. Murphy at the desire of the Princess Charlotte, and which had been left by her death at his own disposal. A new edition of the popular "Diary of an Ennuyée" having been called for in 1834, Mrs. Jameson was persuaded by her friends to add to it various miscellaneous tales, essays, and criticisms, which were scattered about in manuscript; along with some valuable records of recent travels in Germany, conveyed in the long-disused form of dialogue, for the purpose of enabling the writer to discuss without apparent effort questions of social and literary interest no less than of taste and feeling. These volumes, published under the title of "Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad," obtained a measure of public favour which has continued to increase rather than to decline. They afford inexhaustible pleasure to all who appreciate Mrs. Jameson's earnest and discriminating comments on "men and things;" her characteristic sketches of the eminent of both sexes with whom

her wanderings have brought her in contact; or those valuable records of works of art, which differ from other descriptions of the kind in possessing an interest alike for the ignorant and the learned. The scene of her next book was laid in a very different sphere; for the official duties of her husband having led to her temporary residence at Toronto, she produced in 1838, after her return to England, the fruits of her Transatlantic experiences and observations in the form of "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada." Here, in juxtaposition with spirited outlines of the state of politics and society in the larger towns, and with novel and minute details of Indian life and habits, gathered during visits to remoter regions, we have excellent chapters on books, pictures, music, women and the social institutions connected with them; in short, a rich measure of those elegant intellectual musings, which to many would have even greater attractions than the practical portions of the book. Two years afterwards Mrs. Jameson came before the world as the translator of two volumes of "Pictures of the Social Life of Germany, as represented in the Dramas of the Princess Amelia of Saxony." Novel as were certainly to us some of the phases of every-day life in various classes, put forth in this work, it is doubtful if the introduction and notes appended to each drama by the editor do not constitute its principal attraction. In 1842 Mrs. Jameson confirmed the high estimation in which she was already held as a sound and popular art-critic by a "Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London;" being a catalogue of the pictures, accompanied by critical, historical, and biographical notices, with copious indices to facilitate reference. In addition to the conscientious performance of the promises set forth in the title, this "Handbook" comprehends various explanations and definitions of technical expressions in art likely to be of great service to the uninitiated, by translating into ideas what had previously been mere terms; and likewise such histories of the formation of the respective collections as could not fail to endow with fresh interest the treasures enshrined in them. In 1844 appeared a second work of the same nature, namely, a "Companion to the Private Galleries of Art in London," equally valuable and interesting in its characteristics with that which had preceded it; and, following shortly afterwards, a series of biographical notices of the early Italian painters, commencing with Cimabue and ending with Bassano; thus carrying the history of pictorial art in Italy in a continuous narrative to the close of the sixteenth century. In 1846 the same accomplished and indefatigable writer published, in a collected form, a variety of miscellaneous articles, which, as the exponents of her own maturer ideas and cultivated tastes, were not less acceptable than the faithful records of genius departed. In these "Memoirs and Essays," illustrative of art, literature, and social morals, are comprehended papers (which had already appeared in print) on Washington Allston, the Xanthian Marbles, the characteristics of Fanny Kemble's dramatic talent, and other topics of minor importance; whilst among the novelties may be enumerated

a vivid picture of Venice, called "The House of Titian," an admirable essay on "Woman's Mission and Woman's Position," and another "On the relation of Mothers and Governesses," afterwards reprinted in a cheap form. This delicate subject is here handled with great wisdom and fidelity; the duties of the two classes being balanced in a spirit of enlightened justice which renders its wide circulation a matter of real social importance. From the record already afforded of Mrs. Jameson's literary enterprises during the few years which preceded the period at which we now arrive, it will probably be matter of some surprise to the reader to learn that she had been engaged, from time to time since 1842, in the preparation of an important and laborious work, illustrative of "Sacred and Legendary Art," which was anxiously anticipated long before its actual appearance by those interested in the subject, who found it difficult to content themselves with mere catalogues of names or manuals of references. The first portion of the series, brought out in 1848, comprised legends of Scriptural characters, the primitive Fathers, and of those saintly personages who lived, or are supposed to have lived, in the early ages of Christianity; and whose real history, founded on fact or tradition, has been so disguised by poetical embroidery that they have in some sort the air of ideal beings. The second part, which appeared two years afterwards, was entitled "Legends of the Monastic Orders," and treated exclusively of the old religious communities, considered in relation to the revival and development of the fine arts in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; whilst the third volume, "Legends of the Madonna," published in 1852, was devoted to a history of that branch of ancient art of which the Virgin Mary was the subject and heroine. In addition to the mass of interesting and curious legendary lore collected in these volumes, they afford minute descriptions, no less than etchings and sketches, skilfully drawn by the authoress, of the finest pictorial illustrations which exist of the different histories touched upon in her work. It is, consequently, equally valuable as setting forth the progress of sacred art, and as elucidating the mysterious symbolical character which, to the uninitiated, frequently obscures its interest. "A Commonplace-book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies, Original and Selected," is the last literary work of importance which has been presented by Mrs. Jameson to the public; and its origin can scarcely be better described than in her own words. "For many years," she says, "I have been accustomed to make a memorandum of any thought which might come across me, or any passage in a book, which excited either a sympathetic or an antagonistic feeling. The collection accumulated insensibly from day to day. The volumes on 'Shakspeare's Heroines,' on 'Sacred and Legendary Art,' and various other productions, sprung from seed thus lightly and casually sown, which, I hardly knew how, grew up and expanded into a regular readable form. In allowing a portion of the fragments which remained to go forth to the world in their original form, I have been guided by the wishes of others, who deemed it not wholly uninteresting or profitless to trace the

path of an 'inquiring spirit,' even by the little pebbles dropped as vestiges by the wayside." The volume in question is divided into two parts: one bearing on "Ethics and Character," the other on "Literature and Art;" each affording thoughts and observations of great beauty and wisdom. It only now remains to notice, in conclusion, a little book, modest in form and pretension, but pregnant of interest and social importance, called "Sisters of Charity Abroad and at Home," which was, in fact, the substance of a lecture delivered by Mrs. Jameson to a female audience, on the 14th of February, 1855, and has been printed by desire of those who were conscious of the influence it would deservedly exercise on one of the greatest questions of the day. This public endeavour made by her to emancipate women, or we should rather say Englishwomen, from the shackles of prejudice which have hitherto restricted the development of their finest capabilities for happiness, as well as usefulness, is but one of a long course of efforts in their service; her unceasing desire having ever been "to free them, not from the high duties to which they are born, or the exercise of virtues on which the whole frame of social life may be said to depend, but from such trammels and disabilities, be they legal or conventional, as are manifestly injurious; shutting them out from the means of redress where they are oppressed, or from the means of honest subsistence where they are destitute." A spirit of intense sympathy with her own sex does, indeed, run like a golden vein throughout the writings of Mrs. Jameson, whatever be their subject or aim; and her reverence for the good and great—her pity for the erring among them—her honest joy in their successes, and regret for their failures, characterise her not less admirably as a woman, than do the brilliant qualities of her elevated and enlightened mind as an author.

JEWSBURY, MISS GERALDINE E., a younger sister of the late Mrs. Fletcher, was born at Manchester, where her life has been chiefly passed. She still continues to reside in that town; forming no unimportant member of the little literary coterie, from which it derives so much honour. Miss Jewsbury's abilities were from earliest childhood highly estimated by her sister, who prophesied for her a career even more successful than her own. Unhappily the authoress of "The Three Histories" had long been numbered with the departed, though not with the forgotten, when the first advance was made towards the fame she had foretold, and a general acknowledgment accorded, of the talent she had fostered and appreciated in its infancy. The first work which drew renewed attention to the family name was "Zoe, or the History of Two Lives," a novel which made its appearance in 1845. It is undoubtedly marked by power and originality, although its excellence is impaired by too constant and visible an effort for the attainment of these qualifications. Full of passionate scenes, feverish speculations and unrest of every kind, it forms a singular contrast to the pure and calm simplicity of tone which distinguishes the latest production of this authoress. It would indeed be difficult to imagine that

both could have originated in the same mind, had she not afforded evidence, in intermediate works, of the transition which was taking place in her views of truth and beauty. "The Half Sisters," a tale published in 1848, presents the contrast of the beautiful passionate child of genius, the daughter of the South, with the fair and carefully nurtured English sister; so skilfully treated by Madame de Staël in "Corinne;" by Maturin, in his beautiful novel, "Woman;" by Lady Georgiana Fullarton in "Grantley Manor;" and by many other novelists with more or less success. But Miss Jewsbury's phase of the picture was not calculated to suffer by comparison, inasmuch as it possessed many excellent and individual characteristics of its own. After the completion of this work, which greatly enlarged her circle of admirers, she devoted her talents and experience to a description of middle-class life in the manufacturing counties. The story of "Marian Withers" is very gracefully told; and with the unexaggerated scenes and characters of every-day existence, the writer arouses our interest and sympathy more deeply than by her dealing, as in "Zoe," with the startling possibilities of human life. "The History of an Adopted Child," a book for young people, issued from Miss Jewsbury's pen in 1852. Since that time she has produced another novel, entitled "Constance Herbert," inculcating the duty and necessity of self-sacrifice in individual cases, to prevent the extension of hereditary insanity. The distinguishing points of this tale are its admirable simplicity and unity of moral purpose. Purpose, indeed, is one of Miss Jewsbury's characteristics as a writer. All her works have been made the vehicle of expression for particular views and theories having reference to society at large; and even were she less distinguished than she is by the quality of her literary gifts, this fact would entitle her to an honourable place among the notable women of her day.

K.

KAVANAGH, MISS JULIA. From among the list of distinguished female writers to which Ireland has given birth, the name of Miss Kavanagh must not be omitted, although, unlike most of her compatriots, she has devoted her talent less to the description of her own country and its people, than to the embellishment of scenes and traditions connected with the land of her adoption, where the principal part of her life has been spent. Miss Kavanagh was born in the year 1824, at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, and is descended by both parents from two old Irish families of the county of Limerick; her father, Morgan Kavanagh, and her mother, Sophia Fitzpatrick, bearing names well known and esteemed for many generations among the gentry of that town and the adjoin-

ing counties. While yet a child, her parents having determined to leave their native land for an indefinite period, she accompanied them to England, where, after a brief sojourn in London, they passed over to the Continent, finally taking up their abode in Paris. In that city she received her education, and gained that minute insight into French life which she has reproduced with so much advantage in many of her works. After remaining in Paris, with the exception of a visit to England of a single season, Miss Kavanagh returned to London in 1844, and in her twentieth year prepared to devote herself henceforward to literature as a profession. Unlike most young writers, who are said invariably to begin with tragedy, Miss Kavanagh made her first adventure in authorship in tales and essays, which found ready acceptance in the literary periodicals of the day; and gathering confidence from success, published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, entitled "The Three Paths;" to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of "Madeleine," a tale founded on a single fact, told in the simplest language, but embodying all the strength of a holy purpose. This narrative, without any adventitious circumstance connected either with its plan or its production, won a cordial welcome from the public. The story of a peasant-girl of Auvergne devoting a life of labour to amass, grain by grain, sufficient means to build an hospital, had enough of the marvellous in it to secure for it the sympathy of those who, in a patient continuance in well-doing under adverse circumstances, can often recognise the highest species of heroism. Fearful, perhaps, that her readers should tire of the wholesome food of common life, in her next work the authoress struck at once into the very hot-bed of artificial life, giving to the public, in 1850, two volumes, entitled, "Women in France of the Eighteenth Century;" containing carefully elaborated cabinet pictures of that galaxy of wit, wisdom, genius, and misfortune among the *belles esprits* and heroines of France, which lends so great a charm to the literary history of that period; names and histories well known to us all, but which, like old friends, are ever welcome, come in whatsoever guise they may. From the perfumed atmosphere of the court and the salon, with its high fashion, brilliant sallies of wit, and maxims of shrewd social-life selfishness, Miss Kavanagh next conducts her readers, in her novel of "Nathalie," published in 1851, to the remote departments of the south of France; makes them familiar with the state-life of the old château; painting its daily routine, its sober gaieties, its duties, and its cares, with all the authority of an actual sharer of its unvarying existence; and presenting to the reader pictures of the peopled solitude of a French provincial town, sketched with the firm hand of a ready writer, albeit softened by something of the tender veneration of an antiquary. Her next work, a single volume, entitled "Women of Christianity," issued from the press in 1852, and comprised short biographies of women of different epochs, eminent for works of charity and benevolence, of all creeds, sects, and parties, but all stirred by a common impulse of duty to God and love of their neighbour to labour in the wide field of suffering

humanity for its common good. Miss Kavanagh next appeared as the writer of a domestic novel of the present day, entitled, "Daisy Burns," published in 1853. Soon afterwards she left England for a lengthened tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy, from which she has recently returned. Among her publications are a novel entitled "Grace Lee," in three volumes, and "Rachael Gray," a tale, in one volume.

KEMBLE, MRS. FRANCES ANNE, the elder daughter of the late Charles Kemble, and niece of Mrs. Siddons, is distinguished as the inheritress of the dramatic talent of her family, and not less so as the possessor of poetical and intellectual gifts of a very exalted order. She was born in London about the year 1811, and made her first appearance on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of her father, on the 5th of October, 1829. Although the circumstances of her birth associated Fanny Kemble from her infancy with the profession she afterwards adopted, its excitements and triumphs seem to have had no real fascinations for her peculiar nature; and it is well known, that it was not until the embarrassed position of her family rendered this sacrifice of inclination, in her own opinion, a duty,—not, in fact, until six weeks previously to her actual *début*, that her own thoughts or those of her nearest relatives were turned to such an application of her talents. The choice of Juliet as an opening part, dictated by the instinct of the young poetess, whose mind claimed an affinity with all that was passionate and imaginative, was fully justified by her delineation of the character. Its charm, as described by Mrs. Jameson—a thoroughly able critic—consisted not so much in the rendering of any particular point, as in the sustained preservation and gradual development of the individual character. From the first scene—in which the actress has but to convey the impression of a gentle, graceful girl, whose passions and energies lie folded up within her like gathered lightning in a summer-cloud—to the last, which, as the devoted, despairing woman, she worked up with so powerful an effect—her whole impersonation of Juliet was so purely true, that it established her dramatic fame at once, and was eulogised to an extent almost unparalleled. On the 9th of December in the same year, Otway's tragedy of "Venice Preserved" was revived, for the purpose of introducing Miss Kemble as Belvidera; and after this experiment, which proved wholly successful, she sustained the parts of the Grecian Daughter, Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isabella, Lady Townley, Calista, Bianca, Beatrice, Constance, Camiola, Lady Teazle, Donna Sol in Lord Ellesmere's translation of "Hernani," Queen Catherine, Catherine of Cleves, Louise of Savoy in "Francis I," Lady Macbeth, and Julia, in the "Hunchback." Miss Kemble's principle of never rejecting any part which the interests of the management seemed to require at her hands, led to her representation of several characters to which, from physical and other causes, she was imperfectly adapted. The only parts known to have been selected by herself are those in which she was

pre-eminently successful; namely, Juliet; Portia; Camiola, in Massinger's "Maid of Honour;" Bianca, in Milman's "Fazio;" and Julia, in the "Hunchback:" of this last part she was the original representative. The three years during which Fanny Kemble retrieved the fortunes of her family and the glory of Covent Garden, were marked by the production of "Francis I.," a tragedy written by herself at the early age of seventeen, and accepted with favour by the general public on the ground of its dramatic merits, and by critics as displaying sound poetical genius. In the year 1832 she was induced to visit America, whither her fame had preceded her; and, in conjunction with her father, performed with great *éclat* at the principal theatres of the United States. A record of these wanderings, and every minute circumstance attending them, is comprised in a "Journal," from her pen, which, it is understood, was not originally intended for publication, although in the year 1835 it did find its way into print. At this period, Miss Kemble's lot seemed cast for life in America, as she had become the wife of Pearce Butler, Esq., a gentleman of considerable fortune in Philadelphia. But the result of this marriage, which exercised so saddening an influence on her after years, is generally known. In 1849 a divorce severed the tie, and restored to her that illustrious name which she has dignified anew by her life and genius. The publication of a drama, entitled "The Star of Seville," in 1837, added justly to her literary reputation; and a volume of poems, brought out seven years later (1842), evolving, in language truly poetical, the high thoughts and pure philosophy of a fine nature developed by the teaching of sorrow, established her claim to rank as one of our true poetesses and earnest writers. One of Mrs. Fanny Kemble's books is a memorial of a year passed in Italy under the roof of Mr. Edward Sartoris, the husband of her sister Adelaide; a gentleman known for his artistic tastes and general acquirements. This work, entitled "A Year of Consolation," is characterised by that freshness and originality of thought and expression which is an invariable excellence of the authoress; and is remarkable for its distinct pictures of natural scenery. During the last few years Mrs. Kemble has been chiefly engaged in the delivery of Shaksperian Readings, which her poetical discrimination and wonderful command of voice and manner invest with a charm that is now universally recognised.

L.

LEWALD, MADEMOISELLE FANNY, a native and inhabitant of Berlin, occupies a prominent position in the literary circles of Prussia, and has even gained considerable reputation beyond them by talents of a somewhat masculine order. Her career as a writer opened with a novel called "Clementine and Jenny," but the impres-

sion made by it was not sufficiently decided to familiarise English ears with the name of the authoress. Her next work, "Diogena," a novel published anonymously about nine years ago, seems to have achieved one of those immediate successes, rare enough to be regarded as events in the history of publication. This book, to which was attached the name of "Iduna, Countess H. H.," was in fact a parody of the novels of the Countess Hahn-Hahn, but was written with an appearance of good faith, which admitted of a sustained interest apart from the direct aim of the story. Madlle. Lewald's heroine is framed on the plan of the Faustinus Ida Schonhölms Sybellas, and other beautiful and aristocratic ladies, who certainly do enlist our sympathies very warmly in the pages of the Countess Hahn-Hahn; albeit we desire for them greater resignation to the people and circumstances around them, and an acknowledgment of other duties and occupations in life, than those attaching to an experience of *la grande passion*. The Countess Diogena's adventures are related by herself, and consist in a life-long search for the "one congenial spirit," which she seeks even among the Mongols and forest denizens of the New World, with an ill-success that finally turns her brain, and places her among the incurables of an hospital. The popularity of her model was of course an element in the attention given to Madlle. Lewald's satire, but it was remarkable as bestowed at a time when political affairs and the debates of the Prussian Parliament absorbed the attention of society, and almost put an end to intellectual pursuits. The authorship was attributed to various distinguished men of letters; but in her next work, "Italienisches Bilderbuch," translated in 1848 under the title of "The Italians at Home," Madlle. Lewald acknowledged her former production, and thus set conjecture at rest. In these volumes of travels, Madlle. Lewald wisely selected the characteristics and social life of the people as the chief subject of her observations, and has therefore presented much fresh and entertaining matter. In 1849 appeared another novel from her pen, "Printz Louis Ferdinand," founded on the life of a member of the Prussian royal family who perished on the battle-field of Saalfeld, in 1806. The unsparing use of well-known individuals in imaginary situations, which is remarkable in this book, must be instanced as a lack of taste in the writer, and in the public who could countenance or permit it. During the season of 1850, Madlle. Lewald spent some months in England, and published her impressions in a volume called "England and Schottland," translated in 1854. There is a frank, cordial spirit in her descriptions, and a willingness to remove existing prejudices in herself and others, which make amends for those errors of detail from which, like other passing tourists, the descriptions of this authoress are not altogether exempt.

LOUDON, MRS. JANE, an Authoress extensively known by her valuable botanical manuals, was the daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Ritwell House, near Birmingham. This gentleman having speculated largely in land, and suffered great reverses of

fortune from a sudden change in the aspect of monetary affairs, it became desirable that his daughter should turn her talents to some account, and imaginative literature was the path she first selected for their exercise. In 1827 Miss Webb published a novel entitled "The Mummy," which excited considerable attention, and was certainly remarkable, both in design and execution, as the work of a young and unpractised writer. The scene of this book was laid two hundred years in advance of the present period, and strange to say, it embodied many ideas of scientific progress which have already become facts, although regarded at the time of their appearance as speculations of the wildest and most impracticable character. Among them were included the atmospheric railway, the passage of railroads over houses, the electric telegraph, the lighting of clocks, and the suggestion of a steam plough, which attracted the attention of Mr. John Claudius Loudon, the author of numerous works on botany, gardening, agriculture, and architecture, and led to an acquaintance with the authoress, whom he soon afterwards married. From this time Mrs. Loudon abandoned general literature for such of its branches as especially absorbed her husband's attention. She entered actively into all his intellectual plans; proved herself an able assistant in various serial works relating to gardening, natural history, and architecture, commenced by him about this period; and after his death, which occurred in 1843 at their residence at Bayswater, carefully edited some of his most important works. The volumes by which Mrs. Loudon is individually best known to the public are entitled "The Lady's Flower-Garden;" "The Lady's Country Companion:" "Gardening for Ladies;" and "The Lady's Companion to the Flower-Garden." The last-mentioned work has had a circulation of more than 20,000 copies. She has rendered her writings thoroughly useful to the amateur in search of information, by the clear and practical manner in which it is imparted; and extremely interesting to the general reader by the grace with which her literary tastes and knowledge have enabled her to invest the subject. It may be added that these tastes have descended to Miss Agnes Loudon, the only daughter of this lady, who is the authoress of several children's books, and various tales and sketches. Mrs. Loudon is in the enjoyment of a pension of 100*l.* per annum from the Civil List, granted to her in recognition of the literary services rendered by herself and husband.

LYNN, MISS ELIZA, daughter of the late Rev. James Lynn, D.D., Vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, is the author of two novels, which, like "Valerius," "The Epicurean," etc., less calculated from their subjects to gratify the general taste, have yet gained with those readers who appreciate great research in conjunction with talent, a reputation higher than is usually accorded to works of a less ambitious character. Miss Lynn was born in the year 1828, and had the misfortune to lose her mother, the daughter of Dr. Goodenough, bishop of Carlisle, when she was little more than six months old. As the youngest of twelve children, she

necessarily became the pet and plaything of the family circle. Her education, although carried on in rather a desultory manner, was strictly a domestic one; and where everybody had knowledge of some kind or other to communicate, her acquirements, if somewhat irregularly attained, were by no means superficial or circumscribed. Dr. Lynn holding church preferment that necessitated a frequent change of residence, her youth was passed alternately at Gad's Hill, Rochester, and at Keswick; the latter place having been considered more emphatically her home. Among the limited society of gifted minds that have made the Lake country classic ground, Miss Lynn first acquired her love of literature. Energetic and active, contemplative but not dreamy, as she approached womanhood, the quiet monotony of a life so secluded weighed heavily on her spirit; and if the question, "What shall I do to be for ever known?" was unasked, it was something akin to the heaviness of an unoccupied life that made her regret that her lot had not been cast in a busier scene. That "weight of calm" which has been felt oppressive by so many, became almost insufferable. She longed to see with her own eyes, and hear with her own ears, something of that stir and bustle of life that is the concomitant of great cities. A high authority has asserted that talent suppressed preys on the heart like misfortune; and she yearned for a position where knowledge could be more readily gained, and industry win fruits worthy the gathering. To meet this strong desire, her family were induced to forego her society for a time, and in 1845 Miss Lynn took up her abode in London, devoting herself, however, less to the charms of its society and general attractions than to the task of making herself acquainted with the rich stores of wisdom and learning gathered up in its public institutions for the benefit of such as could best appreciate them, and in some sense make them their own. Accustomed to live mentally and speculatively in the Past, and to carry back her sympathies to the remote ages of the youth of the world, Miss Lynn commenced her literary career in 1846, by a work of fiction in three volumes, entitled "Azeth the Egyptian;" a story founded on one of the traditions of ancient Egypt; and gathering with unwearied patience such scattered and minute details of the "antique world" as have come down to us, skilfully reproduced them in the development of her story: contrasting true faith with the false reasoning and corrupt practices of the Egyptian priesthood; marking with a firm hand the national distinctions of the various tribes and people that make up its *dramatis personæ*, and clothing them with an imagination so vivid, that it would almost seem to lie under the spell of their weird and potent enchantments! Encouraged by the critical press in this her first work, Miss Lynn followed the path she had marked out for herself, and in the year 1848 produced "Amymone," a romance of the days of Pericles; in which poets, philosophers, orators and sages, demi-gods among men, descend from the pedestals on which posterity has enthroned them, and live before us in the light and life of common day. No longer half mythological personages, too remote

for sympathy, their laws, customs, games and usages, come before us with the claims of fact and the charm of a fairy tale. With her next fiction, "Realities," purporting to be a story of the present day, Miss Lynn concluded her separate works; confining herself since that period to essays, sketches, and stories of limited extent, which have made their appearance in the pages of the various periodicals of the day.

LYTTON, LADY ROSINA BULWER, is the only surviving daughter of the late Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard Connel, in the county of Limerick, and was married to Sir Edward (then Mr.) Bulwer, on the 29th of August, 1827. A novel, entitled "Cheveley, or the Man of Honour," published in 1839, was the first work which brought her prominently before the public. It was succeeded, in 1840, by "The Budget of the Bubble Family," and, two years later, by "Bianca Capello," an historical romance, giving token of careful research into contemporary histories of manners and events, and displaying, likewise, a peculiar aptitude (which the authoress has elsewhere displayed in a higher degree) for the reproduction of scenes and characters appertaining to days long since departed. In 1844 Lady Bulwer published a clever picture of modern Italian life, in a novel entitled "Memoirs of a Muscovite;" and subsequently illustrated the age of Louis XV. in that of "The Peer's Daughters." To this succeeded "Behind the Scenes," and "The School for Husbands, or the Life and Times of Molière." The last-mentioned novel is in many respects admirable, as affording specimens of dialogue sufficiently *spirituelle* to be not unworthy of the illustrious shadows whose names are associated with them. In 1856 Lady Bulwer produced a new novel, bearing the title of "Very Successful."

M.

MARSH, MRS. ANNE. The name of this lady, as the authoress of several of the most charming works of fiction to which the present generation has given birth, is now familiar to her readers, although she has never voluntarily lifted the veil which once shrouded her individuality from the public eye. There is, however, a certain price which must always be paid for fame. Indissolubly connected with the gratitude offered by society to the author who suggests new thoughts, gives language to old ones, or charms away care for a season, is the warm feeling of personal interest, which, sooner or later, wins its own fulfilment. It has now generally transpired that Mrs. Marsh is the fourth daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., a landed proprietor, and the recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyne. She was born at his estate in Staffordshire towards

the close of the last century, and under his supervision she received such an education as was calculated to develope her excellent mental qualities. In due time she became the wife of a junior member of the banking firm of Fauntleroy, Graham, Stacey, and Marsh, and took up her abode near London. The cares of a rapidly-increasing family would appear to have absorbed Mrs. Marsh's attention for some years, as it was not until 1834 that she published her first work, "Two Old Men's Tales;" a volume remarkable for depth of pathos and a power of description which seconded every impulse of the originating mind. A reputation was soon established for the unknown author, and great anticipations were entertained respecting the future productions of the *soi-disant* "old man," whose literary firstfruits had been so rich in beauty. The "Tales of the Woods and Fields," which appeared in 1836, to a certain extent touching and graceful, might have been accepted with pleasure from the hand of an ordinary writer; but neither these volumes nor the "Triumphs of Time," a collection of tales which succeeded them, were calculated to sustain the impression which had been already created. A few years later Mrs. Marsh completely re-established her literary character, by the publication of "Mount Sorel," perhaps the most finished and artistic of her works. The mainspring of this story is the antagonism of habits, feelings, and opinions between the extremes of the aristocratic and liberal parties, as represented by the fathers of the lovers, whose happiness it greatly imperils. Very delicately sketched, and full of individuality, are the characters of the actors; thoroughly picturesque, yet life-like the situations; and although "Mount Sorel" would scarcely afford passages of equal passion and power with some parts of the "Admiral's Daughter," it is marked by a tone of sustained feeling which arouses every sympathy of the reader. It may be doubted if this excellent novel ever attained the popularity which was awarded to its successor, "Emilia Wyndham;" now so completely a household classic as to require no more than a passing reference. The year of its publication (1846) witnessed Mrs. Marsh's entrance on fresh fields of literary enterprise, as the author of "The Protestant Reformation in France," and "Father Darcy," an historical romance, tracing the early lives of the conspirators implicated in the Gunpowder Plot. In 1847 she produced "Norman Bridge," a family history of three generations, in which the gloomy household of an avaricious provincial tradesman of byegone days is very strikingly described. Mrs. Marsh's next work, "Angela," is an example of a tendency to sacrifice the perfection of her tales by a certain indifference or impatience towards their close; nothing, however, can be more harmonious and poetical than the first volume, in which the growing attachment of the heroine and her artist-lover fills up the soft picture of a dreamy country life with its living interest. After "Angela" appeared "Mordaunt Hall;" "Lettice Arnold," reprinted from the pages of a periodical; "The Wilmingtons," which supplied the principal character in "Time the

Avenger;" "Ravenscliffe;" "Castle Avon;" and "Aubrey." The "Heiress of Haughton," a sequel to this work, terminates, for the present, a series of fictions which entitle this lady to be considered one of the most productive, as well as deservedly popular, novel-writers of the day. Her talents may be characterised as essentially feminine; discarding from the term any element of weakness which might by some few persons be attached to it. Her powers have never been otherwise exercised than in the cause of truth and virtue; and Mrs. Marsh may not have had the less influence for good that she has been content to utter the word in season, without constituting herself a censor of the follies and vices of society.

MARTINEAU, MISS HARRIET, the Political Economist *par excellence* of her sex in the present generation, is one of the youngest of eight children, and was born at Norwich on the 12th of June, 1802. Her ancestors, as their name denotes, were of French extraction; and when driven from his country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the founder of the family settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The profession was handed down through many generations till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. Miss Martineau's father was a manufacturer of bombazines, the staple of the city, but he did not, unfortunately, belong to the very prosperous order of traders. The education bestowed on this lady in her childhood was very unlike that limited kind which, of necessity, sufficed for the daughters of the middle classes at the beginning of the present century. Her parents, by the exercise of great self-denial, secured for their children an education of a high order,—the younger girls having the advantage of a classical training as thorough as that of their brothers. The circle of Harriet's outward pleasures and amusements was restricted by delicate health and certain physical deprivations, which have attended her through life. Never, but for a few hours, has she enjoyed the organ of smell, and, consequently, has possessed that of taste only in the most imperfect degree; her sense of hearing was also impaired in her youth, and she now looks back to the far-away time when, seated on her little stool in a corner, she was conscious of the voices of those around her, as an experience of some strange, and almost magical world. These circumstances, as tending to isolate her from many of the charms of life, had of course their influence in pointing to the sphere of intellectual pleasures, and in inciting her to carry out the system of self-culture to which her mental powers owe their chief development. She derived both impulse and encouragement in these pursuits, from the close ties of sympathy and affection which bound her to James Martineau, the brother next in age to herself; but any material aid which his advantages of college education might have qualified him to render, was precluded by frequent separations and professional engagements, and she was left to trace out her own course, and to fit herself for its requirements, alone. The occupation of authorship, at first adopted from inclination, was soon

rendered necessary by pecuniary disasters in the family; and Harriet Martineau made herself independent, by literary exertion, some time before her reputation was generally established. In 1823 appeared her first important work, "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons;" and from this time the series of her writings proceeded, without intermission, year after year, until a period of severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. It was by no means Miss Martineau's fate to enter on her vocation of authoress with powers matured, experience gained, or theories firmly established; she has been, at the same time, a learner and a teacher, an example of the great principle of progress which she has advocated. Thus it happens that her earlier works cannot be considered the masterpieces of her intellect; but they nevertheless constitute no unfitting foundation for them, having been distinguished invariably by vigour and lucidity of style, and a direct moral aim more or less elevated. The years 1824 and 1825 witnessed the production of "Christmas Day," a tale, and a sequel to it called "The Friend." In 1826 appeared "Principle and Practice," and "The Rioters;" and a year later, "Mary Campbell," and "The Turn-Out," followed by a "Sequel to Principle and Practice," a series of tracts, and a tale called "My Servant Rachel;" in all of which the writer evinces her strong interest and sympathy with the lower classes of society. It has been already observed that the year 1831, in the course of which Miss Martineau brought forth her "Traditions of Palestine," seems to have been an epoch in her mental history, whence dates a loftier flight in her ambition, and a more elevated tone in her writings. The book in question, which consisted of descriptive sketches of the period at which the great mission of the world's salvation was accomplished; of the scenes and the people that witnessed its fulfilment, and the thoughts and emotions which it kindled among them; was marked by deep religious sentiment in the conception, and equal tenderness and delicacy of execution. About the same time the intellectual strength of the authoress was displayed in three prize essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged; their titles being "The Faith as Unfolded by many Prophets," "Providence as Manifested through Israel," and "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church." These, with a tale entitled "Five Years of Youth," and contributions of various kinds to the "Monthly Repository," formed Miss Martineau's literary occupation during 1830–31. Coincident with these labours was the design so admirably carried out by her during the three following years, under the designation of "Illustrations of Political Economy." Having accidentally read Mrs. Marcet's "Conversations" on the subject, she discovered that she had herself unconsciously treated certain phases of it in the tales called "The Rioters," and "The Turn-Out." The reflection that other doctrines of the science were equally susceptible of imaginative illustration, led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, the first of which struggled into light through many difficulties and discouragements. The plan

was rejected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, on the ground that facts could not be clothed with advantage in the more attractive garb of fiction, and that it was with the former in their naked reality only that the Society had to do. Whether or not their rejection by the leading publishers was based on a similar difficulty is uncertain; probably they might have preferred the illustration without the principle; but certain it is that the authoress encountered many failures before she met with a publisher sufficiently bold to undertake the enterprise. When the first number appeared, however, it was universally read; the fresh issue at the commencement of each month was anxiously looked for; new editions were repeatedly demanded; and translations followed quickly into French and German. Apart from their professed object, indeed, these tales embodied so many delicate yet powerful delineations of character, such varied and vivid interest in the conduct of their plots, as raised their author to a place amongst imaginative writers of the first class, and offered attractions to readers who would have been content to remain for ever ignorant of the mysteries of political economy. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor-Law and Paupers," which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan, and were somewhat unequal in merit. In 1834 Miss Martineau visited America, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers; and having applied her whole mind to the task of acquainting herself with the institutions and characteristics of the nation, she published in 1837, "Society in America;" a work in which, setting aside all personal detail, she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilisation, and religion of the United States. The sagacity, even candour, which was brought to bear on this examination, has been acknowledged, in a measure, by Transatlantic critics; although the English authoress never hesitates to bear witness to such discrepancies as she observed between the "principles and the practice" of their country. A "Retrospect of Western Travel," which appeared a year later, comprised those personal experiences of her tour which had been omitted from the more profound work; and included some of the most distinct and characteristic portraitures of the illustrious of America which had ever been penned for our information. Shortly afterwards, Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a useful little volume, called "How to Observe," addressing itself to the class of travellers; and descended from the intellectual heights to which she had in various instances attained, by the compilation of three guides to service, entitled "The Maid-of-All-Work," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth called "The Dressmaker," containing technical aid for those who followed that occupation. Her first novel, "Deerbrook," completed in 1839, became the most popular of her works of fiction. Probably, "The Hour and the Man," which succeeded it, would have made a stronger impression under the form of a simple biography of its hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture, than it achieved as a work of fiction.

Before this time Miss Martineau's health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a beautiful series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled, by rapidly increasing illness, to lay aside for a season the pen which she had wielded so long and so successfully. The offer of a pension, proposed by Government in 1832 and afterwards, was now repeated by the considerate kindness of Lord Melbourne. But once more it was declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been publicly reprobated in her works. It would be impossible to withhold our respect from this sacrifice to principle, made at a time when literary exertion had become impossible; when she was threatened with pecuniary anxieties which this certain income would have averted for life. From the summer of 1839 to that of 1844 she was hopelessly an invalid; after the first two years confined wholly to the sofa, enduring continued suffering only by the help of opiates; susceptible of no outward pleasure, but that of overlooking a beautiful sea-view from the window of her sick-room at Tynemouth, where this period of her life was passed. That it was not unfruitful of pure and deep experience to herself, and of a certain kind of wisdom touching and helpful to those who need its suggestions, we have token in a volume, published during her illness in 1843, entitled "Life in the Sick-Room." Her recovery was attended by circumstances which have become a feature in Miss Martineau's history, and were detailed by her in the columns of the "Athenæum." It would appear that at the close of 1843 all hope of re-establishing her health by ordinary means was abandoned by her medical attendant, and, being a believer in mesmerism upon testimony, she determined, at his suggestion, to make a trial of its curative powers. The effects are represented by herself to have been immediately beneficial, and the result of the experiment a perfect restoration of her mental and physical energies. Of the former fact, at any rate, she gave evidence by the production of "Forest and Game-Law Tales;" three volumes of striking and graphic stories, bearing on the character of these laws in ancient and modern times, and their effect on the classes for whom they were especially framed. In addition to these, a single-volume tale, called "The Billow and the Rock," proceeded from Miss Martineau's pen before her expedition to the East, undertaken in 1846 in company with Mr. and Mrs. Richard V. Yates of Liverpool. Her impressions of the scenes she passed through were portrayed with her usual vigour, two years afterwards, in "Eastern Life, Past and Present." In 1851 appeared a volume in which her share was small as to bulk, though she avowed in the preface that she was responsible for its publication. It consisted of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature

and Development." In this enterprise she disclosed that advance towards the principles of Positive Philosophy which was finally announced, in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy," in two volumes. During the preparation of these philosophical works, she was engaged for the first time on history. Her "History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace" has been very generally approved for its vigour and impartiality. One of her most popular works,—"Household Education," —the early chapters of which first appeared in "The People's Journal" at the suggestion of Mr. Saunders the editor, was finding its own public during these years; and the same may be said of her "Complete Guide to the Lakes," which, in 1854, superseded all other guide-books for Westmoreland and Cumberland. It is in political "leaders," however, for the columns of a London daily paper, that her writings have been most extensive and most successful; and this has been of late years, and is now, her chief occupation and distinction. For the last ten years she has been leading an active life on her little farm near Ambleside; exciting the envy of local agriculturists by the practical success of her experiments; and controverting the popular fallacy that the higher orders of intelligence, in women especially, are inapplicable to the ordinary affairs of life. At the sociable north-country firesides, at which Miss Martineau often takes her seat, she has been described as a pleasant, genial companion, despite her deafness; full of information and literary anecdote, and emitting from time to time flashes of wit and imagination, and tokens of kindly and benevolent feelings to all around her.

MORGAN, SYDNEY, LADY, a collateral descendant of an ancient Protestant family, which had settled in Connaught during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born in Dublin about the year 1783. Her father, Mr. Robert Owenson, was distinguished in his day as the writer of many clever songs for the stage, and likewise as a musical composer of no mean merit; his talents having been highly cultivated, though always tinged with the characteristics of the national school. He has another and a stronger claim to our remembrance as the first friend and patron of the poet Dermody, whom he discovered, in a state of abject poverty, mixing colours for the scene-painters of his theatre. Mr. Owenson, being a near relation of Oliver Goldsmith, is said to have had the honour, at an early period of his life, of being introduced by him into the most eminent dramatic and literary society of the age, and other circumstances tended to foster a passion for the drama and its accessories. This led him into extensive theatrical speculations, which proving unsuccessful, served as an incentive to the exercise of his daughter's talents. Before she had reached the age of fourteen, Sydney Owenson had produced a volume of poems, and soon afterwards showed herself the inheritress of her father's tastes, by arranging twelve of the most pathetic Irish melodies to English words (thus

furnishing the idea which was afterwards fully carried out by Moore). These efforts were succeeded by a volume, called "The Lay of the Irish Harp." Her next work was a novel, entitled "St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond," which, like its successor, "The Novice of St. Dominick," achieved some popularity, although drawn entirely from the mental resources of a girl of sixteen, wholly unacquainted with the world. In the winter of 1801, after a long visit to a relative, whose estate was situated in the wildest and most classical scenery of Ireland, Miss Owenson published "The Wild Irish Girl," a novel, in which she made use of such experience of the primitive national character as she had gained during her late residence in Sligo, and displayed that comprehensive patriotism which distinguished her through life. The success of this book was extraordinary; within two years it had passed through seven editions in Great Britain, and had obtained for its author a celebrity which few writers of either sex have attained at so early an age. Miss Owenson was at once welcomed into the highest circles of English and Irish society, and thus gained opportunities of observation which increased her powers as a novelist, and expanded her ideas of life. The claims of society seem in no degree to have interrupted her literary career, as "Patriotic Sketches," "Ida," and "The Missionary," proceeded in quick succession from her pen. In the year 1811, when on a visit to the Marquis of Abercorn, she became acquainted with Sir Charles Morgan, a physician, the author of "Sketches of the Philosophy of Life and Morals," and a congeniality of tastes led to their union. During the next five years of her life, spent partly abroad and partly in Dublin, Lady Morgan contributed to literature two novels, "O'Donnell" and "Florence Macarthy;" and a work on France, containing very vivid and life-like sketches of the country and its social features. A similar record of "Italy" received the testimony of Lord Byron to its truth. In 1827 Lady Morgan embodied another picture of national manners, in a tale called "The O'Briens and O'Flahertys." She afterwards published "The Book of the Boudoir," a collection of sketches; "The Princess," a story founded on the revolution in the Netherlands; "Dramatic Scenes from Real Life;" "The Life and Times of Salvator Rosa;" and lastly, in 1840, "Woman and her Master." In the last-mentioned volumes Lady Morgan (to adopt the language of an elegant critic) has carefully investigated one of the most important branches of social science,—the position which women should occupy in the order and progress of society. She has sought in the records of the past the guidance for the future. She has subjected the pages of history to a rigorous moral analysis; testing their facts with the skill of a critic, and deducing results with the wisdom of a philosopher. It is greatly to be regretted that this work, which is, in fact, a philosophical history of woman down to the fall of the Roman empire, should not have been extended; but a weakness and subsequent loss of eyesight obliged this indefatigable lady to relinquish her literary labours, although not before she had produced, in conjunc-

tion with her husband, two volumes of sketches, entitled "The Book without a Name." During the ministry of Lord Grey, a pension from the Civil List of 300*l.* was conferred upon Lady Morgan in acknowledgment of the services rendered by her to the world of letters. It might also be regarded as a just compensation for the sacrifices she had made to liberal principles; since, boldly avowed and resolutely supported, they had drawn upon her such violent attacks as few women have been subjected to.

MULOCH, MISS DINAH MARIA, is a name little known beyond the limits of literary circles, albeit that of one who, in her abstract character of authoress, has excited a warm interest in many a household. She was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, and at the age of three-and-twenty published her first novel, "The Ogilvies." It has been justly remarked that, in spite of a tendency to over-dilate upon feelings and play chorus to the narrative, an occasional inadequacy of motive and a colloquial simplicity which sometimes verges on temerity of diction, this is a charming book. It is written with deep earnestness and pervaded by a noble and loving philosophy; whilst, in giving form to her conceptions, the writer evinces at once a subtle imagination, and that perception of minute characteristics which gives to fiction the life-like truth of biography. With its alternations of pathos and quiet humour this work may, indeed, be called remarkable, as the production of one whose life-lore had been so quickly gathered. In 1850 appeared "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor by increased maturity of thought. This was followed, in 1851, by "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish life in the middle classes; and a Fairy Tale, called "Alice Learmont," which could scarcely be surpassed in poetic grace by any rival records of elfin gambols. Miss Muloch has subsequently published "Agatha's Husband," a novel, and "Avillion and other Tales," in three volumes. She has also written at various times the following books for young people:—"Rhoda's Lessons;" "Cola Monti, the Story of a Genius;" "A Hero;" "The Little Lychetts;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" beside many fugitive tales and poems, which, like her more important works, have appeared anonymously.

N.

NIGHTINGALE, MISS FLORENCE. If the aphorism of Hannah More be a sound one, that "the care of the poor is the profession of women," few of the sex have shown a greater aptitude for their calling than the leader of that band of noble ladies who, at the close of 1854, left their native land to devote themselves to the

succour of the afflicted, and to bind up, as far as was in their power, the wounds which war had inflicted. Florence Nightingale, the younger daughter and co-heiress of William Shore Nightingale, Esq., of Embley Park, Hampshire, and Leigh Hurst, Derbyshire, was born at Florence in the year 1823, and received her designation in memory of her birthplace. Her father, who is a member of an old Yorkshire family, formerly bore the name of Shore, and only assumed that of Nightingale on succeeding to the property and estates of a distant relative. He married early in life the daughter of the late William Smith, Esq., Member for Norwich; an ardent labourer for slave emancipation, and a general promoter of every good work. As the child of intellectual no less than of affluent parents, the youth of Florence Nightingale was passed under the circumstances most favourable to the development of her moral and mental life; and that spirit of philanthropy and love of letters which formed part of her natural inheritance were cultivated with the most sedulous attention. Under the guidance of her father she gradually attained proficiency in classics and mathematics, as well as a general acquaintance with science, literature, and art. Nor was the ordinary range of feminine accomplishments omitted from her education; as she is a good musician, and can boast of some knowledge of almost all the modern languages; speaking those of France, Italy, and Germany, with scarcely less facility than her native tongue. In the prosecution of her studies she has been an extensive traveller, having visited most of the cities of the Continent, and even penetrated far into Egypt, making friends and acquaintance of every class and creed among whom her lot has been cast, and thus storing up fresh experience of human nature and human life. Endowed with independence and a home embracing all that is rich in art and beautiful in nature; surrounded by affection, and gifted with a heart and mind to appreciate such blessings; Florence Nightingale might fairly say, "The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places." Why, then, it might be asked, should she forego all the delights of life to dwell among sights and sounds that might appal the strongest heart? Simply because, whilst gathering up the good things of the outward existence so abundantly showered upon her, and fulfilling the requirements of her station even to the offering of the "mint and the cummin" of a presentation at Court, her tender heart and energetic nature yearned after something even more satisfying than the fruits and flowers of an intellectual life. She had gone into the world; had seen sorrow that might be soothed, vice that might be reformed, misery that might be relieved, and she longed to do something for the afflicted, emphatically called "His brethren," by the great Founder of our faith, who, in His providence, had done so much for herself. From a very early age she evinced a strong sympathy and affection for her kind; as a child she was accustomed to minister to the necessities of the poor and needy around her father's estates, purchasing the privilege by frequent acts of self-denial; and in her youth she became still further their teacher, consoler, and friend. As Miss Nightingale advanced to an age

which admitted of independent action, she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals, and reformatory institutions of London, Edinburgh, and the Continent; gathering up knowledge wherever it might be found. In the year 1851 when all Europe seemed keeping holiday in honour of the Great Exhibition, she took up her abode in an institution at Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine, where Protestant Sisters of Mercy are trained for the business of nursing the sick and other offices of charity. For three months she remained in daily and nightly attendance, accumulating the most valuable practical experience, and then returned home to wait patiently until an occasion should arise for its exercise. The strong tendency of her mind to look beyond her own immediate sphere did not long leave her without a definite interest. Her energies were now exerted on behalf of a class which had been too long neglected by the happy and the affluent; sufferers belonging to that order whom the Spanish pathetically designate as the "blushing poor." Hearing that the Sanatorium for Governesses in Harley Street was languishing for want of systematic management and effectual support, she volunteered to place herself at its head. Leaving the comforts and pleasures of home, Florence Nightingale took up her abode within its walls; devoting all her time and much of her fortune to the practical and permanent re-organisation of that valuable institution. In this case, as in others, she proved her determination to do thoroughly the task she had set herself to execute; and as reforms are not accomplished without labour, or great achievements performed without a vigorous exercise of self-denial, the few friends who were admitted to her presence at this time usually found her in the midst of nurses, prescriptions, letters, accounts, interruptions, and all the multifarious duties of a regular hospital chief. Having remained in Harley Street as long as appeared necessary for the satisfactory working of the institution, in the welfare of which she had taken such deep and active interest, Miss Nightingale returned to the country, to re-establish her own health, and to gather up fresh strength for the next demand that should be made upon her. It came after no long interval, and proved to be of a character infinitely more arduous than any of those which had heretofore presented themselves. A mournful cry of distress had reached us from our wounded brethren in the East, languishing on their beds of pain and sickness, for want of that efficient care and those manifold comforts (in their condition, absolute necessaries) which the existing system of hospital treatment seemed incapable of affording. Instantly arose an enthusiastic desire to answer it; for England is not ungrateful to her preservers. But something more was wanting than even warm hearts and willing hands. Undisciplined zeal could achieve but little in such an emergency; and, unfortunately, we had none of those "vowed servants of the poor," who form so useful and beautiful a feature of the Catholic Church. A proposition, however, for the immediate institution of a band of female nurses, to be despatched to the seat of war, found favour with the Government and a large mass of the public. It is said to have

emanated originally from Lady Maria Forester, and it was at the request of that lady, seconded by that of Mr. Sidney Herbert, then Secretary-at-War, that Miss Nightingale consented to undertake the management of the expedition, and to place herself at its head. Not a moment was lost in unnecessary delay; she herself had counted the cost, and shrank not from its payment; whilst her parents, scarcely less self-denying, were content to give up their child to so holy a service. A very short time sufficed for preliminary arrangements, and on the 5th of November, 1854, she arrived at Constantinople in the steam-ship Vectis, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Bracebridge, her valuable coadjutors, and by thirty-seven experienced nurses, many of them volunteers, like herself, from the higher ranks of life. The whole party was speedily established at their new quarters in the barrack-hospital at Scutari, and the occupation awaiting them there was increased in a few hours by the arrival of 600 wounded, sent down after the battle of Inkermann. At such a juncture the services of the nurses were acknowledged by the attendant surgeons to be invaluable; how ardently they were appreciated by the patients themselves, many an individual tribute of gratitude has since proved to us. The details of this labour of love, pursued so unremittingly for many months, have been too widely diffused to need recapitulation here. It is well known that, with some very few exceptions, the subordinates have never been found wanting, either in will or power; whilst the strength and energy brought to bear by Miss Nightingale herself on the difficulties of her position have surpassed, like the good she has effected, even the hopeful anticipations of those who knew the extraordinary capabilities of her nature. "Every day," observes a qualified witness, "brought some new complication of misery to be somehow unravelled by the power ruling in the sisters' tower. Each day had its peculiar trial to one who had taken such a load of responsibility in an untried field, and with a staff of her own sex all new to it. She has frequently been known to stand twenty hours, on the arrival of fresh detachments of sick, apportioning quarters, distributing stores, directing the labours of her corps, assisting at the most painful operations where her presence might soothe or support, and spending hours over men dying of cholera or fever. Indeed, the more awful to every sense any particular case might be, the more certainly might be seen her slight form bending over him, administering to his ease by every means in her power, and seldom quitting his side until death had released him. And yet, probably, Miss Nightingale's personal devotion to the cause was, in her own estimation, the least onerous of her duties. The difficulties thrown in her way by the restrictions of *system*, and the prejudices of individuals, will scarcely be forgotten; or the daily contests by which she was compelled to wring from the authorities a scant allowance of the appliances needed in the daily offices of her band, until the co-operation of Mr. Macdonald, the distributor of the "Times' Fund," enabled her to lay in stores; to institute separate culinary and washing establishments; and, in short, to introduce comfort and

order into the department over which she presided. The executive strength at her disposal, it may be observed, had been increased early in January by the arrival of Miss Stanley, with fifty more nurses, many of whom were dispersed to different parts of the country, where their services were particularly needed. The gradual growth of Miss Nightingale's influence on all who came in contact with her might probably be traced, to a certain extent, in the increased vitality which began to pervade other branches of the hospital establishments, and which finally reorganised satisfactorily the whole aspect of affairs within its walls. When it became apparent that the most important portion of her work at Scutari was achieved, she proceeded to Balaklava, for the purpose of inspecting its hospitals; arriving there on the 4th of May. No sooner were the affairs of the sisters and nurses arranged, new huts built, kitchens erected, and vigorous action instituted, by the help of the authorities, than Florence Nightingale's long-continued exertions told on a frame which had been always delicate; and, completely prostrated by an attack of Crimean fever, she was carried up to the hut-hospital on the heights. At the end of a fortnight the severity of the attack had abated, and a voyage to England was strongly recommended. No persuasions, however, could induce her to proceed further than Scutari, and after quietly remaining there sufficiently long for the comparative re-establishment of her health, she resumed her active duties and ordinary course of life. When the period of Miss Nightingale's return to England and her ordinary sphere of occupation could not possibly be very long deferred, it was resolved that an acceptable testimonial of public gratitude might be offered to her on her arrival, in the shape of a fund for the foundation of a new hospital, to be worked on her own principle of unpaid labour; and, judging from the tenor of her past life, it could not be doubted that the opportunity of future exertion would be the most congenial recompense for her noble self-devotion. "Miss Nightingale," observes the author of "Scutari and its Hospitals," "is just what you would expect in any other well-bred woman, who may have seen, perhaps, rather more than thirty years of life; her manner and countenance are prepossessing, and this without the possession of positive beauty; it is a face not easily forgotten—pleasing in its smile, with an eye betokening great self-possession, and giving, when she wishes, a quiet look of firm determination to every feature. Her general demeanour is quiet and rather reserved; still, I am much mistaken if she is not gifted with a very lively sense of the ridiculous. In conversation, she speaks on matters of business with a grave earnestness one would not expect from her appearance. She has evidently a mind disciplined to restrain, under the principles of the action of the moment, every feeling which would interfere with it. She has trained herself to command, and learned the value of conciliation towards others and constraint over herself." In conclusion, the same author records his opinion, that Florence Nightingale is the one individual who in the Crimean war showed, more than any other, what real energy,

guided by good sense, can do to meet the calls of sudden emergency. The important service rendered by her to her own sex, in breaking down the barrier of prejudice which had crushed many a noble impulse, will surely be exemplified through generations to come, by the healthy activity and increased happiness of many an Englishwoman's life. Towards the close of the year 1855, her Majesty presented to Miss Nightingale a diamond ornament, adapted to be worn as a decoration, of the most costly and elegant description. This testimony to the Queen's approval of her most valuable and useful efforts was accompanied by an autograph letter of the most cordial and graceful character.

NORTON, THE HON. MRS. CAROLINE ELIZABETH. This distinguished Poetess, to whom a large class of the public have awarded the pre-eminence among female writers of her order, is another link in that chain of hereditary talent which has been associated with the name of Sheridan for the space of a century. The granddaughter of Richard Brinsley and daughter of Thomas Sheridan, she was one of three sisters whom the death of their father left at a very early age to the sole care of their mother, a daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Callander. The education bestowed upon her was from various circumstances thorough and comprehensive, and the advantage of it may be traced in the energy of thought and perfect lucidity of expression which distinguish most of her works. During the period of childhood, she was for a time domesticated in the family of Lord Kinnaird, and shared with the heir the instructions of a Scotch clergyman who directed his studies. On her return to her mother's residence at Hampton Court, she became a pupil of her brother's tutor, Mr. Walton, in all those branches of education which were not personally superintended by Mrs. Sheridan. It would be difficult to trace the origin of Mrs. Norton's taste and capacity for verse-making, inasmuch as it was almost contemporary with her earliest exercise of the power of speech, and preceded any knowledge on her part of the art of writing. When old enough to wield a pen, her most disastrous calamities were the frequent destruction of her childish manuscripts by her mother, who discouraged the *cacoëthes scribendi*, as a profitless occupation of her daughter's time. When it became necessary to take stronger measures for its repression, pen, ink, and paper were withheld; but the little poetess managed to provide food for her passion by levying contributions on the blank pages of her music-books, and so cherished it in secret until her twelfth year, when the ambition of appearing in print was superadded to the promptings of her poetical enthusiasm. It happened about this time that she received from Lady Westmoreland the gift of a book, called "The Dandies' Ball," belonging to a class of works then in great favour with juvenile readers. Caroline Sheridan was seized with a strong desire to produce something of the same kind, and although her seniors would have imagined some little acquaintance with society and the ways of the world to have been

a necessary preparation for a satire on the follies of the "lordlier sex," she was undeterred by any such consideration, and set to work in earnest. Having written "The Dandies' Rout," and executed designs for the illustrations, she conveyed the copyright to the publisher of the other dandy books, on condition of receiving fifty copies for herself. Some of these were reserved for the select friends of the authoress; but the greater number were bartered with a Richmond bookseller for other publications. Her next great literary effort was the preparation of a volume of poems in conjunction with her sister; but it met with a fate worse than "The Dandies' Rout," for no publisher could be induced to bring it out. Undaunted by the discouragement, she began another poem in the Spenserian stanza, called "Amouivada and Sebastian," which, however, was not completed. It was a kind of Inkle-and-Yarico story, the scene of which was laid in South America; so that the plan had the advantage of adding to the general information of the authoress by involving a study of the history, scenery, manners and customs of that country. These pursuits, though very precious to her heart, by no means rendered the ordinary amusements of youth distasteful. On every half-holiday she was accustomed to aid her brothers and sisters in getting up extempore plays, and took great delight in the details. Tragedies were of course preferred (and chiefly Turkish ones, for the sake of the turban); but as five minutes only were allowed the actors for the improvisation of their speeches, a regular plot or connected chain of incidents was dispensed with. Meantime the period of childhood was passing away, and at seventeen Miss Sheridan composed the poems which afterwards secured for her the fame to which she aspired. "The Sorrows of Rosalie" did not escape the difficulties which obstruct the appearance of all first works, however great their merit. Neither the talent of the production itself, nor the *prestige* which attended the name of the writer, sufficed to procure its publication until 1829, when it appeared with some smaller pieces from her pen. The volume was published anonymously, and without any reference to the youth of the authoress; but the reading world did not fail to recognise in the principal poem great taste, and feeling, and a skilful management of versification; and in the smaller ones, that tenderness and beauty which render this lady's lyrics so generally acceptable. At the age of nineteen, and some little time before the production of the book above alluded to, Miss Sheridan became the wife of the Hon. George Chapple Norton, a son of the late Lord Grantley, who had proposed for her three years before, but had been rejected on account of her youth. It is to be lamented that this union did not prove a happy one, and was therefore partially dissevered some years later. The first work written by Mrs. Norton after her marriage appeared in 1831, and was a poem, entitled "The Undying One," founded on the legend of the "Wandering Jew." It was considered a fulfilment of the promise already given by the authoress, and as such, elevated her to the position she has since held among modern poets. The impulse which originated this poem is stated by herself to have

been derived from her uncle, Mr. Charles Brinsley Sheridan, who encouraged her earlier efforts and incited her to higher achievements. In the year 1840 appeared "The Dream, and other Poems," which called forth the following just remarks on the characteristics of her genius: "This lady," says the "Quarterly Review," "is the Byron of our modern poetesses. She has very much of that intense personal passion by which Byron's poetry is distinguished from the larger grasp and deeper communion with man and nature of Wordsworth. She has also Byron's beautiful intervals of tenderness, his strong practical thought and forcible expression. It is no mere artificial imitation, but a natural parallel." In 1845 Mrs. Norton published "The Child of the Islands," a picture of England and the social condition of its children, designed to remedy in some measure the want of communication between classes, and to impress the imagination of the future ruler of "the island" with a due sense of the wants, trials, and temptations of his humbler fellow-creatures. The subject was not taken up lightly or superficially by this lady; she had previously addressed many letters to "The Times," bearing on philanthropic objects, which, like the poem in question, do honour alike to her talent and feeling. A little volume of juvenile poems, called "Aunt Carry's Ballads," succeeded in 1847, and proved Mrs. Norton's power of adapting her gift very gracefully to the requirements of childhood; whilst her last work, "Stuart of Dunleath," gave unmistakable evidence that a new path was open to her in the fields of literature if she cared to follow it. This novel is characterised by all the eloquence and pathos of the writer; it is only to be regretted that the powers of mind which have thrown so much poetry and grace around the ordinary wayside incidents of life, and have reproduced its beautiful contrasts of light and shade with so thoroughly artistic a touch, should have been exercised on a picture too entirely sad to be true, and rendered doubly painful by the skill with which it is wrought out. In conclusion, it should be remarked that Mrs. Norton is not the only distinguished member of the present generation of her family. Her sister, Lady Dufferin, formerly Mrs. Pryce Blackwood, is known as the composer of elegant poems and music, and the fame of Lady Seymour, (now Duchess of Somerset), "the Queen of Beauty" at the Eglintoun Tournament, can scarcely have faded from the memory of the reader.

NOVELLO, MISS CLARA-ANASTASIA (Countess Gigliucci), the fourth daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, an organist and musician who has done good service for his art by an arrangement of Mozart's Masses and other works, was born on the 10th of June, 1818. She gave early evidence of a talent worthy of her name and the atmosphere in which she was reared, and at nine years of age was placed under the care of Mr. John Robinson, of York, who subjected her to a preparatory course of training in the various branches of musical art. A year later she returned to London, for the purpose of prosecuting her studies under her father's roof; but Mr. Novello hav-

ing ascertained, on his return from a visit to Mozart's widow at Saltzburg, that there was a vacancy in the Conservatoire de Musique Sacré at Paris, he obtained permission from M. Choron, the head master, to enter his daughter as a candidate. At the usual examination, her singing of the Agnus Dei, from Mozart's Mass in F, and "The Soldier tired" of Dr. Arne, was such as to secure for her the preference over nineteen other competitors. During her stay at the Academy, Clara studied the great writers for the church with extreme ardour, and thus laid the foundation of her own peculiar excellence as an expositor of the grandest school of sacred music. At that time she excited much attention at the public exhibitions of the pupils; although so complete a child that she was generally placed on a stool, in order that her personal dignity should be rather more commensurate with her talent. When this royal establishment was dispersed by the Revolution of 1830, the young English girl left Paris, having previously witnessed sights of horror which brought on a lethargic stupor of many hours' duration. Returning to England in 1833, she made her *début* at the concert of Mrs. Jewell, at Windsor; accepted soon afterwards an engagement for the twelve Ancient Concerts; and in the same season appeared at the Philharmonic. Being then only fourteen years old, she was the youngest singer to whom this honour had been accorded; and it was still further extended by her election as an Associate of the society in 1834. In the course of that year she took a prominent part at the Worcester Musical Festival, and continued to sing at concerts with increasing success. Her youth and personal attractions tended, of course, to heighten the favour shown her by her audience, although the high order of her talents must always have rendered her independent of adventitious circumstances. In 1837 she was strongly advised by Malibran and Rubini to go at once to Italy, and study for the stage; but certain engagements existed which detained her at home for some months, and during that interval she received a pressing request from Mendelssohn to take part in the Leipsic Gewand Haus Concerts, of which he was director. Her vocal efforts on these occasions were pronounced by him to be a real service to the lovers of music, and he described her in a letter to Mr. Alfred Novello, her brother, as a confirmed favourite of the Leipsic public, owing to her clear youthful voice, purity of intonation, and thorough-bred musical feeling. This enthusiasm soon extended to other parts of Germany, and procured for her a most favourable reception from the court and people of Berlin. The late Frederick, king of Prussia (who was especially fascinated by her rendering of "I know that my Redeemer liveth"), took a warm interest in her welfare, and on her departure presented her with introductions to his sister, the Empress of Russia, and likewise to the Court of Vienna, where she remained during the spring of 1838. Thence she passed with her family into Italy; but again her intention of preparing for the stage was diverted, by the claims for an active display of her powers at the various musical festivities then celebrating in Milan, in honour of

the Emperor of Austria's coronation as King of Lombardy. A series of engagements at the principal towns of Germany occupied Miss Novello's time and attention during the season of 1838–9. She then presented her royal introduction at St. Petersburg, where she met with great appreciation, and experienced further courtesy from the Empress of Russia on the occasion of the Rhine fêtes given in her honour; at which the English vocalist assisted. Towards the close of 1839 no obstacles interposed to interfere with her meditated period of study; and remembering the kindness of Rossini at the coronation at Milan, she determined to visit him at Bologna, and obtain his advice. This was, that she should wholly relinquish public life for a year, and during that time take lessons of Signor Micheroux, of Milan; study mimica, or stage action; attend the theatre nightly, and give her undivided attention to operatic music. This recommendation was adopted, and Clara Novello made her first appearance on the stage at Padua, in the character of Semiramide. This *début* was successful, and engagements at Bologna, Modena, Genoa, etc., quickly followed. It was discovered that, owing to a misunderstanding of the agents, Miss Novello was looked for both at Rome and Genoa during the Carnival season of 1842. Neither city would yield its claim; and when performing at Fermo, in the Papal territory, during the previous autumn, her passport was stopped, as the most effectual means of retaining her services for Rome. This epoch was an important one in her private history; for at Fermo she became acquainted with Count Gigliucci, to whom she was induced to engage herself; the marriage being deferred until her public duties should have terminated. After the settlement of the Carnival question, which resulted in her singing for six weeks at both places, Clara Novello returned to England, performed in "Saffo" and other operas at Drury Lane, under Macready's management, and sang at the provincial festivals of 1848. At the conclusion of the Gentlemen's Concerts at Manchester she retired from the profession, but without any public ceremonial; and in the following November became the wife of Count Gigliucci. Some years of quiet domestic happiness followed this union, in which the accomplished *artiste* belonged only to her husband, children, and immediate circle of friends. About six years ago, however, circumstances induced her again to turn her talent to account, and she reappeared under her familiar maiden name in 1850. Displaying the versatility of her powers in operas, oratorios, and concerts, she sang at Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Düsseldorf, London, and the provinces. In 1854 she concluded an engagement for three years at the Scala, by which her popularity at Milan was, if possible, increased. She has also sustained her old reputation nobly at the Worcester and Norwich Festivals, and added to the attractions of miscellaneous concerts.

P.

PARDOE, MISS JULIA, the Authoress of many popular works of History and Fiction, was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire. She was the daughter of a field-officer in the army, whose family was of Spanish extraction; his grandfather having settled in England and purchased the estate of Ombersley, in Worcester, now in possession of the Devonshire family. Miss Pardoe was only six years old when she first gave evidence of that instinctive taste for literary composition which has rendered the chief occupation of her life one of its highest pleasures. At the age of thirteen she produced a volume of poems, and some years later an historical novel of the times of William the Conqueror, called "Lord Morcar of Hereward." Certain symptoms of a consumptive tendency having betrayed themselves about this time, she was ordered to a warmer climate, and spent fifteen months in Portugal, contributing meanwhile to various periodicals. On her return to England, H. R. H. the Princess Augusta, who took a warm interest in the young authoress, recommended her to write a book and dedicate it to herself. Miss Pardoe accordingly gathered together the fruits of her recent observations abroad, and embodied them, for the benefit of the public, in two volumes, entitled "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," which passed almost immediately through two editions. This work consists of a series of lively and vigorous sketches of Portuguese habits and manners, and of the writer's own experiences, which were pleasantly extended by her keen spirit of adventure; they are interspersed with anecdotes and novelettes, also bearing on the characteristics of the country and the people. After the publication of two novels, "Speculation," and "The Mardens and the Daventrys," which displayed considerable power, Miss Pardoe undertook a journey to the East, and resided at Constantinople for six months, during which occurred the fearful visitation of cholera which marks the year 1835. The earliest literary result of this sojourn was a work in three volumes, entitled the "City of the Sultan," published in 1836. It met with great success, for the scenes of Oriental life were peculiarly congenial, as subjects of description to Miss Pardoe's somewhat glowing and poetical style of writing; and her fixed resolution to lift the veil which then restricted our practical knowledge of Turkish institutions, even at the risk of personal danger, lent additional interest and individuality to this account of her wanderings. The popularity to which it attained induced the writer, in 1838, to publish "The River and the Desert, or Recollections of the Rhône and the Chartreuse;" comprising letters descriptive of the earlier portion of her Oriental journey. "The Romance of the Harem," a series of Eastern tales connected by a slight thread of narrative, was scarcely less successful; and "The Beauties of the Bosphorus," an illustrated work in one volume, closed the published memorials of this tour. A short time afterwards Miss Pardoe visited Hungary, and

"The City of the Maygar, or Hungary and its Institutions," issued from her pen in 1840. The object of the authoress, as set forth by herself, was to produce a useful and veracious, rather than an amusing book; but the general verdict of the reading world adjudged that the result of her labours supplied as fair a portion of entertaining matter as if it had been guiltless of higher aims. A novel entitled "The Hungarian Castle" preceded Miss Pardoe's first historical work, "Louis the XIV., or the Court of the Seventeenth Century," which appeared in 1847, and included much of the lively and graphic spirit of a French biography. Two other novels, entitled "The Confessions of a Pretty Woman," and "The Rival Beauties," have been followed by "The Life of Francis I.;" "The Life of Marie de Médici;" a story called "Reginald Lyle," which first appeared in the pages of a periodical; and a series of tales, published under the title of "Flies in Amber." Miss Pardoe has lately engaged upon another novel, "The Jealous Wife;" and a child's book has also been added to the voluminous catalogue of her works.

PFEIFFER, MADAME IDA. The wonderful achievements of this lady in the field of travel are acknowledged by the most unquestioned authorities to have cast into shade those of Marco Polo and others whose fame has survived the lapse of centuries, and to have elevated her to the foremost rank amongst the enterprising of her own sex. The powerful interest which attaches to her varied wanderings is excited less, perhaps, by their range—although this includes many a nook and corner comparatively unknown to Europeans — than by the unparalleled manner in which they were conducted. The passionate desire for locomotion, associated with a noble ambition, that of adding, by personal enterprise, to the cause of knowledge, was an element of Madame Pfeiffer's deepest nature; it grew with her growth and strengthened with her strength; and although circumstance, which has crushed the useful energies of many a fine-spirited woman, in her case delayed its gratification, yet the time came at last when, obstacles surmounted, difficulties smoothed away, and dangers disregarded, the desire of her heart was realised by its own fervency. The principal years of Madame Pfeiffer's life were passed at Vienna, where she was born at the close of the last century; they glided tranquilly by in the occupations of domestic life and the education of her two sons; narrow means, in addition to these home duties, affording but slight scope for the indulgence of her master-passion. Still it smouldered in her heart; a trifling sum was laid aside each year, and when the death of her husband and the establishment in life of her sons,— one as an artist, the other as a government official, — uprooted the foundations of her domestic happiness, she started on her first important journey. The savings of twenty years formed a fund just sufficient to enable her, with economy, to traverse Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, which she did in 1842; publishing her diary in the form of two small volumes, which have reached a second edi-

tion. Her next wanderings, in 1845, were to Scandinavia and Iceland, of which she likewise wrote a valuable and interesting account; and on the 1st of May, 1846, at the age of fifty-one, she left Vienna on her first tour round the world. At Hamburg she was joined by Count Berchthold, a gentleman of somewhat advanced age, who had proposed himself as her travelling companion, but from whom she subsequently parted company, finding that his mental and physical energy were unequal to compete with her own. Together, however, they landed in Brazil, and made many peregrinations on foot, visiting all that was note-worthy, and luxuriating in the splendour of the vegetable and insect life of the country; specimens of which they assiduously collected. One of these excursions was marked by their first serious adventure; an attack made upon them for the purposes of plunder by a stalwart negro armed with a lasso and long knife. Their only means of defence consisted of two parasols and a clasp-knife carried by Madame Pfeiffer; the chief brunt of the combat was borne by herself, and although twice wounded in the arm, she had retaliated upon her adversary, when the arrival of two horsemen relieved them from their perilous position. This incident made but a slight impression on the lady; her wounds bound up, she was ready to pursue her wanderings, and as her companion's progress was arrested by a slight injury received in the affray, she prosecuted alone her intention of visiting the Puri, or Indian aborigines of this country, who live scattered about its extensive forests. Mounted on a mule accompanied by a guide, and protected by a double-barrelled pistol, she crossed these immense solitudes; now galloping for her life on a track some fifty paces wide, between a blazing forest and a thicket of brushwood also in flames; now making a slow and painful progress on foot through untrodden wastes, wading through the vegetable web, or clambering over the trunks of fallen trees; but ever and anon rewarded for all her toil by the aspect of some forest garden, where exquisite parasites formed a gorgeous carpet and draped the giant trees; their brilliant blossoms peering like gay jewels from the dark green leaves; where rippling streams refreshed the overheated atmosphere, and bright-plumaged birds peopled the air. At length the wigwams of a native encampment were reached, and the favour of their occupants conciliated by Madame Pfeiffer's never-failing tact. Although as far removed from civilisation as savages could well be, in this case at least they exercised the virtue of hospitality. Their unwonted guest received by gestures the compliment of an invitation to their monkey and parrot hunt, in which she joined, and afterwards to a liberal portion of this game roasted with maize and roots, of which she partook with a good appetite. The best quarters were placed at her disposal for the night, the national dances performed for her amusement, and a friendly dismissal given her when she desired it. Her original idea of crossing the Continent from Rio to the Pacific was abandoned, in consequence of its disorganised condition; our tourist, therefore, left Brazil in a sailing-vessel (selected as the

most economical mode of transit), doubled Cape Horn, and after a brief sojourn at Chili again set sail for China *viâ* Tahiti. During this voyage she suffered severely from illness, and having a sovereign contempt for drugs, prescribed for herself salt-water baths in a cask, by which means she was restored to health, and enabled to make the most of her stay at Tahiti. This island was then so full of French troops that Madame Pfeiffer wandered from door to door, vainly seeking accommodation, until she succeeded in obtaining, only at a high rent, an allotment of floor measuring six feet by four, in a room already occupied by four persons, and entirely destitute of furniture. To personal comfort, however, she has always proved herself indifferent, provided only the means of observation were afforded her; and as the humble character of her lodging by no means prevented free access to the court circle, she has been enabled to give many interesting details of Queen Pomare's private life in her four-roomed house, in the enjoyment of a French pension, and daily dinner at the governor's table; also of her appearance at a ball in a blue velvet blouse, the gift of Louis-Philippe, with jasmine flowers in her hair and ears, and the unwonted adornments of shoes and stockings, which her brother-potentate had not omitted to provide. Having a fortnight's leave of absence from her ship, the unwearied German lady made the tour of the island on foot; a most laborious undertaking, owing to the great number of streams and sandbeds through which it was necessary to wade. At the close of her furlough she had satisfactorily acquainted herself with Tahitian society and scenery, and was ready to advance another step on her self-appointed course. She reached China in safety, but appears to have been in some danger at Canton, owing to the prejudice which exists there against the English, and especially against females, in consequence of an ancient prediction that the Celestial Empire would be subdued by a woman. Passing thence to Calcutta, she travelled overland to Bombay, braving the mysterious dangers of Thuggism and the fearful jolting of the ox-carts, in which, as the cheapest conveyance, her journey was for the most part accomplished. Sometimes she would stop for a day, to share the perils and diversions of a tiger-hunt, or to avail herself of the magnificent hospitality of a rajah or British resident; but never deterred from her onward course by the luxuries of life or the enjoyments of civilised society. After a short stay at Bombay, she left it in a small steamer bound for Bassora, which was so fearfully overcrowded that she was glad to take refuge under the captain's dining-table on the quarter-deck, and in this miserable lair did she pass through and surmount a severe attack of fever. From Bagdad she accompanied a caravan to Mosul, travelling, as she herself expresses it, like the poorest Arab. With her little trunk, and a cloak and cushion slung on either side of her mule, the bare ground for her bed, and dry bread and milk her simple fare, she traversed dreary deserts and steppes for a fortnight, being half the time in actual motion. From Mosul she despatched her diary and other relics of her pilgrimage to Europe, for the most dangerous part of it was yet

to come; and however fearless in spirit, reason assured her that success and safety were alike uncertain. Happily, however, after many startling adventures and hair-breadth escapes from robbers and the treachery of the solitary guide, whom her resolution held in check, she achieved the wonderful passage of the Koordish Mountains, and reached a haven of rest in the shape of the missionary station at Oroomiah. Thence she continued her journey through Persia, and returning homewards by way of Russia, Constantinople, and Athens, reached Vienna on the 4th of November, 1848. Two years later appeared a vigorous and graphic description of this tour, which has since been republished in England. In May, 1851, Madame Pfeiffer arrived in London, where, unfortunately, her claims to admiration and respect were at that time little known; and, taking with her the small sum of one hundred pounds granted by the Austrian government, set sail for the Cape of Good Hope, intending a second time to make the circuit of the world. Her immediate object was to penetrate the Continent of Africa in the direction of the recently discovered Lake Ngami, but the expense of travelling in the colony proved to be so enormous that she was obliged to content herself with a few rambles, and the execution of her second plan, that of exploring the Sunda Islands. In the beginning of 1852 she found herself at Sarawak, whence she penetrated into the interior of Borneo, and inspected the gold and diamond mines of Sandak. She afterwards visited Java and Sumatra, where she exposed herself fearlessly among the Cannibal tribe of the Batacks, hitherto generally avoided by Europeans. Their gestures were at first threatening, but her calm and quiet bearing disarmed their wrath, and even won their respect; since none but a superhuman being, they asserted, would have ventured amongst them with no other protection than her apparent weakness. Madame Pfeiffer remained among the savage tribes long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with their habits, and penetrated some distance further than any preceding travellers. After visiting the Moluccas, she accepted a free passage which was offered her to California; and on quitting that execrable gold land, as she styles it, she sailed down the western coast of America, visited the source of the Amazon, crossed the Andes, beheld the snow-capped peaks of Chimborazo and Cotapaxi, and afterwards all that North America has to show of the grand and beautiful. Once more our tourist set foot in London, towards the close of 1854. She subsequently prepared and published her notes of this journey, which yields in interest and enterprise to none which have preceded it; having been performed with no other companion than an occasional guide, and under the heavy disadvantage of limited means. Although not a scientific traveller, according to the requirements of this enlightened age, Madame Pfeiffer advances the cause of knowledge by faithful records of all that comes within the sphere of her intelligent observation; she takes bearings and distances, makes meteorological observations, and contributes largely to the science of entomology. In conclusion, it may be well to

quote a few lines from a letter of her own to a friend, as correcting any erroneous idea of her womanly character which might have arisen from these details of more than feminine achievements. "I smile," she says, "when I think of the many who, knowing me only through my travels, fancy that my character, manners, even my figure and movements, are more like those of a man than a woman. How falsely do they judge me! But you, who know me, know that those who expect to find me six feet high, with a bold, imposing gait, and a dagger and pistol in my belt, discover in me the very reverse; and that in every-day life I am plainer, quieter, and more reserved than thousands of my own sex who have never left the seclusion of their native villages."

PLEYEL, MADAME MARIE, a pupil of Kalkbrenner, and the queen of female pianistes, was born in Paris, and at an early age became the wife of M. Camille Pleyel, head of the well-known firm of pianoforte-makers in that city. Her life is understood to have been clouded by domestic misfortune, and for years her established home has been in the environs of Brussels, where she has resided with her father and only child, a little girl, who is said to emulate the early promise given by her mother, and afterwards so abundantly fulfilled. Endowed with great natural gifts, possessing an extensive knowledge of languages and general literature, Madame Pleyel's requirements are not, as is too often the case, limited to that branch of the arts which she has adopted as a profession. A highly cultivated nature of course finds expression in that language which is individually most congenial to it. We may therefore, to a certain extent, trace the source of that exquisite variety of meaning, and poetry of feeling, which, added to a mechanical power almost boundless in extent, entitles this lady to the eulogistic remark of Liszt, that she was not only great amongst female pianistes, but great amongst the greatest artistes of the world. Madame Pleyel became first personally known to the English musical world in 1846, and the appreciation she met with has induced her to repeat her visit on several occasions; her latest appearance in public having taken place under the auspices of M. Jullien in the winter of 1854.

R.

RACHEL, MADEMOISELLE. The early history of this great actress forms a startling and romantic contrast to the fame and prosperity won, later in life, by her remarkable tragic powers. The second daughter of a Jew hawker, named Félix, she was born on the 24th of March, 1820, at the little Swiss village of Munf, during one of the various professional pilgrimages made by her parents. In ten years the family pursued their wanderings, with but slight intermission,

through Switzerland and Germany; hastening (occasionally without the means of procuring the ordinary necessaries of life) to the different fairs, which offered a market for their merchandise. The industry and exertions of the mother, Esther Haya, at length secured a humble but more permanent shelter at Lyons, which for a time became their home. M. Félix gave lessons in German when pupils happened to be attainable; Sarah, the eldest child, sang at the various cafés to the accompaniment of an old guitar; and little Rachel went from table to table collecting the small guerdon, which formed the sisters' contribution to the general expenses. In the year 1830, the family removed to Paris, and there continued for a time the same course of life; the only variation consisting in the fact that Rachel, by virtue of her increasing age and stature, took a more prominent part in the vocal entertainments, and sang with her sister at the places of public resort on the Boulevards. It is said to have been on one of these occasions that the poor little wandering minstrels arrested the attention of M. Choron, the founder of the Royal Institution for the study of sacred music. Influenced partly by commiseration for their evident poverty, and partly perhaps by a perception of undeveloped power expressed in the look and bearing of the younger sister, he made arrangements at once for including them among his pupils, and charged himself unhesitatingly with the future fortunes of Rachel Félix, whose Jewish appellation he discarded for that of Elisa, (the diminutive of her second name, Elizabeth), considering it better befitting the semi-sacred vocation to which it was then thought her life might be devoted with advantage. After a short experiment, however, M. Choron discovered that the sonorous organ of his *protégée* was better suited for declamatory than for musical expression, and he transferred her as a scholar to M. St. Aulaire, who enjoyed a high reputation as a dramatic instructor. In the present instance it fell to his lot to impart the very first elements of knowledge, so thoroughly uncultivated was that intellectual soil, destined hereafter to produce an abundant and brilliant harvest. For four years the instructor laboured conscientiously to implant in the mind of his pupil a true conception of great classical characters, such as Hermione, Iphigénie, Marie Stuart; endeavouring, meantime, to repress her own preference for the Dorines, Philamintes, and Lisettes of Molière; parts for which she was disqualified by those very characteristics which render her a perfect personification of the tragic muse. It happened at one of the representations, half public, half private, by which M. St. Aulaire tested the capabilities of his pupils, that Mademoiselle Elisa, as she was then called, sustained the part of Hermione by the desire of her master, and of the Soubrette in "Le Philosophe marié," by her own. The admirable character of her performance in "Andromaque" excited the notice and warm approval of certain theatrical dignitaries who chanced to be present; and through their good offices she was admitted to the Conservatoire, and in October, 1836, joined the class conducted by Michelot. Her studies were shortly interrupted by the offer of an engagement at 3000 francs

a-year, from the manager of the Gymnase; and on the 24th of April, 1837, she made her *début* under the name which she has since made famous, in a piece entitled "La Vendéenne," written by M. Paul Duport expressly for the display of her powers. Although the chroniclers of dramatic events differ widely in their estimate of the success which attended this effort, it would appear to have made little or no sensation. The "Vendéenne" was withdrawn, and Madlle. Rachel did not appear prominently before the public until the 12th of June, 1838, when she acted Camille in "Les Horaces" at the Théâtre Français, her engagements at the Gymnase having been cancelled. For some time previously she had studied under Samson, the veteran actor and author. Delighted with her physical gifts, he placed the experience of years at her disposal, and received his best reward in her success. The Parisian critics were startled by the exhibition of a tragic genius, equal to the finest inspirations of a Raucourt or a Duchesnois; combined with an originality in the manner of its development which made them ponder for a moment over their verdict, although it afterwards confirmed and strengthened it immeasurably. It was evident, from the first moment, that Mademoiselle Rachel disdained the mannerisms of her predecessors. The time-honoured etiquette of Tragedy was not for her. When she advanced before her audience, it was with a majesty peculiar to herself, rather than to the stage. When she opened her lips it was not to declaim, but to speak. To speak, indeed, with a concentrated power infinitely more thrilling than the volumes of sound which had heretofore commonly represented the fiercer passions of the soul. During the winter of 1838 she acted, in addition to the part which made her reputation, those of Emilie in "Cinna;" Hermione; Amenaïde in "Tancrède;" Eriphile in "Iphigénie;" and Aulide and Monime in "Mithridate." To these, which formed her original *répertoire*, she added the Roxane of Bajazet, which, with the Pauline in "Polyeucte," and the "Phèdre," may be numbered among her most wonderful impersonations in the classic drama. With every fresh representation her power over the public seemed to increase; and the life of the young Jewess has been described as a continued ovation, in which all classes combined to do her honour. The most practical evidence of her popularity is the fact that her theatrical income, which was originally fixed at 4000 francs, mounted in two years to twenty thousand, and at the present day may be calculated at between three and four hundred thousand, including the proceeds of the foreign tours which the six months' annual *congé* given by the Théâtre Français enable her to make. The first of the periodical visits which made her known to an English audience took place in 1840; the limited round of characters in which she played having been selected from Racine and Corneille. Mademoiselle Rachel has, however, gradually formed a distinct *répertoire*, from the works of the modern school of dramatic writers, and has of late years become familiar to us as Mademoiselle de Belle Isle, Diane, Louise de Liguerolles, Adrienne Lecouvreur, Lady Tartuffe, and other parts, in which she has been more or less successful. This

lady must, however, be regarded as the interpreter of the genius of a past age, rather than of that in which she lives, which has comparatively small hold on her sympathies. Various instances of caprice and premature discouragement, by which the interests of authors have been sacrificed to an extent involving her in frequent litigation, have proved her assistance to be sometimes less advantageous than would be imagined from the extent of her genius. Among the members of her family for whom Mademoiselle Rachel's influence has obtained an opening in her own profession, is a brother, M. Raphael Félix, who proves himself a creditable adjuvant to his sister in some of her finest characters. It must be attributed as a merit to one who has been frequently accused of sharing the common failing of her tribe, avarice, that her own good fortune should have been reflected on all her immediate relatives; the father receiving as his portion a superb country-house at Montmorency, with an income of 12,000 francs, whilst his children are all equally far removed from the poverty which formed their first experience of life. The health of Madlle. Rachel has of late been very indifferent, and at the present time she is laid aside from her professional avocations.

S.

SEDGWICK, MISS CATHARINE MARIA, an American Prose-writer, justly esteemed for the high moral tone as well as the literary merits of her works, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Her father, the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, afterwards a member of Congress, and at the time of his death filled the office of judge in the Supreme Court of the State in which he lived. Miss Sedgwick's first work was originally designed for a religious tract, but finding that it had expanded beyond the limits suitable for such a purpose she published it in 1822, in the form of "The New England Tale." Encouraged by the success which attended this effort of her pen, she soon afterwards produced a novel, entitled "Redwood," which was republished in England, and translated into French and Italian; and in 1827 gave to the world her third work, called "Hope Leslie, or Early Times in America," which is said to have surpassed in popularity any novel written by an American, with the exception, perhaps, of the early works of Cooper. In 1830, Miss Sedgwick published "Clarence, a Tale of our own Times;" in 1832, "Le Bossu;" in 1835, "The Linwoods;" and a collection of short tales contributed to various periodicals. During the next three years she sustained her reputation by the tales of "The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man;" "Live and let Live;" "Means and Ends," and one or two volumes for children. In 1840 appeared her "Letters from Abroad to Kindred at Home," and not long afterwards she recorded the brief but touching histories of "Lucretia and Margaret Davidson," in two graceful and kindly biographies. It has been

remarked by a critic of her own land, that Miss Sedgwick's mind inclines towards cheerful views of life. There seems to be implanted in her heart a love of goodness and of the beautiful, which turns as naturally towards serenity and joy, as flowers lean towards the sun. It is manifest that, though possessing great refinement herself, her sympathies are not confined to a coterie or class, but are called forth by every manifestation of virtue, even in the most humble circumstances, and that she looks with kind regard upon those gleams of a better nature which occasionally break forth amid prevailing clouds and gloom.

SELLON, MISS LYDIA. At a time when the capacity of women for useful exertion in spheres more extended than the limits of their own homes is becoming generally recognised, it behoves us to accord full meed of praise to those who not only discovered this important principle before it became apparent to the great mass of society, but who gave an early impulse to its development by their personal examples. Among such ladies the subject of this notice deserves a prominent place, although, from the unobtrusive character of her labours, and the somewhat remote neighbourhood to which they have been for the most part confined, she would probably have failed to become a subject of interest or inquiry with the public at large, but for certain religious discussions, in which her course of life and mode of thinking have been closely and severely canvassed. The immediate cause of her noble self-devotion to the service of the poor and necessitous is said to have been the stirring appeal put forth some years ago by the Bishop of Exeter, for help in the formation of new districts in certain portions of his diocese, and for active co-operation in the endeavour to rescue thousands who were then living in a state of complete spiritual ignorance. This startling exposition of the neglected condition of the poor in one portion, at least, of her own civilised country, would appear to have made a very deep impression on the mind of Miss Sellon, a lady of some considerable fortune, and the daughter of an officer in the royal navy. Actuated by feelings of pure philanthropy, which, amidst the avocations and amusements of ordinary life, had previously found but imperfect scope, she speedily adopted the resolution of living in a measure apart from the world, and employing her property and energies for the furtherance of charitable objects. Having communicated these intentions to her father, and received his cordial approval, she fixed her residence in Devonport, where her proffered aid was thankfully accepted by the overtasked ministers of the Church. The first work which devolved on Miss Sellon in her new path of life was the establishment of schools; and with the view of obtaining scholars, she traversed the miserable lanes and alleys of the town with indefatigable zeal; inquiring of the children whom she met if they would like to be taught, and when the answer was favourable, at once seeking the approval of the parents. In this manner a beginning was made, and the small number who at first profited by her instruction gradually expanded

to three hundred children, constituting an infant and two industrial schools; which, of course, shed a very beneficial influence on the neighbourhood in which they are situated. The most remarkable enterprise, however, which was achieved by Miss Sellon in the earlier period of her career, was that of civilising a band of wild, turbulent boys who worked in the Government Dockyard, and on whom a very zealous clergyman had vainly endeavoured to make some impression. Undeterred by the discouragement of those whom she consulted on the feasibility of her scheme, the lady resolved on attempting it, and accordingly addressed herself to these boys in her usual manner on an occasion on which they were all collected. Six of the number were at once prevailed upon to become her pupils, and regularly attended her school-room when their work was over for the day; nay, so entirely did they appreciate the advantages derived from their teacher's instructions, that they positively refused to invite the attendance of their companions, preferring to retain her services for themselves exclusively. One evening, however, when Miss Sellon was quietly engaged with her half-dozen scholars, she was startled by the tumultuous entrance of thirty unruly boys, all exclaiming that they came to be taught. With great difficulty some degree of order was instituted, and the new-comers were enrolled as members of the school. Since that time it has gradually increased, and about a year after its establishment numbered one hundred names on its books; whilst there was an average attendance of forty or fifty boys, who each evening abandoned their amusements to learn reading and writing from the master whom Miss Sellon had engaged, and to receive moral and religious instruction from herself. Meantime this lady's example had borne abundant fruits in the way of imitation. "First one," she says, "and then another joined me in my work; they asked me to receive them under my roof, and expressed their desire of aiding me in my labours, and living with me apart from the world. I asked them no questions, but simply bade them welcome in the name of Him whom we equally desired to serve." Thus originated that first community of Protestant Sisters of Mercy, of which Miss Sellon is the head, subject to the visitorial control of the Bishop of Exeter. The society is composed of three Orders, or Rules: one consisting of those who live in community, working among the poor, and engaged in active, laborious life; the second of those who from sickness or other causes are unable to undertake this work, but who wish to live a calm life, engaged in reading, prayer, and quiet occupations; the third order embracing those married and single ladies who live in the world, but who might desire to belong to the community, and to assist the work in various ways. Bound by no pledge beyond a promise of obedience to the Superior, the Sisters are free to abandon their vocation at will, but are bound, as members of the society, to conform to such rules as have been instituted for its direction; amongst which are included the adoption of a peculiar garb, and the possession of property in common. In addition to the duties involved in constant and devoted ministration to the temporal and

spiritual wants of the poor in Plymouth and Devonport, and in the management of the educational institutions founded by Miss Sellon, the Sisters of Mercy have undertaken the entire charge and support of a large number of orphan children, whose "home" is beneath their own roof, and who furnish a striking testimony to the value of their exertions. About four years since various public charges were brought against Miss Sellon and the sisterhood, of a strong bias to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, and a systematic imitation of its practices. At the desire of the Bishop of the diocese, whose credit was closely involved in that of an institution encouraged and fostered by himself, the Superior responded to the assertions of her assailants by a pamphlet published in 1852, in which she had occasion to correct many misstatements, based on vague rumour, which had swelled the catalogue of her imputed errors. Other points in her conduct which had been attacked she defends by a reference to the injunctions of Holy Writ, and the Canons of the Church of England, to which she asserts her earnest and immovable attachment. That an institution which as yet is without parallel in the Protestant Church should have borrowed some characteristics from the models which gave birth to it, is scarcely surprising; and if Miss Sellon's personal feelings lead her to attach to certain forms an importance which is denied them by others, she has given such practical evidence of the purest Christianity as must secure universal respect for, if not sympathy with, her convictions.

SIGOURNEY, MRS. LYDIA HUNTLY, may be said to occupy among the authors of her own country a similar position to that so gracefully filled by Mrs. Hemans in the realms of English literature; for, although scarcely gifted with equal power or facility of expression, she has drawn her favourite themes from the same beautiful fountain of domestic loves and feelings; whilst the ceaseless aim of both has alike been to purify and elevate. Lydia Huntly was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in the year 1791, and was the only child of parents belonging to the intermediate classes of society. The absence of any childish companions, by whom her mind could have been directed to the ordinary amusements and interests of youth, tended to encourage the growth of a talent for poetry which developed itself almost in infancy. At eight years of age she was accustomed to versify her ideas and impressions upon a tolerably orthodox system. She was fortunate enough, early in life, to meet with a powerful and appreciating friend in Mr. Wadsworth, of Hartford, who may claim the merit of having rescued from comparative obscurity a mind capable of affording the purest pleasure to thousands. A volume of miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse, introduced Miss Huntly to the public in 1815; four years later she married Mr. Charles Sigourney, a merchant of Hartford; but this union proved no obstacle to the prosecution of her literary plans, as the congenial tastes of this gentleman led him to encourage most strongly the cultivation of her peculiar endowments. In 1822 Mrs. Sigourney produced a descriptive poem, in five cantos, entitled

"Traits of the Aborigines of America," which affords frequent evidence of vigour, as well as of her own especial tenderness of spirit. This was succeeded, in 1824, by a prose "Sketch of Connecticut forty years since;" and during the ensuing fourteen years, by "A Collection of Prose Tales," a volume of "Sketches," another of "Minor Poems," "Zinzendorf," "Letters to Mothers," "Letters to Young Ladies," and "Poetry for Children." In 1840 Mrs. Sigourney visited Europe, devoting one summer to England and Scotland, and on her return to America published a charming record in prose and verse of her various wanderings, which is familiar to us under the name of "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands." She has subsequently published "Pocahontas," the most carefully finished of her long poems, and several other works of less importance; supporting, by her productive powers, the extended reputation which she had achieved in earlier life.

SINCLAIR, MISS CATHARINE, sixth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and of the Hon. Diana, daughter of Lord Macdonald of the Isles, was born in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on the 17th of April, 1800. The name which this lady has still further distinguished by her pen was rendered peculiarly memorable in the last generation, by the great benefits which the energy and capacity of her father enabled him to confer on society at large, as well as on his own country. To Sir John Sinclair (characterised by a contemporary as the most indefatigable man in Europe) must be accorded the honour of originating that improved system in farming, which substituted fine fleece for coarse wool, and gave to England two ears of wheat, where one had grown before. Enterprising and resolute, he tested his theories by his practice, using the result of his experience for the common good. It is recorded of him, that so early as his sixteenth year the young baronet was accustomed to detail many plans of projected improvements on his own estates, which included a sixth part of Caithness, and being frequently met by the old conservative proprietors with the half-jesting inquiry, if he could carry a road over the "impracticable hill of Ben Chielt," determined to give a lasting proof of the power of will. He examined the impregnable mountain in person; marked out a road with great engineering skill; appointed 1260 labourers to meet him early one morning; set them simultaneously to work; and before night a sheep track, six miles in length, which had been hardly passable for travellers, was rendered perfectly easy for carriages. This anecdote, unimportant in itself, shows the energy of character which enabled Sir John Sinclair to perform in a life-time that which would ordinarily be considered the work of many. Although a detail of his labours would here be impossible, an idea of their value may be derived from a *resumé* of his career, quoted from an interesting little memoir by his daughter Catharine. "A private gentleman, born in a remote part of the United Kingdom, he became, purely through his zeal for the good of the community, one of the most conspicuous, and one of the most honoured men of his

age. Besides receiving diplomas from twenty-five learned and scientific societies on the Continent, he had a vote of thanks for his national services decreed separately to him, by twenty-two counties in Great Britain. Testimonials were publicly presented to him on five different occasions; he became the confidential friend of Pitt, Perceval, Lord Melville, and all the leading statesmen of his time; he served in Parliament during thirty years; and was distinguished by having frequent intercourse and correspondence with George III., who created him a privy-councillor; as well as by the esteem of William IV., who caused a letter to be written on Sir John's decease, expressing his own sympathy with the family on the loss of so distinguished a patriot." It will readily be believed, that a household governed by so ardent and practical a "head," included no inactive members within its circle; and accordingly, at fourteen years of age, Catharine Sinclair (the sixth daughter in a family of thirteen) was regularly installed as her father's secretary, writing from dictation five or six hours daily for many years. During this period little leisure remained for original composition, but, nevertheless, the deep interest felt by her in the education of a nephew led to the composition of two little volumes for children, called, "Charlie Seymour," and "The Lives of the Cæsars." Her career as an authoress commenced in earnest on the death of her father, in 1835; the blank created in her life by this event necessitating fresh occupation. The immediate success of her first novel, "Modern Accomplishments," led to the production, during the next year, of a second volume, entitled "Modern Society;" both being intended to illustrate in narrative the effect of a sound religious training on the female character, as contrasted with the result of a more worldly and superficial system. The popularity of these works is attested by the fact that 12,000 copies are now in circulation. They were quickly succeeded by "Hill and Valley," a lively and entertaining record of a tour through Wales; and again by two volumes, entitled "Scotland and the Scotch," also of a descriptive character, but copiously interspersed with anecdotes and traits of Scottish families and character. "Holiday House," published in 1839, depicts the merry days of her own childhood; its circle of playmates and companions, its adventures and experiences. A severe family affliction, in the illness and death of a younger sister, led to the first work of a strictly serious character which had issued from Miss Sinclair's pen. "The Journey of Life" was written during her attendance on this beloved relative, and records for the benefit of others, those consolations which were her own support in the time of trial. "The Business of Life" was afterwards written, to afford as distinct a view as might be practicable in a small compass of the life of our Saviour on earth, illustrated by select passages from different authors. Her subsequent writings consist of various novels relating to fashionable life, which, under the titles of "Sir Edward Graham," "Modern Flirtations," "Lord and Lady Harcourt," and "Beatrice," have been republished in a cheap form, and extensively read, both in England and America. A story, enti-

tled "Cross-Purposes," and a volume of gatherings styled "The Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms," both recently published, form the latest contributions of this lady to the literature of the day. Her attention has been for some little time increasingly absorbed by the superintendence of a charitable institution for the widows of officers in the army; a charge which was bequeathed to her, together with a large income, by a lady, whose partiality originated solely in a knowledge of her writings, although it was subsequently matured by personal intercourse. This responsibility, interesting and valuable to one whose philanthropy is individual no less that hereditary, has of course the signal disadvantage of withdrawing her mind from those pursuits to which Miss Sinclair attributes much of the happiness of a very happy life. This life, we should observe, has been chiefly passed in her native city, amidst a large and attached circle of relatives and friends. Her family home having always been a constant and favourite resort of the literary and scientific society which Edinburgh affords, her acquaintance with the more eminent of her countrymen has been extensive and intimate; whilst the three months annually devoted to those relatives who are resident in London, (among them her brother, the Venerable Archdeacon of Kensington,) have likewise established Miss Sinclair as an acknowledged and esteemed member of the literary coteries of the metropolis.

SOMERVILLE, MRS. MARY, the most profoundly scientific lady of the age, was born in Scotland, some years before the close of the last century. The earlier period of her life was passed at a school at Musselburgh, about six miles from Edinburgh, where she was distinguished only for the gentleness and unpretending character of her manners, giving no indications of those talents which have since rendered her so eminent. It is understood that her first marriage, with an officer of the royal navy, became the means of developing the latent powers of her mind, as this gentleman took great delight in initiating her into the mysteries of mathematics and general science; being no doubt encouraged by the discovery of her wonderful aptitude for such pursuits. It is understood that the first work of Mrs. Somerville was undertaken by the advice of Lord Brougham. This was a summary of the "Méchanique Céleste" of Laplace, which she prepared for the "Library of Useful Knowledge," under the title of "Mechanism of the Heavens." This work, however, having been found too voluminous for the Society's publications, it was issued in a distinct form in the year 1831. To this succeeded "The Connexion of the Physical Sciences," in 1834; and a better idea of the admirable characteristics of this work can scarcely be given than by an extract from the "Quarterly Review:"—"This volume, though unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original in design and perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of eight editions, each carefully embodying all of augmentation that science had intermediately received. Though rich in works on particular sciences, and richer still in those eminent discoveries

which establish the relation between them; yet had we not before, in English, a book professedly undertaking to expound those connexions, which form the greatest attainment of present science and the most assured augury of higher knowledge beyond. Mrs. Somerville held this conception steadily before her, and admirably fulfilled it. Her work, indeed, is a true Kosmos in the nature of its design, and in the multitude of materials collected and condensed into the history it affords of the physical phenomena of the universe." The latest work of this accomplished lady is her "Physical Geography," published in 1848, comprising the history of the earth in its whole material organisation, and, consequently, embracing all those branches of scientific inquiry to which she has, at various times, directed the capacity of her remarkable mind. The depth of Mrs. Somerville's knowledge, and the exalted nature of her reasoning powers, can scarcely be more infallibly tested than by the noble moral tone of her writings, which distinguish her from too many of those inquirers in science who have penetrated too far, or not far enough, into its mysteries. In 1835 Mrs. Somerville was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the course of a long life she has received many well-merited acknowledgments of her literary services, among which is a grant of 300*l.* a-year from the Civil List, which, it is to be hoped, she may continue to enjoy many years longer.

STOWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER. It is a curious fact, that a cause so important as the abolition of slavery, which has occupied the lives and energies of many good and great men, should now be, as it undoubtedly is, represented in our minds by the name of a woman, and one whose influence is to be wholly referred to a simple record of the facts she had witnessed. She was not the first, indeed, by whom many a stubborn truth in connexion with this subject had been addressed to the world; but society often yields slow and unwilling audience to the appeal of reason; and Mrs. Stowe, with the double instinct of a woman and a genius, felt that she must hew out a path for her story to those deeper feelings which make the whole world kin. The wisdom of her expedient may be tested by its success. The simple details of this lady's domestic life form a fitting and pleasant opening chapter to her great work. One of a family of twelve, which, out of ten survivors, has given to literature eight authors of more or less repute, Mrs. Stowe had the advantage of intellectual companionship and strict moral training from her infancy. Her father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born in New England some few years before the American Revolution. Placed by birth in the lower grades of society, he became early sensible of the impulse which was to guide him upwards; but, content to await his opportunity, he patiently followed his father's craft—that of a blacksmith—until its proceeds enabled him to commence with prudence his collegiate studies at Yale, Newhaven. He had then ceased to be young, and a severe probation was passed through before he attained to the full measure of his fame as a pulpit orator. His

first charge was at Litchfield, Connecticut; but having published six sermons on temperance, which were widely diffused throughout Europe as well as America, and become in this way universally known, he was invited to the most influential Presbyterian Church in Boston, of which he continued to be the pastor until 1832, when his presence seemed to be more needed elsewhere. The necessity for facilitating education for the ministry had long been under consideration with the Presbyterian body, and existing deficiencies were at length remedied by the establishment of a theological seminary in the immediate neighbourhood of Cincinnati, which was to be conducted partly on industrial principles. It was felt that a self-made man of powerful energies, no less than sound religious opinions, was required to preside over the institution; and, by common consent, Dr. Beecher was requested to fill the office of Principal. In order that the narrative of her father's history might be uninterrupted, the birth of the young Harriet at Litchfield has not been recorded, or the quiet course of her childhood, sheltered within the circle of pure and unworldly influences. At the age of fifteen we find her sharing the pleasures and pains of tuition with her eldest sister, Catherine Esther Beecher; who, as a prominent figure in this fine family group, deserves especial mention. Some circumstances in her private history having induced this lady in her youth to relinquish the thought of a purely domestic life, she interested herself actively in the advancement of her own countrywomen, and in 1822 opened a school at Hartford, which soon numbered a hundred and fifty pupils. She devoted herself with conscientious ardour to this charge, and being a woman of considerable grasp of mind, was able to perceive and remedy the drawbacks in existing systems of female education. Feeling the want of good text-books on certain subjects, she prepared three, on Arithmetic, Theology, and Moral Philosophy, for the use of her pupils; but their value introduced them into a wider circulation. For about five years before the family removed from Boston, Harriet Beecher was associated with her sister in the labours of this establishment, and that, actuated as they both were by high motives, it was a good and strengthening discipline, there is every reason to believe. Miss Beecher's health having given way under her exertions, she was compelled to seek once more the retirement of home, and accompanied her relatives to their new resting-place, a pretty village, called Walnut Hills, in the environs of Cincinnati. With them went also Harriet, at that time about twenty years of age, and remarkable even then for her quiet depth of character. Again the sisters resumed their former employment, but only for a time. Miss Beecher's energies were soon concentrated on the organisation of a scheme for the education of all the children in America, by the combined efforts of its women. After maturing her plan, she wrote, travelled, laboured, and pleaded for it, and has, indeed, devoted her very life to the furtherance of this noble object. Meantime the younger sister had married the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, a man of considerable learning, and Professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary,

over which her father presided. He had previously graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, taken his theological degree at Andover, and filled a professorial chair at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. At the time of this union the bride was about one-and-twenty, and for seventeen years her life seems to have flowed on in its ordinary course. Fortune had but slightly diverted it from its original channel, and might have been supposed to have no very startling contrasts in reserve; yet the fame of this quiet Professor's lady was hereafter to be world-wide, and herself to become an object of interest and curiosity to thousands of enthusiastic admirers. During the earlier periods of her married life, Mrs. Stowe occasionally revealed herself as an author in the periodical literature of the day; contributing short tales and sketches, afterwards collected under the titles of "The May-flower," and "Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath," and which were chiefly remarkable for their high moral purpose. The assistance of a distant relative who resides in her household, is said to have relieved Mrs. Stowe from the ordinary domestic cares and duties; thus enabling her to devote herself to the congenial task of educating her children, and to spare some portion of her life for the consideration of that enormous social evil which laid its fearful examples of misery at her very door. She herself had frequently received, and instructed with her own children, hapless children and orphans of escaped slaves, for whom no refuge or schools existed; and not seldom did the wretched victims of cruelty themselves seek in her husband's house that shelter and assistance which were never denied them. At a few feet from Mrs. Stowe's residence was the underground railway running through Walnut Hills, which her tale has rendered famous, and which was chiefly used by certain Quakers and Abolitionists, who had formed themselves into an association for the aid of fugitive slaves. And so it happened, that often in the dead of night she heard the rattle of the waggon which was conveying some miserable outcast from one friendly station to another, and close upon it the quick tramp of horses, giving notice that the pursuers were at hand. Whilst the experience of each hour thus outraged and aroused Mrs. Stowe's feelings as a Christian and a woman, her husband was busily engaged in collecting statistics on the subject; and when the Abolitionist Society, which met at Philadelphia in 1833, agitated the length and breadth of the great Continent by its reports, it found most zealous disciples in them, and, indeed, in all the inmates of Lane Seminary. The President of the Anti-slavery Convention having much influence at the newly-established college, introduced into it the reports and addresses of the society. The pupils, prepared as it were by the teaching of enlightened men, accepted the new doctrine with enthusiasm; those who were themselves slave-owners giving them liberty, and others displaying their good will to the class by preaching to the coloured population of Cincinnati, and forming Sunday and evening schools. Warm opposition, however, was offered to this movement; slave-owners urged on the mob to violence; and for

some time Lane Seminary, as well as the houses of Dr. Beecher and Professor Stowe, were in imminent danger of being burned or pulled down. The Principal having vainly endeavoured, from prudential motives, to arrest the course of Abolitionist discussions among the young men, the Board of Trustees interfered and absolutely forbade them. The answer to this mandate was, the withdrawal of the students *en masse;* and after persevering for several years in their attempts to raise the fallen academy, Dr. Beecher retired, and Professor Stowe accepted the chair of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts. It was in the same year, 1850, that his wife, having acquainted herself thoroughly with the workings of slavery, and suffered through her warm sympathies with every class of its victims, published in the "Washington National Era" that plain unvarnished tale, of which every succeeding number gathered fresh strength and fame. When the weekly publication was completed, its re-issue was demanded. Edition after edition was produced, and absorbed with equal rapidity; and the notice afterwards accorded to the work in England was only the shadow of that which attended its appearance in America. Translations of it were quickly made into various European languages, and the immediate extent of its circulation may be pronounced to have been entirely unparalleled. In 1852 she produced the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a statement of those individual occurrences on which the incidents of her book were founded; and as they rested either on her own evidence, or that of some member of her family, the charge of exaggeration which had been vaguely brought against her was too fully rebutted. At the beginning of 1853, Mrs. Stowe yielded to the many pressing invitations which had been addressed to her from various parts of England, and reached Liverpool on the 11th of April, accompanied by her husband, her brother, the Rev. Charles Beecher, and one or two other friends. They proceeded first to Scotland, visiting on the route all that was worthy of notice in nature and art; occasionally attending meetings on the slavery and other questions, but avoiding as far as possible those public testimonials of respect which it was sometimes desired to offer them. During her stay in London, Mrs. Stowe received at Stafford House an address from the ladies of England, which was read by Lord Shaftesbury; and many other tokens were offered of interest and sympathy in the cause she has so deeply at heart. Early in June of the same year the travellers quitted England, proceeded through Paris to Switzerland, returning by way of the Rhine, and on the 7th of September re-embarked on their homeward voyage. In 1854 appeared an account of these European experiences, in the form of letters, and bearing the title of "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." Mrs. Stowe's wide literary reputation, of course, invested this work with considerable interest, which, however, was scarcely sustained by its intrinsic merits. As a pleasant, genial record of her intercourse with English society, it has a certain charm; but the book could not be considered a worthy successor to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In 1856, however, Mrs. Stowe came

before the world with "Dred,"—a work of extraordinary power, though wanting in the novelty that made "Uncle Tom" so popular.

STRICKLAND, MISS AGNES. If the present age has been fertile in the production of works of sentiment and imagination from the pens of its female writers, there have not been found wanting among them equally skilful labourers in the less flowery fields of antiquarian and historical research. In awarding to Miss Strickland the first place in this honourable band, the opinion of society at large would certainly be represented. Agnes Strickland, one of a family of eight children, is the third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, where her family has been settled for something less than half a century. The branch to which she belongs represents the third line derived from the Stricklands of Sizergh Castle, Westmoreland, and originally possessed considerable landed property in the district of Cotton High Furness, Lancashire. The attachment of Sir Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh, to the royal house of Stuart, both as Cavalier and Jacobite, has taken its place in history; nor were his kindred of the Lancashire dales less loyal, as the loss of two or three fair estates in 1716, by William Francis Strickland, can certify. Miss Agnes Strickland herself is the third of her race who, by personal gifts or the interest of association, has rendered the combination of name remarkable. In the reign of Henry VIII., Agnes Strickland, of Sizergh, married Sir Henry Curwen, of Workington Castle. Her son was the knight who received Mary Queen of Scots at her illfated landing on his paternal domain; and her daughter marrying a worthy London citizen, Camden by name, became the mother of the venerated historian. The second Agnes Strickland, daughter of an immediate ancestor of the Reydon Hall family, married, about 1630, Francis Sandys, the eldest son of the Archbishop of York. To the influence of George Sandys, a younger brother, one of the graceful poets who adorned the Anglo-Stuart dynasty, was owing the conversion to Protestantism of that branch of the family to which our authoress belongs. Its various members have continued from the middle of the seventeenth century firm adherents of the Reformed Church. Born thus of an old historic race, and nurtured in its lore, the minds of Agnes Strickland and her sisters received in earliest childhood a strong bias towards those studies in which they afterwards distinguished themselves, and the desultory nature of their education was by no means calculated to check it. The constant sufferings endured by the head of the family from hereditary gout cast a shadow over the young lives of his children, who remember their father only as the inhabitant of a sick chamber, or confined to his arm-chair during intervals of comparative ease. A good scholar himself, it was Mr. Strickland's earnest desire that his daughters should be proficients in those branches of study which his individual taste led him to regard as important. The practice of reading aloud to him by turns during the day, and occasionally part of the night, his favourite works of

history, genealogy, and topography, opened to them branches of knowledge in which they soon learned to delight. The ambition of the father to make them algebraists and mathematicians was by no means so willingly responded to; and whenever a certain quarto, containing a fine old engraving of the blind Professor Sanderson, was seen on papa's reading-table, a sudden dispersion of the young daughters used to take place. As the mother, in this one instance, was accustomed to take part with the rebels, they all, with the exception of Elizabeth, the eldest, escaped a taste of this fearful quarto; and the spectacle of its solitary victim as she sat working out the problems on her slate, was one that excited the heartfelt commiseration of her sisters. In course of time Agnes, willing to make a compromise, devoted her attention to the Latin Dialogues of the famous Jacobite Scotch "dominie Ruddiman," which had been one of the school-books of her grandfather, and was carefully stowed away among other treasures contained in the old library. She made considerable progress in learning these dialogues by rote, but this method of becoming a Latin scholar was discountenanced by Mr. Strickland as irregular; although it was scarcely more so than other departments of the Reydon educational system, which, it may be remarked, was carried out entirely under his own supervision, by the aid of a resident governess. Thus passed away the period of childhood with these young girls. They had no interests or associations beyond the limits of their secluded home, situated on the sea-coast of Suffolk, a mile from the nearest village, two or three from any town, one hundred and three miles from London, and which in snowy winters is nearly isolated from every habitation but the farm-house of the tenant of its lands. They had no companions or visitors of their own age, and were perforce compelled to be all in all to each other; neither had they any gaieties or amusements beyond those afforded by their gardens and woodlands, or by the pet animals which inhabited them. In fact they were seldom seen without the limits of their own domain, excepting at the old grey village church, where they attended divine service and instructed their Sunday-school. Although from Mr. Strickland's infirm state of health his death could at no time have excited surprise, yet the blow fell most suddenly on his helpless family. Advantage was taken of the inexperience of his widow and children, for the two sons were at that time mere boys under the care of Dr. E. Valpy, of Norwich. Great losses of personal property ensued, and the landed estates which remained, proved, under the management of ladies, a source of much trouble and little profit. It was under these circumstances that the Misses Strickland determined to turn their abilities to account, and they were led to choose literature as a profession, by the circumstances of their peculiar education, extensive library, quiet residence, and especially by a love of the pursuit, which had already sought and found expression. They first obtained facility of style by writing for those who were but little younger than themselves. Their juvenile compositions, among which may be

especially mentioned the first volume of the "Juvenile Forget-Me-Not," found universal favour, and many have since become standard works of the kind. Frequent contributions to the Annuals and periodicals also tended, in the dawn of their career, to make known the names of Agnes, Catherine Parr, Susannah, and Jane Margaret Strickland; and were earnests of their subsequent success in authorship. Reserving the achievements of the other members of this interesting family group for discussion hereafter, it may be well to concentrate our attention for a time on the third daughter. The literary genius of Agnes Strickland manifested itself at an unusually early age in poetry, the natural language of a warm heart and vivid imagination; but this propensity was discouraged by her father, who feared that it might divert her from more solid pursuits. She indulged, however, by stealth, in the forbidden pleasure, and at twelve years of age had perpetrated many pages of a romantic and historical chronicle in rhyme, called "The Red Rose," intended to commemorate the rise and fall of the House of Lancaster. A conspicuous place would probably have been assigned in it to her own ancestor, Sir Thomas Strickland, who bore the banner of St. George at Agincourt, if her sybilline leaves had not been discovered, and treated with such contemptuous criticism by her father, that she tore them into a thousand pieces, abjured rhyming, and applied her energies to the manufacture of a hearthrug. But poetic impulses are not so easily quenched. After an interval of three years she began to versify once more, and in due time produced a poem in four cantos, which was published under the title of "Worcester Field, or the Cavalier." It was eulogised by no meaner authority than Thomas Campbell, as the best poem of the class which had appeared since the publication of Sir Walter Scott's poetical works. "Worcester Field," however, like "Demetrius," a tale of modern Greece, which succeeded it, is comparatively little known at the present day, having been out of print for many years. Agnes Strickland's first acquaintance with the great world of London took place on the occasion of certain visits paid to a wealthy relative, who lived in one of the solemn law squares, the chief attraction of which was its proximity to the British Museum. She soon learned to avail herself of its rich intellectual stores, and the facility with which she and her eldest sister learned at this era to read chronicles and manuscripts in French and Italian, became of the utmost use in the collection of those materials which afterwards enriched the historical biographies so well known to the world. Meanwhile Miss Strickland's permanent abode continued to be the quiet seclusion of Reydon, where she resided, and still continues to reside, with her widowed mother and the two sisters who have retained their maiden name. Here were written the manifold poetical and prose sketches contributed to fugitive literature; part of which have been lately reprinted under the title of "Historic Scenes," with a portrait of the authoress attached to them. Various admirable books for young people also issued from her pen in quick succession. Among them are "Stories from History;" "Illustrious

British Children;" "Alda, the British Captive," a touching story of ancient Rome; and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production of herself and her sister Elizabeth; all of which have passed through many editions, and have obtained a large share of popularity. In 1835 Miss Strickland added greatly to her reputation by a work in 3 vols. called "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed on the plan of the old "Canterbury Pilgrimage." The disguised pilgrims are all historical personages, including Henry VIII., Catherine of Arragon, Charles Brandon, the Princess Mary, Wolsey, etc.; and the thread of narrative connecting the different stories is carefully and delicately sustained. The characteristics of the tales related on the route are various; some being full of grace and touches of elegant humour, as that of Don Froila and his Ten Daughters; whilst the illustrations of history are marked by the familiar reality which lends so keen an interest to Miss Strickland's writings. It is to be regretted, for the sake of those who love romance wearing the perfect semblance of truth, that a gem so polished as the "Pilgrims of Walsingham" should not have been reprinted in one of those numerous series which it would be well calculated to adorn. We now approach the period at which Agnes and Elizabeth Strickland entered, with powers fully matured, and patient resolution of no common order, on their great literary undertaking, "The Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest." We have already noticed that their minds had been early imbued with family and historical traditions; and they afterwards took great delight in eliciting fresh facts, and in confirming the truth of such as were already in their possession, by a careful study of the documentary evidence in the British Museum. The idea of compiling these historical biographies thus occurred to them; and it happened, singularly enough, that the charter-chest of Sizergh Castle afforded many new and important particulars connected with several queens; entering more especially into the lives of Catherine Parr, Jane Seymour, and Mary Beatrice of Modena. After long and careful preparation, the first volume of "The Queens" issued from the press in 1840, and the public were not slow to appreciate the result of those unwearied and discriminating labours, which had enabled the writers to gather up minute details of domestic no less than the important events of regal life, and by this means to clothe the quaint effigies of remote ages with the light, warmth, and vitality of actual existence. The work proceeded at intervals with increasing success, and long before the appearance, in 1851, of the last volume, which carried the series down to the accession of the Hanoverian family, it had become one of the most popular standard works which had enriched the literature of England for many years. The name of one sister only is known in connexion with it, as the elder Miss Strickland has by choice eschewed the honours of professed authorship. The work has been shared between them, but the active researches which have been carried into the documentary storehouses of France, as well as England, have been chiefly prosecuted by the lady with whose

name we are familiar. Agnes and Elizabeth Strickland have since been engaged in completing the "Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain," which forms a necessary adjunct to the "Lives of the British Queens." The volumes of this second historical series have met with a welcome reception from the public. The most important portion of the work is the biography of Mary Stuart, whose innocence Miss Agnes Strickland has endeavoured to prove from evidence, recently discovered in the State Paper Office, Westminster, and among the royal records contained in the General Register Office, Edinburgh. Having now conducted two members of this remarkable sisterhood to the latest era in their career, it is time to recur to those who were casually alluded to in the opening of this notice. Jane Margaret Strickland, who continues to form one of the diminished family-circle at Reydon Hall, made her *début* in literature as a contributor to the earlier Juvenile Annuals. She subsequently produced many popular books for children, and wrote extensively in religious publications, with a view to the elevation of the working-classes, with whose peculiar necessities she had become practically acquainted in the course of her charitable ministrations. The greater part of her time, however, for some years past, has been devoted to the composition of a family "History of Rome," the first volume of which was published in 1854, by Messrs. Hall and Virtue. This work, embracing, as it will do, "Ancient Rome" in its stages of conquest, civilization, literature, and art; the private biographies of every remarkable man who swayed its destinies; and the history of the early Christian Church, its apostles, teachers, martyrs, and authors; cannot fail to become an important boon to those charged with the task of education. The chances of life early removed two of the Misses Strickland to a very different sphere from that in which they had been brought up. Catherine, on her union with Lieutenant Trail of the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, embarked with her husband for Canada, and was afterwards followed by her sister Susannah, who had married John Dunbar Moodie, Esq., of the same regiment. Both these ladies have continued to reside in the land of their adoption, but have sent across the Atlantic welcome proof of their existence and possession of the family heritage of talent. Mrs. Traill is the authoress of a charming volume of observation and experience, called "The Backwoods of America, by the Wife of an Emigrant;" it is marked by the same sweet, hopeful spirit, which is one of her strongest personal characteristics. She has since published the "Canadian Crusoes," and is at present engaged on "A Guide to Female Emigrants," which seems likely to prove of the highest utility to settlers. Mrs. Moodie is likewise well known as a writer, and her romances, founded on the sterner view of human nature, are said to be much appreciated by her American readers. Two novels, "Mark Hurdlestone" and "Flora Lindsay," have lately been reprinted in England, but the work which has attained the widest circulation here is, "Roughing it in the Bush;" a history of

her personal adventures during the earlier period of her residence in the colony. Mr. Moodie has held for many years the appointment of sheriff of Belville, one of considerable emolument and importance. Those difficulties and personal inconveniences which are inseparable from the commencement of a settler's career, and to which Mrs. Moodie alludes, have therefore long since passed away. It only now remains to speak of another sister, the wife of the Rev. Richard Gwyllym, incumbent of Ulverston and rural dean of Furness. Her works are comprised in most efficient co-operation with her husband in his labours for the benefit of the district under his care. Of the two sons of the Strickland family, the elder settled in Canada, and is known in England as Major Strickland, the author of an agreeable work lately published, called "Twenty-seven Years in Canada West." The younger brother has long commanded the Scotia, East-Indiaman, and is no less indefatigable than the other members of his family in the performance of the work which belongs to his appointed lot in life.

SUTHERLAND, HARRIET ELIZABETH GEORGIANA, DUCHESS OF, and Mistress of the Robes, born in 1806, may be regarded as the present representative of the female aristocracy of Great Britain, by virtue of her office—the highest in the State available for women—and of those accidental advantages which are combined in her person to an unusual extent. As the daughter of George, third Earl of Carlisle, she was by birth a member of one of the oldest families in England; and by her marriage, in 1823, with the Duke of Sutherland, a nobleman of immense wealth and influence, was endowed with the leading position in the world of fashion, for which her brilliant personal qualifications peculiarly fitted her. Apart from the graceful performance of social duties, there is one feature in the Duchess of Sutherland's career which deserves notice, namely, her support, in 1853, of the popular movement against the slave-trade. The meeting held at Stafford House under her auspices, which resulted in the well-known address from the ladies of England to those of America, has been alluded to more particularly elsewhere. It may be sufficient to add, that she has now passed her fiftieth year, and has been so fortunate in her domestic relations and the alliances of her family, as to ensure that degree of posthumous fame which is honourably conferred by the records of the Peerage.

T.

THORNEYCROFT, MRS. MARY, the daughter as well as the wife of a Sculptor, has been for many years favourably known to the public by her contributions to a branch of art seldom adopted as a

profession by ladies, and therefore rarely followed up by them to the point of success. The favourable circumstances by which she has been surrounded through life, developing a strong, natural talent for sculpture, have enabled her to vindicate the power of her sex to excel in it by the production of some imaginative compositions, and many excellent busts and portrait statues. Mrs. Thorneycroft, the daughter of Mr. John Francis, was born in 1814 at Thornham, in Norfolk; for it was not until her father was verging towards middle life that he determined to cultivate his taste for modelling, and settled in London for the purpose, first of studying, and afterwards of turning his knowledge to account. From an early age the subject of this notice sought her childish pleasures and amusements in his studio, and during the period of girlhood persevered, through all discouragement, in neglecting the ordinary round of feminine occupations to carry on her favourite experiments with the clay. This "waste of time," as it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and about twenty years ago she became an exhibitor, sending heads and busts to the Royal Academy. She had previously made her first essay in poetic composition by a figure of "Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his Dog;" but the work which was the first to attract the attention of the public was a life-sized statue, called the "Flower Girl." In the year 1840 Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thorneycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, and, assisted by his practical advice and encouragement, she worked on with increased ardour. In 1842 she accompanied him on an extended tour through Italy, and during the winter spent in Rome derived great advantage from visits to, and companionship with, Thorwaldsen and Gibson, whose attention was drawn to Mrs. Thorneycroft by the models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The latter work, indeed, made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind, that when asked by the Queen who was best fitted to model the portraits of the royal children, he referred at once to its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thorneycroft received Her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and afterwards engraved. The patronage of the Queen has followed this lady throughout her entire career, and up to the latest moment, as she has very recently received commissions to complete two other statues of members of the royal family. In this particular department of her art Mrs. Thorneycroft is acknowledged by her brother-artists to be highly successful. The aptitude of a woman and a mother enables her to apprehend with peculiar truth the exquisite and varying graces of childhood; whilst her mechanical dexterity in embodying and realising them is not found deficient. Her admirable work, "A Girl Skipping," was seen to advantage in the recent Paris Exhibition,

and has been described as a simple and faithful transcript from Nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

TROLLOPE, MRS. FRANCES, one of the most prolific writers of the present day, was born about the year 1787. During a considerable period of her married life she resided at Harrow, but in 1829 circumstances induced her to visit America, and after three years' residence at Cincinnati, which was varied by occasional wanderings to other parts of the United States, she produced the work, entitled "Domestic Manners of the Americans," which formed her first introduction to the English public. Although Mrs. Trollope commenced her career as an authoress comparatively late in life, she had no sooner entered upon it than her position was established. The novelty of her subject, (for at that time it had scarcely been touched upon by English tourists,) the piquante character of the sketches and anecdotes with which the book was interspersed, and to which her shrewd and vigorous style of relation was peculiarly adapted, obtained for it a large circulation and immediate popularity. The nature of the remarks rendered them highly unacceptable to those whom they concerned; but there is little doubt that Mrs. Trollope's picture of their social habits, albeit somewhat exaggerated, was not without its good effect in removing those superficial blemishes which detract from the real dignity of the American character. Having further embodied her views and impressions in the form of a novel called "The Refugee in America," the authoress turned her attention to other subjects. In 1833 she published a tale in three volumes, called "The Abbess;" and one year later a second retrospect of travel, under the title of "Belgium and Western Germany in 1833." These experiences, which, so far as the lady herself was concerned, appear to have been much more satisfactory than her previous ones, afforded enough of salient points to confirm her reputation as a clever and amusing writer. In 1836 appeared "The Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," a novel, representing the condition of the black and coloured races in the Southern States, and revealing that characteristic of Mrs. Trollope's talent which may be traced in all her works; namely, great skill and power in anatomising the more painful and repulsive phases of human character. During the same year she appeared again as a traveller, in a book entitled "Paris and the Parisians in 1835." "The Vicar of Wrexhill," which succeeded this work, established the fact of her power as a novelist; and, much as she has written since, it may be doubted if her reputation has any firmer basis to rest upon. But although the talent displayed in this tale is unquestionable, the taste which could select a Tartuffe for a hero, and in his person hold up a whole religious sect to obloquy, must be regarded as at least doubtful, and certainly unfeminine. In 1838 our authoress, having produced another novel, entitled "Tremordyn Cliff," resumed the thread of her personal adventures in two volumes, entitled "Vienna and the Austrians;" her observations affording matter that could always be read with

pleasure, although she is seldom sufficiently free from prejudice to be accepted as an authority on important topics. This sojourn in Austria also afforded material for a novel called "The Romance of Vienna," which gave a new and curious picture of the "war of castes," which is said to be carried on there most unsparingly. The productions of Mrs. Trollope's pen in 1839 were "The Widow Barnaby," an amusing but coarse description of the career of a vulgar, scheming, husband-hunting widow; "Michael Armstrong, or the Factory Boy," a picture of the evils connected with the manufacturing system; and, "One Fault," a domestic story, illustrating very powerfully the effect of that species of ill-temper which arises from pride and morbid sensitiveness. This book contains sketches of life and character more agreeable than those generally selected for representation by the authoress, and is also to be commended as having a direct moral purpose. In 1840 appeared "The Widow Married," a continuation of the "Widow Barnaby," collected from the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine;" a series having intervened under the title of "The Barnabys in America." "The Blue Belles of England," and "Charles Chesterfield, or the Adventures of a Youth of Genius," were brought out in 1841; and the following year witnessed the appearance of one of Mrs. Trollope's cleverest productions, "The Ward of Thorpe Combe," which however scarcely achieved its due measure of popularity. The meeting of a large circle of distant relatives, who have been assembled from far and near by the eccentric owner of Thorpe Combe, that he might select an heir from among them, is pleasantly and very vividly described. The quiet manœuvres by which a certain damsel, the least important of the candidates, attracts his choice to herself, and the management by which she afterwards gratifies her own selfishness without sacrificing appearances, by no means outrage the probabilities of ordinary life. After the publication of this book the authoress abandoned fiction for a time, and embodied the experiences of another continental journey in two volumes, entitled "A Visit to Italy." In 1843 we find Mrs. Trollope resuming her ordinary occupations; for several novels successively issued from her pen in that and the following year; among them "The Robertses on their Travels;" "Hargreave, or the Adventures of a Man of Fashion;" "Jessie Philips, a tale of the New Poor Law;" "The Attractive Man;" and "The Laurringtons, or Superior People," one of her most successful pieces of social satire. With "Young Love," a tale which appeared in 1844, Mrs. Trollope's literary labours concluded for a time; but she has since added to the works already mentioned novels called "Petticoat Government;" "Father Eustace;" "Uncle Walter;" and the "The Clever Woman," made up for the most part of the old elements of unprincipled manœuvring women, selfish and worldly churchmen, etc.; and conducted to their *dénouement* by the machinery of art and deceit. Mrs. Trollope, who has been long a widow, disappeared some years since from the English literary circles, having fixed her permanent abode at Florence. Her son, Mr. Adolphus Trollope, has contributed several pleasant works

to literature, in the shape of "Travels" in France. He has also written novels, and "The Girlhood of Catherine de Medici."

V.

VIARDOT, MADAME PAULINE, whose vocal triumphs have been achieved under the far-famed name of her family, was the daughter of the great tenor, Emmanuel Garcia, and sister of Malibran and Manuel Garcia, Professor of Singing at the Conservatoire. Her mother, formerly Joaquina Sitchés, had in her day won bright laurels on the Madrid stage, under the name of Brianès, and some portion of her nationality has descended to her daughter. Pauline Garcia was born in Paris, on the 18th of July, 1821, and may almost be said to have commenced life as a prodigy. At four years of age she spoke, in her childish way, four languages, and three years later was capable of playing the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England, and afterwards to New York and Mexico, she returned with them to Europe in 1828, and thenceforward her education was continued at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility, the career of a pianiste was at first marked out for her, and she became one of Liszt's most accomplished pupils; but as her voice matured this design was abandoned. It is singular that Mdlle. Garcia, a member of that family to whom the inhabitants of every country in Europe resorted for vocal instruction, should herself have profited little by the circumstances of her birth; but if the inheritance of their talent be excepted, such was the fact. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was fixed; her sister was so constantly absent on professional tours, that she had only two opportunities of witnessing her performances on the stage; whilst her brother's residence in Paris deprived her of the advantage of his assistance. Her studies were, therefore, directed by her own tastes and the counsels of her mother, and included various branches of the arts: in her youth, indeed, she devoted nearly as much attention to drawing and painting as to music and singing. Her first appearance at the London Opera House, which took place in 1839, in the character of Desdemona, was the step which fairly launched her into the world of song. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the two registers of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. It was pure and mellow, though not of the most powerful order, and more flexible, if possible, than the wonderful organ of Malibran, whilst the originality of her cadences and her fine bursts of dramatic passion impressed her auditors with the conviction that a new genius had risen up amongst them. At the close of this season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon,

in Paris, and there obtained an equally full acknowledgment of her talents, in the characters of Amenaïde in "Tancrède," La Cenerentola, Arsace, and Rosina, which, with that of Desdemona, composed her *répertoire*. In April, 1840, she married M. Louis Viardot, Homme-de-lettres and Director of the Italian Opera (which post he resigned on his marriage), and the following year reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera, "Gli Orazi ed in Curiazi," and quite confirming the impression of her dramatic genius by her conception of the part of Orazia. The state of Madame Viardot's health, which was too delicate to support any great strain upon it, rendered it expedient for her at this juncture to decline the offers of the Académie Royale de Musique, and to pass some little time in travelling. She therefore visited her mother's native country, singing occasionally at Madrid and Granada; and after this tour, was sufficiently restored to pass another season in Paris. Her next engagement was for two successive years at Vienna; and when Rubini formed the musical troupe for St. Petersburg, he selected her for his prima donna. In conjunction with Alboni and Castillan, she remained for three brilliant seasons at that capital, and was only driven from it by the rigour of the climate. She subsequently appeared at the Berlin Opera House; and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the *répertoire*, which she extended in a manner which could have been accomplished by few artistes but herself. She sustained at various times the parts of Desdemona, Cenerentola, Rosina, Camilla in "Gli Orazi," Arsace, Norma, Ninetta, Amina, Romeo, Lucia, Maria de Rohan, Leonora in "La Favorita," Zerlina, and Donna Anna. In "Roberto" she doubled in one night the parts of the Princess and Alice, and took the German critics by storm in the "Iphigenia" of Gluck, and "La Juive" of Halévy. In the year 1848 she appeared once more in London, forming one of the Covent Garden company, and took her stand at once as a truly great *artiste*. Her name is associated with the first performance of "Les Huguenots," in which she took the part of Valentine: but it is scarcely so completely her own as that of Fides in "Le Prophète," represented the following season; an impersonation so lofty and so exquisitely true, as to be considered by many persons unequalled by anything to be met with on the lyric stage at the present day. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal *chefs-d'œuvre* must not be omitted her own peculiar Spanish songs; second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the Swedish songstress.

THE END.

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